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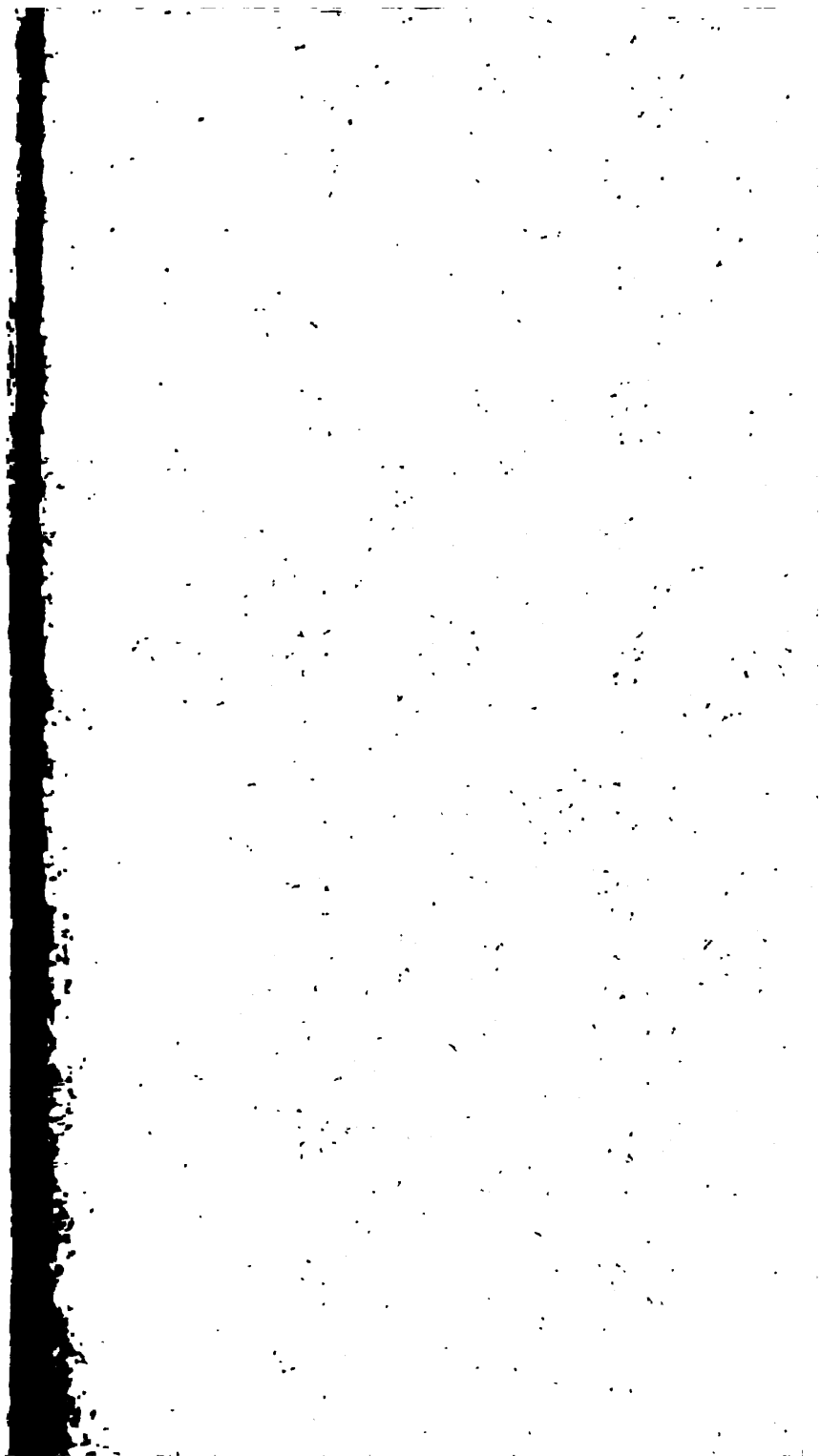


*This book belonged to the
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Oxford from 1905 to 1920*

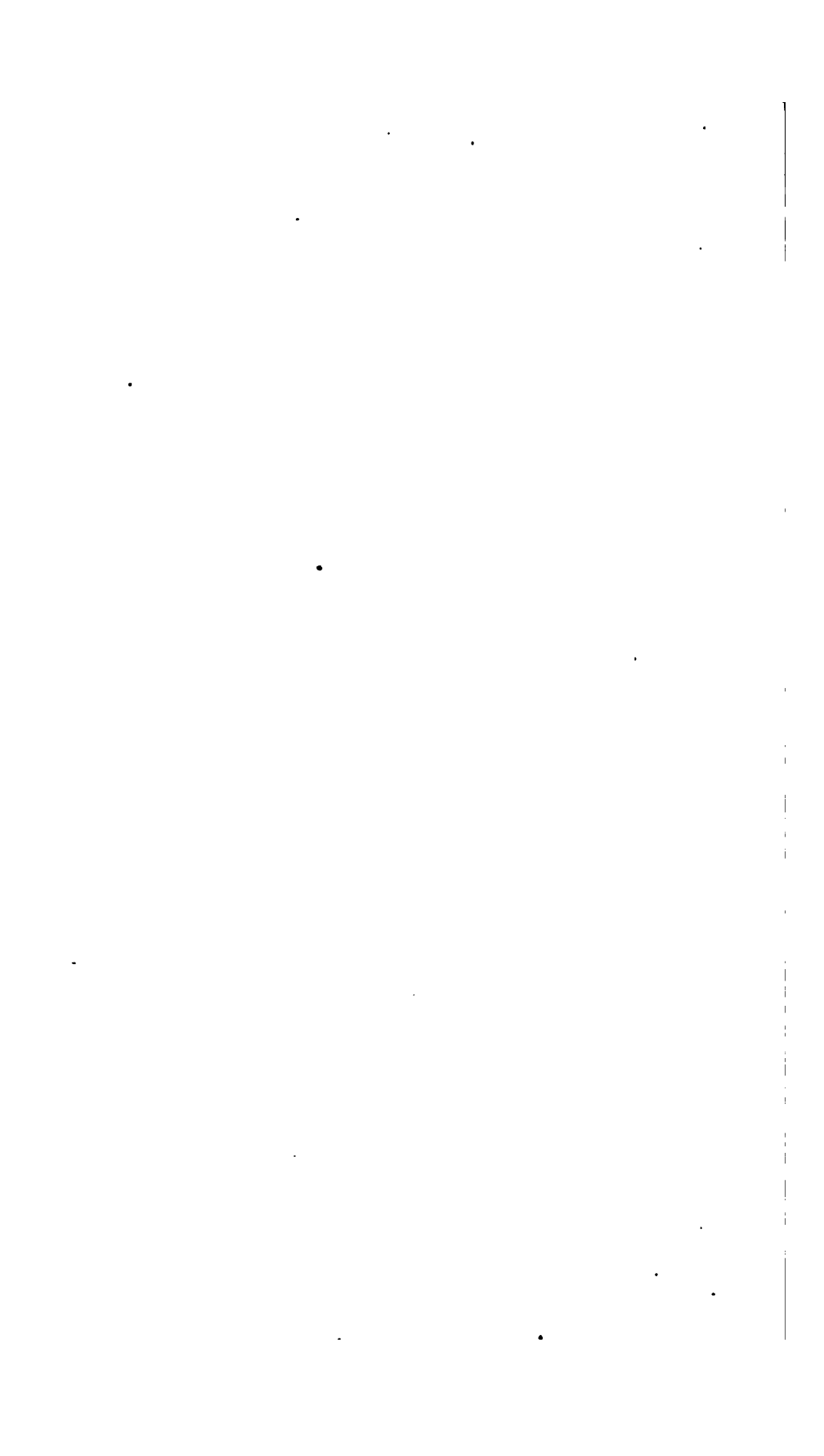
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1



ANNUAL REGISTER.



1824.

GENERAL INDEX.

THE Proprietors of the ANNUAL REGISTER respectfully announce that the GENERAL INDEX to this Work, will be published in the ensuing winter. It will comprise a period of sixty-three years, from 1758 to 1820, during which time the Annual Register, begun by the late Mr. Dodsley, has upheld its reputation, and received the unvarying support of the public.

To each of the Volumes after 1820 a distinct Index is subjoined.

THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE,
OF THE YEAR
1824.



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR BALDWIN, CRADOCK, AND JOY;

J. CUTHELL; LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND CO.; E. JEFFERY AND SON; J. BOOKER; HARDING, TRIPHOOK AND LEFARD; SHERWOOD, JONES, AND CO; HAMILTON, ADAMS, AND CO.; G. B. WHITTAKER; HURST, ROBINSON, AND CO.; W. REYNOLDS; SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL; AND J. COLLINGWOOD.

1825.



Handwritten scribbles

A. C. HANSARD, F.R.S.

P R E F A C E.

WITH the exception of the military operations against the kingdom of Ava, and the unfortunate hostilities on the Gold Coast, the transactions which are detailed in the present volume, are the natural consequences of the events of the former year.

While the greater part of the continent of Europe exhibits an aspect little cheering to the friends of the human race, consolation may be found in contemplating the state of England and the course of events beyond the Atlantic. Throughout the South American continent, not only has the cause of independence been victorious in the field, but some progress has been made in the establishment of regular government, and in laying the foundation of those institutions upon which well-ordered systems of freedom may be erected hereafter. Relations, too, of amity and commerce, with every likelihood of permanence, have sprung up between the new states and the parent and guardian of freedom in the old world, which must exercise a most beneficial influence both on their moral and on their political destiny.

No country ever displayed a spectacle of so much industry, wealth, manufacturing and commercial enterprise, as England now presents; nor did any people ever before exert so strong

an indirect influence over other states. Her power is not merely that of fleets and armies, but arises from the necessary connections of human societies with each other. And though her institutions and the character of her people are doubtless the primary springs of her prosperity and influence, yet it ought not to be forgotten, that the ministers, who now direct her affairs, have followed a wise, a liberal, and a moderate policy, which has enabled her to exert all her energies with greater effect than they would have manifested under a more narrow-minded system of government.

Early publication in a work of this kind is of importance to readers. We have, therefore, been anxious to produce this year's volume at that time which we regard as the proper period of our publication. By indulging in longer delay, we could execute the work with more ease to ourselves, but not with more advantage to our readers.

June 1, 1825.

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THE HISTORY

THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the Year 1824.

THE
HISTORY OF EUROPE.

General Prosperity—Improving State of Agriculture—Formation of numerous Joint-Stock Companies—Spirit of Speculation—Opening of the Session of Parliament—Speech from the Throne—Discussions on the Address—Speeches of Lords Lansdown, Liverpool, and Holland; of Mr. Brougham and Mr. Canning—Lord Nugent's Motion on the Conduct of the Ministers, in the Spanish War; Mr. S. Bourne's Amendment carried—Lord John Russell's Motion on the Occupation of Spain by French Troops: Mr. Canning's Speech—Lord Lansdown's Motion on the Recognition of the Independence of the South American States: Lord Liverpool's Exposition of the course of Policy followed by the Ministry—Petitions on that Subject—Mr. Canning's Statement of the Position of the British Government on that Question—Sir James Mackintosh's Eulogy on Lord Cochrane.

THERE was in the present year no diminution of that prosperity, which the country had enjoyed throughout the whole of 1823. Even country gentlemen—the most querulous of all classes, the least accustomed to suffer, and the most incapable of struggling with difficulties, when difficulties present themselves—could no longer com-

plain. The crisis was past, and its effects were every day less felt. All agricultural produce was slowly but steadily on the rise. Wheat, which in 1822 afforded an average of only 43s. 3d. per quarter, gave in 1823 an average of 51s. 9d.; and in 1824 the price increased so much, that the average for it was 62s. This rise in the price of

provisions was not attended with any inconvenience to the working classes; for the demand for labour secured to them steady employment and good wages. In the cotton trade, there was a rapid increase: and the manufacturers of wool, iron, and hardware, were equally prosperous.

The abundance of capital led to the formation of numerous Joint-Stock Companies—directed, some of them, towards schemes of internal industry; others of them towards speculations in distant countries. The mines of Mexico was a phrase which suggested to every imagination unbounded wealth; and three companies—the Real del Monte Association—the United Mexican—and the Anglo-Mexican—were formed for the purpose of extracting wealth from their bowels by English capital, machinery, and skill. Similar companies were formed in the course of the year for working the mines of Chilé, of Brazil, of Peru, and of the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, and for prosecuting the pearl fishery on the Coast of Colombia. So great was the rage for speculation, that in the course of a very few weeks in the early part of the year, the following undertakings, among others, were brought forward in London, and found subscriptions courting their acceptance:—The Alliance Fire and Life Insurance Company, with a capital of five millions:—The Palladium Fire and Life Insurance Company, with a capital of two millions:—The British Annuity Company, whose capital was three millions:—The Metropolitan Investment Company, with a capital of one million:—The Thames and Isis Navigation Company, with a capital of 120,000*l.*:—An Ale Brewery Association,

with a capital of 200,000*l.*:—A Company for obtaining from government a grant of a million of acres of land, in New South Wales, and for improving the growth of wool:—An Association for the cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Darien:—A Company for navigating the Thames and Isis by steam:—A new Dock Company, for coals only. Many of the companies which were thus set on foot, were able, or conceived that they were able, to prosecute their objects effectually, without deriving any sanction or special powers from the Legislature. Others of them, and particularly such as were to have their sphere of operation at home, found it prudent or necessary to apply for private acts of parliament; so that, in the month of March, there were upwards of thirty bills before the House of Commons, for the purpose of giving legal existence to different companies of this kind.*

* The following is a list of those private bills.—1. Manchester Equitable Loan Society.—2. London Equitable Loan Institution, capital two millions.—3. Australasian Company.—4. Manchester Benevolent Society.—5. St. Katharine's Dock Company.—6. Tunnel under the Thames, from Rotherhithe.—7. South London Docks Company, for making wet docks, warehouses, basins, &c. in and near St. Saviour's Dock, Bermondsey.—8. Counters Bridge Creek (which separates Kensington from Hammersmith) Canal.—9. St. Katharine's Suspension Bridge.—10. Hammersmith Bridge Bill, for building a bridge at Hammersmith, across the Thames, to the parish of Barnes.—11. London and Westminster Oil Gas Company.—12. Compressed Gas Company.—13. United General Gas-Light Company.—14. Portable Gas Company.—15. Oil Gas Company (Dublin).—16. Phoenix Gas Company.—17. Manchester; 18. Leeds; 19. Greenwich; 20. Margate and Ramsgate; 21. Edinburgh; 22. Aberdeen; 23. Hereford Gas Companies.

IRELAND.—24. Irish Annuity Com-

In all these speculations, only a small instalment, seldom exceeding five per cent, was paid at first: so that a very moderate rise in the price of the shares produced a large profit on the sum actually invested. If, for instance, shares of 100*l.*, on which 5*l.* had been paid, rose to a premium of 40*l.*, this yielded on every share a profit equal to eight times the amount of the money which had been paid. This possibility of enormous profit by risking a small sum, was a bait too tempting to be resisted: all the gambling propensities of human nature were constantly solicited into action: and crowds of individuals of every description—the credulous and the suspicious—the crafty and the bold—the raw and the experienced—the intelligent and the ignorant—princes, nobles, politicians, placemen, patriots, lawyers, physicians, divines, philosophers, poets, intermingled with women of all ranks and degrees—spinsters, wives, and widows—hastened to venture some portion of their property in schemes, of which scarcely any thing was known except the name.

However low might be the opinion of the calm and discerning with respect to the value of these projects as modes of investing capital likely to yield in the course of time a permanent and considerable profit, they gave at least, a temporary spur to internal and commercial industry. Considerable capital was brought into active circulation: and a certain impulse

must have been communicated to many species of industry by the first steps which were to be taken in order to have the semblance of carrying the projects into effect.

This general activity and prosperity, accompanied as it was by a spirit of order and tranquillity in every part of the kingdom except Ireland, and by an increase of the revenue, rendered the task of government unusually easy, and held out the prospect of a comparatively inactive session. The Parliament met on the 3rd of February; and, his majesty being prevented by temporary indisposition from attending, it was opened by the Lord Chancellor, the archbishop of Canterbury, the earl of Westmoreland, and the earl of Shaftesbury, as commissioners. The Lord Chancellor read the Speech, which was as follows:

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“ We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you his Majesty's deep regret, that in consequence of indisposition he is prevented from meeting you in parliament upon the present occasion. It would have been a peculiar satisfaction to his Majesty, to be enabled in person to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of the country. Trade and commerce are extending themselves both at home and abroad. An increasing activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture. The growth of the revenue is such as not only to sustain public credit, and to prove the unimpaired productiveness of our resources, but (what is yet more gratifying to his Majesty's feelings) to evince a diffusion of comfort among the great body of his people. Agriculture is recovering from the depression under which it laboured; and, by the steady operation of na-

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pany, for lending money on annuities and other securities.—25. Hibernian Mining Company (No. 1.)—26. Mining Company (No. 2.)—27. Irish Patriotic Assurance Company [previously formed].—28. Dublin Equitable Loan Society.—29. Royal Irish Mining Company (No. 3).

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tural causes, is gradually re-assuming the station to which its importance entitles it among the great interests of the nation. At no former period has there prevailed throughout all classes of the community in this island a more cheerful spirit of order, or a more just sense of the advantages which, under the blessing of Providence, they enjoy. In Ireland, which has for some time past been the subject of his Majesty's particular solicitude, there are many indications of amendment; and his Majesty relies upon your continued endeavours to secure the welfare and happiness of that part of the United Kingdom. His Majesty has commanded us further to inform you, that he has every reason to believe that the progress of our internal prosperity and improvement will not be disturbed by any interruption of tranquillity abroad. His Majesty continues to receive from the Powers his allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their earnest desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of friendship with his Majesty; and nothing is omitted on his Majesty's part, as well to preserve general peace, as to remove any causes of disagreement, and, as to draw closer the bonds of amity between other nations and Great Britain. The negotiations which have been so long carried on through his Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, for the arrangement of differences between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, are, as his Majesty flatters himself, drawing near to a favourable termination. A convention has been concluded between his Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, for the settlement of the pecuniary claims of this country upon the Court of Vienna. His

Majesty has directed that a copy of this convention shall be laid before you, and he relies on your assistance for the execution of some of its provisions. Anxiously as his Majesty deprecated the commencement of the war in Spain, he is every day more satisfied that, in the strict neutrality which he determined to observe in that contest (and which you so cordially approved), he best consulted the true interests of his people. With respect to the provinces of America which have declared their separation from Spain, his Majesty's conduct has been open and consistent; and his opinions have been at all times frankly avowed to Spain and to other Powers. His Majesty has appointed consuls to preside at the principal ports and places of those provinces, for the protection of the trade of his subjects. As to any further measures, his Majesty has reserved to himself an unfettered discretion, to be exercised, as the circumstances of those countries, and the interests of his own people, may appear to his Majesty to require."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that the estimates for the year are prepared, and shall forthwith be laid before you. The numerous points at which, under present circumstances, his Majesty's naval force is necessarily distributed, and the occasion which has arisen for strengthening his garrisons in the West Indies, have rendered unavoidable some augmentation of his establishments by sea and land. His Majesty has, however, the gratification of believing that notwithstanding the increase of expense incident to these augmentations, it will still be in your power, after providing for the service of

the year, to make arrangements in some parts of our system of taxation, which may afford relief to certain important branches of the national industry."

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that he has not been inattentive to the desire expressed by the House of Commons in the last session of parliament, that means should be devised for ameliorating the condition of the Negro slaves in the West Indies. His Majesty has directed the necessary information relating to this subject to be laid before you. His Majesty is confident that you will afford your best attention and assistance to any proposition which may be submitted to you for promoting the moral improvement of the negroes, by an extended plan of religious instruction, and by such other measures as may gradually conduce to the same end. But his Majesty earnestly recommends to you to treat this whole subject with the calmness and the discretion which it demands. It is a subject perplexed with difficulties, which no sudden effort can disentangle. To excite exaggerated expectations in those who are the objects of your benevolence, would be as fatal to their welfare as to that of their employers; and his Majesty assures himself you will bear in mind, that in the correction of a long-standing and complicated system, in which the fortunes and the safety of large classes of his Majesty's subjects are involved, that course of proceeding is alone likely to attain practical good, and to avoid aggravation of evil, in which due regard shall be paid to considerations of justice, and in which caution shall temper zeal."

The Address in the Upper House

was moved by lord Somers, and seconded by lord Lorton. From the extremely cautious and moderate language of the speech, it was impossible for the opponents of the ministry to dissent from anything which it contained: but, though they could not charge it with sins of commission, they thought that it was not altogether guiltless of sins of omission; for that on some topics of importance nothing was said, and on others the declarations were not sufficiently explicit.

The Marquis of Lansdown expressed his concurrence in the congratulations contained in the Address from the throne on the prosperous state of the country. It was a great satisfaction to find, that an improvement had taken place in our trade and commerce; but it was more satisfactory still, to perceive that this improvement had been the result of the excellent regulations which had recently been adopted. A more liberal commercial policy was now producing its natural consequence—the improvement of our trade, and of course the increase of our financial resources. Long had the shackles, under which a great portion of our commerce laboured, been opposed in that House; and now that many of those fetters had been removed, and that the others were likely to share a similar fate, it was but justice to state, that many of those, who had once been foremost in supporting their continuance, were not less conspicuous now for their zeal in endeavouring to procure a removal of the whole. Many impolitic regulations had long existed in several branches of trade between this country and Ireland, and being upheld by the prejudices of those who did not sufficiently understand their own interest, had

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been countenanced by his majesty's ministers. They had long been adopted by the noble lord opposite (lord Buxley), while Chancellor of the Exchequer: but when last year they had been partially removed by his successor in office, petitions for that abolition came from many of the persons, whose previous prejudices had contributed to maintain them.

Another point in which he concurred with the ministers was, in congratulating the country on the beneficial effects which had flowed from the remission of taxation. As far as the experiment had hitherto been tried, the result of that remission was in all cases the same—an increased consumption. Every attempt of the kind contributed to remove the error into which some statesmen had fallen—that taxation afforded a support to government by the increase of consumption caused by it. He admitted also, that there was a material improvement in the condition of the agriculturists; and (excluding that portion of it which arose from a partial failure of the crops in some districts) he thought it a fair subject of congratulation, as it showed an increased consumption and demand.

But though he approved thus far of the Speech, lord Lansdown declared, that he was surprised and disappointed at its silence on many interesting topics connected with our foreign relations, and at the slight allusion made by it to others not less important. Did it not become the king's ministers, when they deprecated the origin of the late war in Spain, to conceal their regret—if regret they felt—at the manner in which that war had terminated. They should, at least, have stated, whether the

military occupation of Spain by France gave them satisfaction or not. It surely would not have been unbecoming in the advisers of the Crown to have put words into the mouth of their Sovereign, expressive of regret at the violent subversion of the hitherto sacred principle—the right of nations to govern themselves by a constitution of their own choice—of regret that the country of an ally should have been plunged into such horrors as now reigned throughout Spain. Let their lordships look back for a short period, and see what had happened since the overthrow of the power of Buonaparte? Immediately after that event, there came forth a declaration from several of the great powers, that the peace and independence of nations were in future to be placed on the most solid footing, by which the natural rights of each would be respected and preserved. But how had that declaration been observed? Why almost the whole of Europe had come under the dominion of three or four great powers—acting under a pretence of moderation and justice, but, in reality, exercising a complete tyranny over states which they still affected to call free and independent. Where was the small state on the continent which had not come under the dominion of some one or other of those great despots, by whom it might be called upon to alter, change, or modify its forms of government according to their capricious dictation? The system had now been carried to such a height, that the most unqualified interference was enforced without even an explanation being given beyond this—that such was the will and pleasure of the despot interfering. Neither the monar-

chical character of the governments of Wurtemberg, and of Bavaria, nor the independent form of the ancient republic of Switzerland, could preserve them from an interference in their internal government, which, if offered to this country, would be resented as a wanton insult; and why an insult to us, more than to those other countries? What difference was there between the application of this principle of interference to one or the other? The only difference was this—that we possessed the effectual power of resistance. But were we to admit the despotic principle sought to be established by such interference? Were we to be told, that there was to be no law between the states of Europe but that of force—that one nation might be destroyed, or its independence outraged, at the will of another; and that there was to be no rule by which the weaker state was to be supported against the aggressions of the powerful? When he saw, that, amid the changes which had taken place in the political state of Europe, in consequence of the assertion of this monstrous doctrine, the ministers of England were silent, he could not but express his regret at their apathy, and his fears for the consequences.

Lord Lansdown added, that he also observed with regret, that the affairs of South America were touched upon so very slightly in the speech from the throne. The civil, political, and commercial improvements, which were daily showing themselves in that part of the world, were an object of fear and jealousy to the despots of Europe; as if no improvement were to be allowed to creep forth, unless at the will of one of the corporation

of kings, who arrogated to themselves the power of dictating to the rest of mankind. It was, however, a satisfaction to find, that there was a part of the globe where very different feelings and principles prevailed, and were likely to prevail still more extensively—where the principles of free government and free trade were beginning to be understood and practised: and he was glad to find that his majesty's ministers had acted in such a manner as would tend to the diffusion of those principles. He was not prepared to say, whether at the present moment they ought to have gone further, but he hoped they would be disposed to do so at the proper time. We ought to have taken the step which we had now taken at an earlier period; but he trusted that we should be found ready to avail ourselves of every opportunity of increasing the advantages which that step was calculated to give us. The great question of South American independence should be viewed by us with reference to the advantages which the British empire might derive from it; and particularly as there might exist a disposition to exclude, as much as possible, our manufactures from the European markets. Let their lordships look to what had happened in the United States. There a population of three millions had, in the course of forty years, increased to ten millions. In the United Provinces of Spanish America, there was at present a population of sixteen millions, exclusive of about four millions in the Brazils; and assuming the same ratio of increase in the course of forty years to come, we might have an intercourse with a population of from

fifty millions to sixty millions, and that, too, a population of a consuming character; for from recent calculations it was estimated, that each person consumed to the value of 2*l.* 10*s.* of British manufactures annually.

Lord Liverpool, in reply to the observations of the marquis of Lansdown, stated, that he had never hesitated to declare his opinion, that France had no right to invade Spain. He had disapproved of that interference, and deprecated that attack—not on abstract principles of non-intervention, and the right of every nation to frame its own constitution and arrange its own internal affairs, because he was aware that every general principle admitted of exceptions—but because France could make out no specific case which gave her any title to interfere. At the same time he felt the danger of the attack, and was desirous that the evil might be averted by some concession—not a concession to France, who had no right to make any demand—but a concession from Spain to herself: in short by a compromise, which might have taken away the motive for invasion. The British cabinet had advised this, and could do no more. This advice was rejected by the Spaniards. The French army entered, and the ease with which they obtained possession of the country, showed us the wisdom of having abstained from interfering in the policy of a divided nation. Could their lordships, looking at the present state of Spain, and recollecting the manner in which the French were every where received, say that the constitution—even allowing it to be a model of perfection—had fixed its roots in the minds of any considerable body

of the people, or that any large portion of them were disposed to contend for it? On the contrary, was it not evident, not only that the great majority, but a majority so great as to leave the minority an object of surprise with us, hailed the French as friends who came to overthrow that constitution? Was there a country more jealous of foreigners than Spain, or a country that had greater reason to resist the French? Yet, notwithstanding this jealousy of foreigners, and this dislike to Frenchmen, they hailed the French army as deliverers, thus showing that they hated the constitution more than either. And would it have been wise in this country, to engage in a war to support a form of government which was detested by the great body of the people?

Lord Liverpool, however, in adopting this line of argument, did not meet fairly the charge which lord Lansdown had urged. That charge was, that the ministers, disapproving of the invasion of Spain, had not introduced into the speech from the throne, any expression of regret at the success which had attended an expedition which trampled under foot every principle of public law. To such a charge it was no answer to say, "We disapproved of the attack, but we acted wisely in not making ourselves a party to the war." Lord Liverpool, however, though he gave no logical answer to the charge and evaded it by talking *about it and about it*, was not without a very valid defence; for to have introduced into his Majesty's speech such a declaration as that which lord Lansdown desired, could have produced no present practical good, and must have excited a degree of irritation

between our cabinet and those of the great continental powers. But to have assigned this reason would have been almost equivalent to making the required declaration. The minister, therefore, acted with that foresight and prudence which in general characterizes his conduct, first of all in abstaining from what would have had the air of a wanton bravado thrown out against powers with whom we were in alliance, and next, in abstaining from assigning the true reason for the course which he had followed.

As to our relations with South America, lord Liverpool contended, that the speech from the throne was most explicit. Its object was to announce to the country, and to Europe, that we were wholly unfettered by engagements, either to Spain or to our allies, and perfectly free to take that course which our own prudence or policy might dictate. At the same time practical difficulties would occur in our relations and intercourse with those possessions, till Spain renounced all claim to their obedience, and recognized that independence *de jure* which they enjoyed *de facto*. If a recognition of them, therefore, could be obtained from Spain, he should think that a great object was gained. Still we were not bound either by the concession or by the refusal of Spain: and it was an important fact to know, that we were perfectly free and unfettered in our future policy towards South America.

Lord Holland followed lord Liverpool in the debate, and went over the same topics on which lord Lansdown had insisted, inveighing with much ardour against the members of the holy alliance, especially Russia and France. M.

de Chateaubriand, said lord Holland, well understood the character of his own countrymen; he knew that by holding out any prospect of conquest in a foreign country, he secured the favour and good wishes of almost all France, and even of the greater part of the Napoleonists themselves. He perfectly understood, as applied to Frenchmen, the value of that maxim "*Dominationem super alios, ad servitium suum mercedem dant.*" There was nothing like freedom in any part of France at this moment. We might be told of their legislative chambers and their debates—of their president and their forms. But why look to these externals? To the mere *magistratum nomina*? Why look to their forum, or to that place in which their folly committed its most disgusting excesses? "is there," added the noble lord, with much emphasis "any place in France, where a man may stand up and say what I have been just saying?" It was an insult to the sacred name of freedom, to name a country in which the language of freemen could not be spoken in the presence of power. Where men could not speak out, upon their own concerns, there was no freedom, no law; and where was it upon the continent of Europe, that a man might so speak in public? He excepted only the kingdom of the Netherlands; and there, indeed, the government had shown itself most anxious to preserve the freedom of the country; an anxiety which was to be traced to a similarity in the habits and the character of the people to the character and the habits of our own countrymen. The actual government of France, lord Holland added, had placed that nation in a situation, by which it was enabled to produce

greater danger to Europe, than ever Napoleon, in all the plenitude of his power, could have effected. It was in the full possession of Spain—it possessed a preponderating influence in the councils of Portugal—its army was flushed with recent success, and was led by a prince, who possessed considerable talent, and who had displayed character and conduct sufficient to lead him on to other successes, which might tend, as those in Spain had done, to the glory and aggrandizement of France. It had, besides, a clergy and priesthood of vehement zeal, devoted to the government. Its legislative body had just power enough to lay the resources of the people at the feet of the ruling power, but not fellow-feeling enough with the people to direct those resources wisely and resolutely. It was, moreover, the head of a confederacy which united all the powers of the continent of Europe. Such was the condition of France; and was this, he asked, a state of things at all satisfactory to the feelings of those who were interested in the liberties of Europe?

After a few observations from lord Darnley on the state of Ireland, the Address was agreed to unanimously.

In the Commons, the Address was moved by Mr. Rowland Hill and seconded by Mr. Daly. In the discussion, Mr. Brougham followed a line of observation similar to that pursued by lord Lansdown and lord Holland in the other House, but in language much stronger than they had used. He was answered by Mr. Canning. What, asked Mr. Brougham, had we gained by the policy, on which we were now called to felicitate ourselves? Where was the prepon-

derating control of our influence visible? Once we could boast of a proud pre-eminency in governing the destinies of states, but no man could point out its existence now. Either we had the power, and refrained from using it, suffering the beam which upheld liberty and the independence of nations to be kicked by despots, and the balance overpowered; or we had suffered ourselves to be duped and cajoled, and shut out from the European system. One mode of estimating the sense entertained by the continental powers of the conduct and station of England was, to see in what light foreigners viewed them. It was now the proverbial talk abroad, when the politics of England were discussed, that she was no longer entitled to deem herself a first-rate controlling power—no, nor even a second-rate; but that she must take her place as an insular power, where nature had put her, or where she had put herself. It might be said, that the dangers, which were imputed to the system of the foreign despots, were distant, and chimerical. He was prepared to maintain the contrary from the avowed principles of the conspirators, commonly called "The Holy Alliance." He did not expect, that any measure would proceed from these conspirators during the course of either the present year, or of the next, or even of the year after that, expressly designed to wound the pride, or outrage the feelings of the people of this country; for though we were prevented by many considerations from plunging hastily into the miseries of war, though we were bound over to keep the peace in recognizances of eight hundred millions sterling; yet, as in the case of private individuals, so also, in the case of na-

tions, there were circumstances so injurious to their honour, so galling to their pride, and even so alarming to their fears, as to induce them to forfeit the recognisances by which they were bound, and to say, in language more warranted by high feeling than by sound discretion, "Let the debt go; let the storm come; we are prepared for the worst; and hap what hap may, will submit no longer to the contumely and outrage of these oppressors of mankind." Therefore, it was, he conceived, that the imperial personages abroad would proceed slowly and gradually, but still silently and surely in their infernal work; that they would not assail us by any direct and immediate measures, but would accustom us by degrees to bear, first one thing and then another, till at last, when they had come to that point at which we necessarily must stop, we should find that we had lost the golden opportunity of resisting them with success; and having lost with it that which to individuals was every thing, and to nations almost every thing, namely, our honour, we should be driven at their good time, and not at our own, to wage a long and sanguinary, and perhaps unsuccessful struggle against those whom we could have resisted successfully, had we resisted them in the first outset of their aggressions. He, Mr. Brougham, had in the former session stated to the House, that, according to information which he had received, the allied sovereigns had commenced a system of unwarrantable interference with the internal government of the Swiss cantons. He had added at the time, that he did not believe all the information which he had received, but that, if the least part of the least statement which he had

heard were founded upon fact, it was much too much to be then disclosed. The right hon. secretary, in reply, had contented himself with parodying this expression, and had said, "If the least part of the least statement, which the hon. and learned gentleman has made, is much too much for him to disclose, it may be a satisfaction to him to know, that that least part is much more than his majesty's government are informed of." Yet it now turned out beyond all dispute, that the intelligence which he had received was much more correct, than that which had been transmitted to his majesty's government: for though, hitherto, he had not been proved to be correct in what he had asserted regarding the scheme of placing Switzerland under the protectorate of an Austrian prince, still he had been more than borne out by facts in all that he had asserted regarding the restrictions which were to be placed upon the freedom of its press, and the regulations by which it was proposed to send all emigrants out of its territories. Sorry was he to state, that individuals, whom the calamities of their country and the oppression of its rulers had induced to seek refuge in Switzerland, had been driven from its confines with an aggravation of suffering which was totally unnecessary even to accomplish the infernal purposes of their persecutors; and that the press had been put down with a degree of superfluous virulence for which it was impossible to account upon any rational principle: for, not content with putting down those journals which communicated political intelligence, or in which certain matters of political discussion were mixed, the Holy Alliance had suppressed even tho-

journals of which the object was mere literary and scientific discussion. He might be told in reply, that, notwithstanding all these circumstances, the finances of Switzerland were flourishing for its extent; that its people were contented, cheerful, and almost free from taxation; that there was tranquillity within, and no disturbance from without. Though all this were true, he would still call Switzerland an unhappy country; placed as it was under the beck of foreign despots, and forced to connive at the wrongs which these public conspirators against all that was free, and virtuous, and holy, were daily inflicting upon the liberties of mankind. In Germany they exercised similar control; and it was not too much to say, that they acted as a kind of royal, imperial, and military police all over the continent of Europe. In the kingdom of Wurtemberg, a mandate was given to the government to suppress an obnoxious journal, and the obnoxious journal was suppressed accordingly. There was no part of Germany in which the editor of a journal durst publish any thing calculated to give umbrage—he would not say to the sovereign of his own country (for that was a matter of municipal law and domestic arrangement)—but to the czar of Muscovy, the king of France, or the emperor of Austria—foreign powers, natural enemies to each other, between whom no alliance could exist that was not founded upon the principle of conspiring against the liberties of nations; and who had no more right, title, or precedent to interfere with the press of Germany, than the Commons of England had to interfere with the press of France, or to command the suppression of any journal published

in its metropolis. These royal conspirators met in secret conclave to effect their objects; they deliberated on their decrees in private; and afterwards they appointed individual members to execute them in public. For instance, sentence went forth against Italy, and Austria was appointed to desolate and over-run it. On a subsequent occasion, Spain and Portugal became the object of their rage, and to France was allotted the task of punishing and enslaving them. And this, he was to be told, was subject of congratulation to the people of England! This was holding the balance of power, swaying the destinies of Europe, and executing our own purposes as absolutely as we ever did in the “most high and palmy state” of our national glory! An Austrian army had over-run Italy. The southern part of that beautiful but unhappy region was still occupied by a body of 30,000 men, whilst the north had recently witnessed a scene of horror, of which the mere recollection made the blood curdle in the veins, and filled every feeling breast with abhorrence and disgust. Could any language of condemnation be too strong for a government, which, when individuals had been sentenced to death after three years’ confinement in a fortress remote from their friends, unacquainted with their crime, and unopposed by their accusers, could, after their female relatives had undertaken a week’s journey to apply for mercy, send the suppliants back without any answer, and withhold from them the knowledge that an order had been already issued to remit the capital part of the sentence, and to change it—he could not say whether in mercy or not—to protracted imprisonment for ten or twenty years

in Austrian fortresses? Let Englishmen reflect on the mental agony, in which those unhappy females must have travelled back to their condemned relatives, in ignorance of the commutation of their sentence, and expecting to arrive at the place of their imprisonment, too late to catch their last sigh, or to pay the last offices of affection to their bleeding remains; and then, if they could, let them withhold from those who inflicted such a mass of wanton and unnecessary suffering their disgust, and hatred, and deepest execration: * Evils like these were not, however, the only grievance to which the Austrian subjects of Italy were exposed. It was true, that torture was abolished, and that the rack was no longer in use; but unfortunately the judge of police was invested with a power, which enabled him, if his victim did not answer as he wished, to aggravate his sufferings in any proportion which he thought fit. He could place him in a dark instead of a light dungeon; he could feed him on bread and water, instead of the usual prison allowance; he could confine him for ten or even twenty days in a cell, which he was authorized to render more or less damp and unwholesome, according as the prisoner showed a greater or a less sense of the enormity of his offence: in other words, according to the honesty, or obstinacy, or strength of nerve of his victim; and thus he was enabled to extort by a slower, though not a less effective torment than the rack, an avowal of guilt where the individual was not guilty, and a

denunciation of crime against those who had never committed it. These practices had been now carried on in Italy, under Austrian superintendence, for upwards of three years. In some cases, the victim had sunk under them; in others, he had been so completely worn down by his sufferings, as to have sought to escape from them and life together by confessing guilt which he had never perpetrated; and in many instances, the nearest relations had inculpated each other of crimes, which it was afterwards proved, by the clearest evidence, that they could not possibly have committed. Such was the oppression daily practised in Italy by the Austrians, in conformity with the mandates of those kingly conspirators against the human race. They did not need to order it to be inflicted in Spain by the satellites of France, because they had a more active and appropriate agent for their purposes in that country in the person of its beloved monarch, who—he defied any man to deny it—was more the object of the contempt, disgust, and abhorrence of civilized Europe, than any other individual now living. “There he is,” continued the learned gentleman, “a fit companion for the unholy band of kings who have restored him to the power which he has so often abused, in order to give him an opportunity of abusing it once more; there he is, with the blood of Riego yet dripping on his head, seeking fresh victims for the scaffold, and ready to proceed on the first summons to the torture of the helpless women and unoffending children whom fortune may have placed in his power.”

Upon the South America question, Mr. Brougham expressed himself with moderation; applauding

* See the circumstances, alluded to by Mr. Brougham, mentioned in a subsequent part of the volume, under the head of “Italy.”

the course which had been taken by the United States, and hoping that we should follow in the same path, in order to place bounds to that impious alliance, which, if it ever succeeded in bringing down the old world to its own degrading level, would not hesitate to attempt to master the new world too. Ferdinand had been expressly assured by the emperor Alexander, that, upon the destruction of the constitutional system, he would assist him to recover his trans-atlantic dominions. In this case, the Holy Alliance would send out no army, they would equip no fleet, they would not appear to take an active part in the struggle; but they would give assistance, in an underhand and covert manner to the efforts of the Spanish government. Treasure would be privately supplied; arms and ammunition would be sent out secretly, in the abundance required to meet the views of Spain; and, above all, that would be done with respect to South America, which had already been successfully practised in the peninsula, bodies of intriguers, amply supplied with money, would be sent out; the priesthood of the country would be found most willing allies in creating suspicion and sowing dissension; and unless an effectual resistance were made, those colonies would again be brought under the iron rule of the mother country.

On the question of the independence of the South American colonies, Mr. Canning, in reply to Mr. Brougham's observations, declared that he was clearly of opinion with the president of the United States, that no foreign state had a right to interfere pending the dispute between the colonies and the mother country; but he was as strongly of opinion, that the

mother country had a right to attempt to recover her colonies, if she thought proper. Looking to the question in this point of view, it appeared to him that it would be unkind, unjust, and ungenerous, if this country had not afforded an interval, to allow Spain an opportunity of selecting that course which appeared to be most beneficial for her colonial interests. Ten months ago, in a paper laid on the table of the House, it was stated that the situation of those independent states depended in a great measure on external circumstances. Now, when Spain was restored to her power as substantially as she could be, came this speech from the throne, which told the House, "that his Majesty had reserved to himself an unfettered discretion of acting towards those colonies, as their circumstances and the interest of his own people might appear to require." The interpretation of this passage was clear: all knew the meaning of it to be, that his majesty had declined overtures for any joint consideration of this subject—that he had kept his discretion completely unfettered on a question in which he felt that the interests of his people were concerned—that he had entered into no compromise, and was perfectly at liberty to act "as the circumstances of those countries and the interests of England might require." What more could the country desire, under these circumstances, but that a question of such magnitude should be temperately and fairly considered? Was it not just that a pause should be granted to the parent state, during which she might have the advantage of learning the sentiments of the different powers of Europe? Could any one doubt, that, by allowing this pause, by giving an opportu-

nity to Spain herself, perhaps, to acknowledge the independence of those states, we did not bestow a greater boon on the colonies, than an immediate recognition of England would bestow on them? And would not such a pause render more efficient, any step, which we might ourselves hereafter take? A proposition had been made by the government of Spain to the government of this country, and an answer had been returned. That answer was on the road to Madrid; and after it had been disposed of, the time would arrive, when government would be enabled to speak with more explicitness.

As to the other topics which Mr. Brougham had introduced into his declamation, they had no connection, Mr. Canning asserted, with the subject before the House. The policy which we had observed in the Spanish war, had been discussed last session—with what result, no member could have forgotten. Upon what principle the Commons of England were to sit in judgment upon the internal regulations of the Austrian dominions and the criminal jurisprudence established there, the right hon. secretary did not find it easy to understand. He contended, however, that even upon that irrelevant topic, Mr. Brougham's rhetoric was altogether fallacious. Neither had the supposed political degradation of England any existence, save in his own imagination: for, in truth, England now stood in as proud a situation to maintain her just rights, and her proper interests—she was as much courted, as much respected, and her opinion was as anxiously desired by other powers, as at any former time. She was not indeed in the same state now as she had been in some other periods of her history. But

why was this? Because the whole state of the world had changed—because great preponderating powers had grown up, which possessed within themselves more strength and resources than they could command in former times—more strength, perhaps, than ought properly to belong to them: and as those elements were in being, we were compelled to deal with them in proportion to their weight and importance in the general system.

The Address was carried unanimously.

The question of our conduct towards Spain was brought in a direct form into discussion; but upon this point, the Opposition invariably found themselves in a most deplorable state of weakness. On the 17th of February, lord Nugent moved an Address for the production of copies of all instructions to his majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the court of Spain with a view to his conduct in the war between that country and France, from the period of the entrance of the French troops into Spain to that of the surrender of Cadiz, inclusive; and also, of copies of all correspondence between his majesty's minister plenipotentiary and the Spanish government, with respect to the mediation of Great Britain during the same period.

The motion was preceded by a speech in support of it, in which his lordship expressed great dissatisfaction with our having submitted to the blockade of Cadiz, and endeavoured to make out, that sir William A'Court, in remaining at Seville after the Cortes had left it, and still more in afterwards repairing first to San Lucar, and then to Gibraltar, and in being sedulously absent from Cadiz, had in fact broken that neutrality which we professed. In answer

to the latter charge (the first carried absurdity upon the face of it), Mr. Canning and Mr. Sturges Bourne replied, that the noble lord must have forgotten, that sir W. A'Court was accredited to the king of Spain. At Seville, Ferdinand ceased to be king, and there, consequently, sir William's credentials fell to the ground. The king was deposed for a time, and during that period sir W. A'Court had no authority; for whilst the one ceased to be king, the other ceased to be accredited. It was true that sir William A'Court's continuance for a short period at Seville had been misconstrued by a factious party at that place, and that they had attempted to make him an instrument in their hands; but he had refused to become subservient to their plans. On quitting Seville, however, he remained as near Cadiz as he could, going first to San Lucar, and thence to Gibraltar, in order that he might be able to repair without delay to the seat of the Spanish government, in either of two events. These two events were, if he received any notice either that his presence in Cadiz would conduce to the personal safety of the king; or that the king was restored to the functions of government.

As an amendment upon lord Nugent's motion, Mr. S. Bourne moved, "that this House is duly sensible of the advantages derived to this country from that neutrality in the war between France and Spain, which his majesty at the beginning of that war declared to have been his determination to observe, and which appears to this House, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, scrupulously and inviolably maintained."

Lord Nugent's motion was negatived by a majority of 171 to 30.

Mr. S. Bourne's motion being

then put, lord Nugent proposed, by way of amendment, to leave out all the words after "This House," in order to add the words "is of opinion that the system of strict neutrality, which his majesty determined to observe in the late unjust war undertaken by France against Spain, and which a consideration of the financial state of this country alone induced the House to approve, has not been maintained in a spirit consistent with his majesty's avowed intentions, with the just expectations of this House, or with the honour of the country:—That, while the House laments the event of that war, as dangerous to the rights of all independent states, it is of opinion that his majesty's continued desire to mediate in behalf of Spain has not been carried into effect:—That, deeply impressed as the House is with the importance of manifesting the sincerity of those professions, it has reason to apprehend that an effect hostile and injurious to the constitutional government of Spain, and encouraging to its enemies, was produced by the conduct of his majesty's minister plenipotentiary, in abandoning at Seville the government to which he was accredited; and that by his continued absence from the seat of that government, after its removal to Cadiz, opportunities were neglected of profiering with effect those good offices which his majesty had professed himself ready at any time to renew, and which might have averted calamities so deplorable to Great Britain as the successful invasion of the rights of a free country, the occupation by the French of the capital, fortresses, and great commercial ports of Spain, and the establishment of a French influence destructive of the balance of power, and highly

prejudicial to the best interests of this country."—however, Mr. Sturges Bourne's motion was agreed to, without a division.

The Spanish question, in a shape somewhat different, was once more agitated, but with still less success. On the 15th of March, lord John Russell moved, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid upon the table of that House copies of any communications which he may have received from foreign powers respecting the evacuation of Spain by French troops." This motion he introduced with a speech in which he professed to point out the dangers of the situation in which England was placed by the late events in Spain—the mode in which she had been brought into that situation—and the remedies by which the impending dangers were to be avoided. The views, however, which his lordship suggested on these topics, though occasionally very sound and just, had neither novelty nor force to recommend them. The course, which he recommended was, that we should inform the members of the Holy Alliance, and the French government in particular, that any attempt to conquer South America by Spanish forces, whilst the French army was in Spain, would be considered as an attempt to conquer them by France for the Holy Alliance. The French army was doing the duty of an armed police in Spain; and whilst it was performing that duty, it set free an equal number of Spanish soldiers. Even upon the principles of the right hon. secretary, we were bound to be neutral only so long as Spain herself attacked her colo-

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nies—not when she was assisted in her attack by a third party. Now, if Spain were free, she would have a right to employ a third party to fight her battles; the king of England had done so when he employed Hessians against his North American subjects; but as Spain was not at present *sui juris*, she had no right to employ on such a task those troops which had been subduing her fortresses for the Holy Alliance. He wished, therefore, ministers to go a step further than they had hitherto gone, and to say, that no Spanish troops should be allowed to land in South America, until the French army had evacuated Spain; but that as soon as Spain were free, they should be at liberty to go in any numbers. At the same time, lord John Russell candidly admitted, that, with one or two exceptions, it was hardly possible to give better answers to the questions of the French government on the subject of our relations with South America, than those which Mr. Canning had given*.

Sir Robert Wilson, in seconding the motion, took an opportunity of stating the particular services for which he had been presented with the insignia of various orders by the emperors of Austria and Russia, and the kings of Prussia and Portugal; and made a very spirited and manly complaint of the indignity which he had suffered, in having these badges of honour torn from his breast, because he had joined the patriot armies of Spain.

Mr. Littleton, as an amendment upon lord John Russell's motion, moved, "That this House, being satisfied of the firmness and sound policy which has guided his ma-

* See *infra* (Public Documents p. 99*.)

jesty's councils in respect to the late hostilities between France and Spain, and considering the several conditions by which the declaration of England's neutrality in the contest was qualified, sees nothing in the present circumstances which calls upon it to express any apprehension of a permanent military occupation of Spain by the arms of France."

Mr. Gooch seconded the amendment in a short speech. When he had concluded, no other member rose: the question was put by the Speaker; and the gallery began to be cleared preparatory to a division. At last Mr. Canning rose. He had waited, he said, and naturally, until the very moment when the House was proceeding to a decision; for he could scarcely persuade himself, that a motion, brought forward after such immense preparation, and, to the effective prosecution of which one other hapless motion* had already been sacrificed, was, in its turn, to be abandoned by all the accustomed supporters of the noble mover. Seeing as he did before him a most considerable victim, who had, on a former night, been completely deserted, and whose friends out of doors had given as a reason for that desertion, that the great effort was to be made upon a motion yet to come, and that it would not be prudent, by any previous display, to weaken the impression which was then to be produced—he could scarcely be convinced, that the debate of the present night could have been about to close at the moment when he had taken it up; and that not only the motion of the noble lord

opposite was to go entirely unsupported, but that the amendment was to be suffered to pass without a struggle against it. But, if he was surprised, he was not dissatisfied with the disposition manifested by the House. Twelve months back, when the first great attack had been brought forward, it had been anticipated that the triumph of those who put the government upon its trial would be complete. The debate was to be triumphant—overpowering—final. All who had taken part, even slightly, in the impugned transaction, were to be swept away. But how did the affair turn out? Where was the victory and the song of joy?—*Exitus ergo quis est?*

"Hide blushing glory—hide Pultowa's day!"

The records of parliament afforded no example of defeat so unqualified. At no period within the stretch of parliamentary history, could any instance be found of a failure so heavy; or of any failure by a thousandth part so grievous, taking into account the comfortable anticipations by which the enterprise had been ushered in. Upon that occasion, the general policy of government had received the approbation of the House. As to the main consideration, therefore, the question was at an end. In the course of the next session, the war having concluded, it was thought that particular parts of the transaction might be selected, in which blame might, up to a certain point, be fixed upon the government, without attacking the general vote of approbation: but on that occasion lord Nugent, after bringing forward the question in the shape of a most untenable proposition, had been left in a completely deserted state. The noble mover

* Lord Nugent's motion (see *supra* p. 15).

on the present evening had come forward upon a second insulated point. But Mr. Canning contended, that it was impossible to view the noble lord's proposition singly. The proposition was not, that it was contrary to the interests of this country that France should remain in possession of Spain. If that were the proposition, it would be self-evident; for no man could suppose that it was the policy of England, that France should remain in the permanent possession of Spain. The question now was, whether the occupation of Spain by French troops had been conducted in such a spirit, or had continued for such a time, as to raise a fair presumption, on our part, that it was meant for other purposes than those which were professed; and if this could be made out, whether the noble mover had a right to call upon the House for an expression of opinion upon the subject; or whether, that fact not being made out, there was sufficient in the general proposition of the noble lord, applied not to the aspect of immediate circumstances, but to the received policy, and ordinary conduct, and probable views of France, to warrant him in calling upon the House for its interference?

Mr. Canning stated, that at the outset of the quarrel between France and Spain, this country had qualified her neutrality by three specific conditions. The first of these was, that Portugal should not be attacked: the second, that there should be no interference with South America: the third, that there should be no permanent occupation of Spain. And though there was no distinct declaration in our diplomatic communications as to what would be the consequence of any breach of these conditions, yet

no man in the least degree versed in diplomatic affairs, would deny, that it must have been fully understood, that no violation of them would be permitted by this country. Two out of these three conditions were already virtually performed. Portugal had not been molested; and South America was left untouched—for every one admitted the declarations of France upon that last point to be sufficient. Then, if two of the conditions had already been performed by France, what right had we to doubt of the due performance of the third. But it was asked, how long was France to remain in the possession of Spain—was she to hold the country, until Ferdinand 7th gave free institutions to his subjects? In one sense he should say, "Would to God that she were;" and in another, that he hoped to God that she was not. Would to God that she were, because she would, as institutions stood, prevent much ill. Heaven forbid she should, because he feared, that she would in that case have to remain for ever. One thing, however, he would say—and it was only candid towards France to avow it—he did believe, that, whatever absence there was of every horror and excess in Spain, was owing to French interference, and to the presence of the French army. What was it that the French were doing in their occupation—in what way were they employing their influence? Were they urging on the cruelties to which the ruling party in Spain were too much inclined? Were they fostering the gloomy vindictive prejudices of the monks, or exciting the blind fury of the populace? On the contrary, they were protecting the very people whom they had entered the

country to subdue: by a strange course of events, their whole situation and business in Spain had become changed. They had gone into the country to defend the fanatical party against the constitutionalists; and now they were actually interfering for the constitutional party with the fanatics. How long this system was to last, he (Mr. Canning) did not know. Only a fortnight back, he had hoped for its early termination; but every successive post had lessened that expectation. Of this, however, he did entertain the most decided conviction—that, whenever the time came that Spain might be left to herself with safety, France would be as much pleased in the prospect of withdrawing her troops as England could possibly be at seeing her evacuate the country.

The honourable Secretary next proceeded to justify the mode in which we had observed the neutrality which we professed. In explaining the difficulties which the government had to encounter in the maintenance of that neutrality, he diverted himself and the House at the expense of sir Robert Wilson and lord Nugent, by his allusions to the journey of these two gentlemen into Spain in order to join the Spanish armies. His honourable and gallant friend (sir Robert Wilson) formed, he asserted, no small breach of neutrality; but lord Nugent, beyond all question, was a most enormous breach of neutrality.* So inconsis-

ent was the chivalry of Sir Robert Wilson with the course of policy which the government had evinced and the parliament and nation sanctioned, that he (Mr. Canning) had felt it necessary to write to sir Charles Stuart, stating that he could not disavow in terms too strong, both for the government and personally for every member of it, all connexion with, or approval of, the enterprise of the hon. and gallant gentleman. At the same time, he added that the service of volunteers was not unauthorized by the law of nations, and that it did not expose the individuals rendering it to any penalty. The hon. gentleman would see, therefore, that although he had been compelled to disclaim his measures, he had not been unobservant of his interests. Such was the condition in which the hon. gentleman placed his government, with the liberty of acting almost taken away—their arms fettered—restrained in their conduct—lowered and humbled upon his account, to the degradation of making apologies to the government of France. The hon. gentleman, however, was not the only person who had helped to place the government in this predicament: for at the time that he, with that generous prodigality of his services which he had lavished upon a cause not quite deserving of it, was paying the penalty of his gallantry and courage in one quarter, there arose in another quarter of that country another luminary, who, though he might not have addressed himself to the state of the country with as much military effect as the hon. gentleman, certainly did not fall behind, the hon. gentleman in military intention [laughter]. He did not wish to push further into matters,

* The House were infinitely delighted with the pun which Mr. Canning was supposed to have perpetrated here. Lord Nugent is a very ponderous gentleman: and more than a fair proportion of his weight is collected about that part of his body which is particularly useful in sitting.

than was necessary; but in cases of this nature, it was the duty of government to know, what was going on; else, by giving way to too much secrecy in respect to the conduct of individuals, they might, before they could be sufficiently aware of it, become involved in hostilities by the warlike proceedings of their own subjects [laughter]. "To go on with my narrative," continued Mr. Canning, "it was about the middle of last July that the heavy Falmouth coach—[here he was interrupted by loud and continued laughter]—that the heavy Falmouth coach was observed travelling to its destination through the roads of Cornwall with more than its wonted gravity [very loud laughter]. The coach contained two inside passengers—the one, a fair lady of no inconsiderable dimensions, the other a gentleman, who was conveying the succour of his person to the struggling patriots of Spain. I am further informed—and this interesting fact, Sir, can also be authenticated—that the heavy Falmouth van (which gentlemen, doubtless, are aware is constructed for the conveyance of more cumbrous articles), was laden, upon the same memorable occasion, with a box of most portentous magnitude. Now, Sir, whether this box, like the flying chest of the conjuror, possessed any supernatural properties of loco-motion, is a point which I confess I am quite unable to determine; but of this I am most credibly informed—and I should hesitate long before I stated it to the House, if the statement did not rest upon the most unquestionable authority—that this extraordinary box contained a full uniform of a Spanish general of cavalry, together with a helmet of

the most curious workmanship; a helmet, allow me to add, scarcely inferior in size to the celebrated helmet in the castle of Otranto [loud laughter]. Though the idea of going to the relief of a fortress blockaded by sea and besieged by land, in a full suit of light horseman's equipments, was, perhaps, not strictly consonant to modern military operations; yet, when the gentleman and his box made their appearance, the Cortes no doubt, were overwhelmed with joy, and rubbed their hands with delight at the approach of the long-promised aid." How the noble lord was received, or what effects he operated on the councils and affairs of the Cortes by his arrival, he (Mr. Canning) did not know. Things were at that juncture moving rapidly to their final issue! and how far the noble lord conduced to the termination by throwing his weight into the sinking scale of the Cortes, was too nice a question for him just now to settle. But it must be evident, that by circumstances like those to which he had alluded, the government, if it wished to exercise common and necessary caution, was called upon, without any appeal from the French government, for disavowal. It was not for him to condemn the principles and motives which led individuals to make a generous sacrifice of themselves to the cause of Spain; but what he urged was, that if they would have neutrality on the part of the government, they ought to have been content to be bound by the feelings, expressions, and determinations of their own government.

There was another part of the question upon which Mr. Canning differed from the doctrines advanced by lord John Russell. That

noble lord had insisted, that if, while Spain was in the occupation of France, any Spanish force should be sent to South America, that ought to be considered in all respects as a French force, and be treated as such by Great Britain. Mr. Canning admitted that he could imagine such an occupation of Spain by France, as would lead him to conjecture, that it was for other than the professed purposes; and if, under such an occupation, any very considerable levies of Spanish troops were raised to be sent against South America, it would be a strong indication of that disposition on the part of France. But we were to look at things as they now stood: and he saw nothing in the condition of the French forces—nothing in their distribution—nothing in the quality of their occupation—nothing in the mode and conduct hitherto employed as to them—nothing in the councils or the practice of the French government—nothing in the declarations of the Spanish government—to lead to any inference that the French government had that intention. He could not argue upon any case, which stood in direct contradiction to the views and policy of the French government. His answer would be—look at the papers on the table, and it would there be seen, that the French government closely approximated to the views of the English, with respect to the Spanish American colonies. With those who would say, “I can’t trust the French—I don’t believe a word of their assurances,” there could be no argument of any kind: no assurances of any sort could prevail with them. He was sure that the French government looked at the question, not

precisely in that point of view in which it was considered by the English government, because the relative interests were different; but they viewed it more nearly in the same light, than any of the other powers of Europe.

This speech of Mr. Canning was received with unbounded applause by the House, particularly the facetious episode of sir Robert Wilson and lord Nugent.

Sir James Mackintosh followed on the other side; and without imputing blame to the ministry, supported the motion, by evading the real question intended to be argued, and pretending to treat it as a mere request for information. So strong was the disposition of the House to side with the ministers, that lord John Russell did not venture to press his motion to the vote; and the amendment was carried without a division.

Equally difficult did the Opposition find it to make any successful attack on the policy adopted towards Mexico and the South American States. On the 4th of March the correspondence on that subject with France and Spain [see Public Documents p. 99*] was laid before parliament; and, on the 15th of the same month, lord Lansdown moved that an address should be presented to his Majesty, thanking him for the papers containing the correspondence between England and her allies, relative to South America, which had been laid upon the table; and begging him to take such steps as might seem meet for acknowledging speedily the independence of those provinces, and establishing such diplomatic relations with them, as could not fail to promote an amicable intercourse between them and this country,

and conduce to our commercial advantages. His lordship proved, that these states were *de facto*, independent; that there was not any prospect of the old government of Spain, ever being enabled to recover its command of them, so as to possess the advantages she formerly did from them; that they have proved themselves disposed and able to maintain those relations of amity and commerce, which ought to exist between independent and friendly nations; and that their alliance was of great importance to our commerce, and to our political influence.

Lord Liverpool admitted the principles on which lord Lansdown had argued, and contended that the ministers had acted up to them. In 1822, they had submitted to parliament an act which received the Royal assent, and which went to the extent of acknowledging the *de facto* independent provinces. The 3 Geo. IV. c. 43, gave to all those provinces the rights of independent states under the navigation act, at the same time re-affirming the general principle that all commerce with Asia, Africa, and America, must be carried on in British ships. This establishment of a free intercourse with those states as independent states, was explained to the Spanish government, who were at the same time told that it would be followed up by other steps. Therefore, from that time, the independence of the South American provinces was practically acknowledged. In the month of November in the same year, our intention of sending consuls to the different provinces was announced. Some delay took place in carrying that announcement into effect, as it was thought *very delicate* to wait for a few

months, rather than execute it at that particular juncture: but as soon as it was quite clear that the French armies would be successful in Spain, ministers thought it proper to have a full explanation with the French government, and then took the step of sending the consuls to their different destinations. We had thus given to South America a substantial proof of our intentions, which was worth a thousand verbal acknowledgments of independence. It had been alleged, that the powers of Europe had changed their intentions, in consequence of the message of the president of the United States. What effect that message might have produced, it was not for him to say; but weeks before it was delivered, this country had declared, that, though neutral with respect to Spain and her colonies, she would not see with indifference any attempts against them on the part of other countries, and she had obtained from France an abjuration of any hostile intention. He insisted, therefore, that what had been done was all that could have been done, embracing every practical advantage consistent with honour and good faith. A formal acknowledgment of independence could properly be made only by the power who claimed dominion over another; and, in the strict sense of the word, we had no right either to acknowledge or dispute their independence. There was one thing which remained to be done;—the opening a diplomatic intercourse with these countries. Now, if there was any thing which was more peculiarly the prerogative of the Crown than another, it was that of deciding at what period it would be proper to open such an intercourse with foreign states.

Not that he disputed the right of Parliament to interpose its advice in the exercise of that prerogative; but he put it to their lordships, whether, on the perusal of the papers on the table, there appeared any grounds for such an interference? The noble earl concluded by moving as an amendment to the motion, "That, this House gratefully acknowledges his Majesty's goodness in directing the papers to be laid before this House, and the House feels great satisfaction in the assurance given by their perusal, that his Majesty's government will continue in the further progress of this important question the exercise of those firm, moderate, and prudent measures, which have contributed to the glory and best interests of the British nation."

After a very languid debate, in which lords Ellenborough and Roseberry supported the motion, and lord Calthorpe opposed it, the result of the division was, that 34 voted for the motion, and 95 against it.

In the course of the session, several petitions were addressed to the throne, and to the legislature, praying for the recognition of the independence of the South American States. The most important of these was one signed by one hundred and thirteen commercial houses in London, interested in the commerce of that quarter of the Globe. Sir James Mackintosh, on presenting this petition to the House, on the 15th of June, introduced it by a very temperate and elaborate speech, in which he discussed every part of the subject, and, at the same time that he gave ministers due praise for the liberality of their past policy, urged upon them the expediency of complying with the prayer of the petition.

Though he concluded merely with the ordinary motion, that the petition should lie upon the table, the tenor of his speech rendered it impossible for Mr. Canning to remain silent. He first traced the course of our policy towards Spain and her ancient colonies down to our refusal of her proposal that we should become a party to a congress, to be held for the discussion of the South American question.—"The situation," continued he, "in which things remained the last time the question was agitated within these walls, was this. It was stated, that the king's government, though reserving to themselves the right of acting as they should think fit, in reference to the interests of Great Britain involved in those colonies, yet thought it not merely politically expedient, but just and generous, to afford Spain the opportunity of precedence, and absolutely to suspend any decision, until they knew in what way she would avail herself of that opportunity. What I have now to state is, that that condition is at an end, and that, with respect to any further steps to be taken by this country towards the Spanish American colonies, she must act for herself. What has passed upon this point between the two cabinets, it is not necessary for me to particularize; but the result is, that the British government is left to act upon its own decision, without further reference to Spain. Such is the result I have to state, and here the only communication I have to make to the House ends." After entering briefly into the general question, and declaring the sincere purpose of ministers to act up to the principles contained in the correspondence upon the table, he concluded amid cheers from

both sides of the House: but he had scarcely sat down, when he rose again, to communicate a fact, the statement of which he said he had overlooked, and which might probably be acceptable. The fact was, that a second application had been made to the government of his Britannic Majesty to become parties in the congress about to assemble, which application, though pressed with urgent entreaties, had been again steadfastly refused. This intimation was received with warm applause.

In presenting, on the 21st of June, a petition on the same subject from the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, sir James Mackintosh pronounced a not undeserved eulogy on lord Cochrane. 'Our commerce on the coasts of South America had,' he said, 'been gallantly protected by that extraordinary man, who was once a British officer—who once filled a distinguished post in the British navy, at the brightest period of its annals. He mentioned this circumstance with struggling and mingled emotions—emotions of pride, that the individual he spoke of was a Briton

—emotions of regret, that he was no longer a British officer. Could a more gallant action be imagined than the cutting out of the *Esmeralda* from Callao? Never was there a greater display of judgment, calmness, and enterprising British valour, than was shown on that memorable occasion. No man ever felt a more ardent—a more inextinguishable love of country—a more anxious desire to promote her interests and extend her prosperity, than the gallant individual to whom he alluded. What native of this country could help wishing that such a man were again amongst us? He could not avoid fervently wishing that such advice might be given to the Crown, by his majesty's constitutional advisers, as would induce his majesty graciously to restore lord Cochrane to that country which he so warmly loved, and to that noble service, to the glory of which, he willingly would sacrifice every earthly consideration.' It was a proof of good and generous feeling in all parties, that this declaration was received with loud cheers from both sides of the House.

CHAP. II.

IRELAND—*Improvement in the Tranquillity of the Country—Renewal of the Insurrection Act—Objections to it—Lord Darnley's Motion for an Inquiry into the State of Ireland refused—Lord Althorpe's Motion—A limited Inquiry granted on an Amendment moved by Ministers—Tithe Composition Act—Attack in Parliament on the Church Establishment of Ireland—Speeches in defence of the Irish Church—Speech of the Bishop of Limerick: Misrepresentations of Fact in the Charges against the Irish Clergy: Non-residence: Revenue of the Irish Church: Importance of the Services of the Clergy in Ireland—Education in Ireland—Opposition to the Bible Societies—Catholic Association—Catholic Rent—Increasing Tranquillity of the Country.*

THOUGH outrages, similar in their character to those which had of late excited so much alarm, still occurred from time to time in the Southern, and some of the Western districts of Ireland, yet, on the whole, the country had made a considerable approach to the restoration of tranquillity and good order. The Constabulary bill had been found to be a very beneficial measure: and the police established by it was experienced to be, on the whole, most effective in repressing daring violations of the law. Though, in some places, particularly in Roscommon, the powers given by it were grossly abused; still it was not deemed safe to trust to the ordinary administration of justice: and therefore, in compliance with the recommendation of a committee of the House appointed to inquire into the cause of the disturbances in Ireland, the ministers asked for a renewal of the Insurrection act, regretting the necessity of such an infringement of the constitution, but contending that without it the

orderly part of the population could not be protected.

On the second reading of the bill, it was resisted by some of the more steady members of Opposition—particularly by lord John Russell, Mr. Abercromby, and Mr. Denman. Mr. Robertson alleged, that the Insurrection act was worse than useless: under it there had been taken up, since the last session of parliament, no less than between 2 and 3,000 persons, not one of whom had been convicted: so that 3,000 persons were let loose upon the peace of the community, who besides all their previous reasons for disaffection, would naturally be influenced by the exasperated sense of having suffered unjustly.

It was, lord John Russell contended, not only an infringement of a free constitution, but a clumsy contrivance, unworthy of an enlightened government. If we were told that in Austria or Prussia a law was in operation, by which the people were confined without light in their houses, for 12 out of the 24 hours, should we hesitate to

pronounce such a law to be arbitrary and absurd? Many of the persons who had been taken up under the Insurrection act, were such as had stayed in public-houses until after nine o'clock, while others had been in pursuit of cattle or some other no less lawful occupation. Even the benevolent intentions of the chancellor of the exchequer, in diminishing the duty on distilleries, had been frustrated; because the poor people, thus encouraged to drink more, had been seduced into the clutches of the Insurrection act. A question had been asked serjeant Lloyd, who had been employed in the administration of the act, whether the persons, taken up under it, were not generally very desperate characters. He answered, that they were generally persons of good character, and poor helpless people, totally ignorant of the provisions of the act; yet these poor people were kept in prison 20, 30, or 40 days, for having staid too long at a public-house or a fair. The law intrusted discretion (which lord Camden called the law of tyrants) to the persons employed in every stage of its operation. First, discretion was given to the petty constables, to take up or not the persons found out at night: then to the magistrates, to commit them or not; then to those who tried them, to acquit them, though it should be clear that they were out at night; and, lastly, there was discretion to the lord-lieutenant—a discretion, he admitted, that was wisely and humanely exercised, to remit or execute the sentence. Men were taken up wholesale by night; and then, on the investigation of their character, it depended whether or not they should be transported. Nothing

could be more unlike law and justice, or the British constitution than this. The result of the operation of the act had been such as might have been expected. Of the ten counties from which returns had been furnished, it appeared, that in Kildare not one person had been punished, although 87 had been apprehended; in Kilkenny and Cork there had not been one; in Clare, of 189 put in prison, only four had been convicted; in Kerry, only one convicted out of 132 taken up; and in King's county and Limerick county, one only convicted in each. So small a number had been punished in seven out of the ten counties.—He ought not to say punished but condemned: for there was a grievous punishment of imprisonment on the mass who were committed, and afterwards found innocent—an infliction which could not fail to strengthen the rooted distaste to all legal tribunals, and the hatred to all legal authority, in the mass of the people of Ireland.

Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Peel spoke in support of the measure; and it was carried by a majority of 112 to 23. Several voted for it, on the ground that an inquiry into the cause of the disturbances was pending, of which they believed the ultimate result would be to make even the ministers ashamed of again proposing to renew the bill.

In the Lords, the opposition to the measure was still more feeble. Its necessity was admitted by some of those who usually opposed the government—particularly by lord Darnley and lord Lansdown. The duke of Leinster and lord Holland entered a protest against it.

On the 8th of April lord Darnley moved, "That a select committee

be appointed to inquire how far the provisions, lately adopted by parliament, or recommended by his majesty's ministers for the internal regulation of Ireland, have tended, or appear likely to tend, to remove the grievances, to allay the discontents, or 'to secure the welfare and happiness of that part of the united kingdom;' and to ascertain whether any and what further measures of regulation, or of conciliation, may be required, to remedy the evils that have long existed in that country, 'which has for some time past been the subject of his majesty's particular solicitude.'

Lord Liverpool admitted, that, whenever any particular grievance was pointed out, it might be the subject of investigation; but he could see no good which was likely to result from so general an inquiry as that which was proposed, and he therefore resisted the motion.

After a very languid debate, in which lords Lansdown, Downshire, Roden, Clifden and Carnarvon participated, and in which the usual common-places on the subject of Ireland were repeated in the usual words, the motion was negatived: 17 voting for it, and 57 against it.

On the 11th of May, the same question was brought before the House of Commons; when the ministers found it convenient to consent to a modified inquiry, in order to avoid having one of a more unlimited character pressed upon them. On that day lord Althorpe moved "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the state of Ireland, and to report their observations and opinions thereon to the House." Sir Henry Parnell seconded it, and, in a very sensible speech, pointed out

the mischiefs arising from the wretched state of poverty which was the usual level of the existence of the Irish peasantry, and the too rapid increase of their numbers without regard to the demand for labour in the country, or to the amount of capital by which employment could be furnished.

On the other hand, Mr. Goulburn contended, that the proposed inquiry was much too indefinite, and that, if a committee should be appointed to take into consideration all the topics to which lord Althorpe had adverted, little hope could be entertained that their labours would produce any useful result. What were the subjects which the noble lord wished to be submitted to the consideration of a select committee? The relations between landlord and tenant—the state of the revenue—the whole history of grand jury presentments,—the church establishment,—the tithe system, both past and present—and, above all, the proposition, whether what was called the Roman Catholic question was not the origin of all the evils which afflicted Ireland—these were the subjects which the noble lord wished to persuade the House to refer to a select committee. Was the last of these questions a fit subject for the consideration of a committee of that House? If it were, why had the House for 20 years past been debating that question? If the report of a select committee would settle that important point, why had not such a course been resorted to at an earlier period? Although he was not disposed to consent to the noble lord's motion, it was his intention to propose an inquiry by means of a select committee, into the most considerable branch of the subject.

which was now before the House. Not many days ago he had given notice of a motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the nature and extent of the disturbances which had prevailed in several districts of Ireland in which the Insurrection act had been in operation. But he had by accident lost the opportunity of bringing it on at the time for which he had fixed it. He would therefore move it as an amendment to the noble lord's motion on the present occasion: and when it was recollected that the Insurrection act had been in operation in several large counties of Ireland—namely, Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, Kerry, and Clare—it could not be said, that this inquiry would not give a fair view of the state of the country. He concluded by moving as an amendment, to leave out all the words of the original motion after the word “into,” and to substitute in their stead these—“The nature and extent of the disturbances that have prevailed in those districts of Ireland which are now subject to the operation of the Insurrection act.”

As the only difference between the original motion and the amendment was as to the extent of the inquiry, and as it was very apparent that the objects of the investigation proposed by Mr. Goulburn were precisely those which would first demand attention, even under an investigation indefinite as that which was called for by lord Althorpe, there was no ground for any pointed debate. However, a long and desultory discussion ensued, in which every speaker received that the question—whether an examination into the state of Ireland ought to be commenced by a limited and precise or

by an indefinite inquiry—would be best elucidated by his giving utterance to all that occurred to him with respect to the situation of that country. In this discussion Mr. Peel, Mr. Canning, sir Francis Burdett, and Mr. Tierney, took the principal share. The most elaborate speech was that of Mr. North, an Irish barrister, who, along with another gentleman Mr. Dogherty, of the same profession, and from the same part of the empire, had been introduced into parliament in the present session under Mr. Canning's auspices. It was Mr. North's second attempt in regular debate—an attempt generally more difficult and hazardous than the first: because the speaker meets with less indulgence than when he makes his maiden effort. Mr. North admitted the necessity of such an inquiry as would be calculated to elucidate the state of Ireland, and to suggest the best means by which it might be ameliorated. In Ireland the people had, for a series of years, suffered a variety of misery. They had proceeded from one affliction to another. Each season brought its peculiar horror. In one it was famine; in the next it was fever; in the third it was murder. These sad events seemed to form a perpetual cycle, the parts of which were of regular and mournful recurrence. The evils which all felt, all ascribed to different causes. The peasant attributed them to the rapacity of the landlord; the landlord to the bigotry of the clergy. For his own part he believed that they originated in many causes; of which one of the most conspicuous was the unemployed population. No political axiom was more certain, than that there was no state policy, no secret of government, by which it was possible to

reconcile tranquillity with idleness. All the arts of civilization were, in fact, but so many expedients to make peace and industry mutually productive of each other. To an energetic people, especially, employment was a positive want. They had as eager an appetite for it as for their food. Where such a people were left without occupation, they became wild, untameable, and ferocious. Disguise it as they might, such a people were in a savage state, and fluctuated—as the history of Ireland but too plainly proved that the Irish people fluctuated—between hopeless indolence, and desperate mischief. Placed at the very bottom of the scale of human beings, the Irish peasant never looked upwards. He was excited by no emulation—he was inspired by no hope—he was deaf to every whisper of ambition—he was influenced by neither fear of degradation, nor expectation of advancement—he remained fixed on the spot at which he first drew his breath, without the wish, and still more without the power of motion. He saw whatever existed of prosperity among his superiors, placed at an immeasurable distance from his grasp. He saw himself surrounded by men of a religion different from his own, whose interests appeared to him to be at variance with his own, and whose chief or sole business he supposed to be, armed as they were with the sword and the law, to keep him quiet and poor. Under such circumstances, his character became hardened and desperate. He saw in the violation of the law, no moral culpability; he transgressed it, therefore, without self-reproach; and when his misdeeds brought upon him their apportioned punishment, he suffered under its inflie-

tion with the triumph of a martyr, and not with the compunction of a criminal. All the noble traits of such a man's original character became degraded and debased. His courage was converted into ferocity, his intelligence into fraud; his whole state and condition was gradually deteriorated; and the peasant was at length lost in the murderer and the incendiary.

These two circumstances—the place which the Irish peasant held in society, and his want of employment—were unquestionably the chief sources of the perturbed condition of Ireland. But he who wished accurately to estimate that condition, must take care not to overlook the power and influence of habit. Hitherto that consideration had not been sufficiently attended to by those who contemplated the state of the Irish people. They had been too apt to forget the extraordinary influence of example and habit, operating from generation to generation, inherited from ancestors, and transmitted to posterity; wave following wave in endless turbulence and barren succession. The first of the great political evils which Ireland had endured was its imperfect conquest. Ireland was wasted and overrun; but from the reign of Henry II. to that of Elizabeth, it had never been subdued. The mischiefs resulting from this imperfect conquest were speedily followed by those which flowed from religious animosities. The Reformation, which ought to have delivered Ireland from a large portion of her sufferings, only tended to render them still more severe. It was accompanied by repeated confiscations, destroying and confounding all the rights of individuals; and the succeeding century opened with

the establishment of that penal code, which had left prejudices in the minds of the Irish people not yet eradicated. Who was entitled to say, that he was prepared with a specific remedy for such complicated evil? What man was there so absurdly sanguine as to imagine, that he could close in an hour a wound which had been kept open and festering for ages? The subject, in its full extent, was infinitely too large and complicated for the investigation of a committee; and he thought, therefore, that the motion of the noble lord, if assented to, would not lead to any practical result. Were such a committee to be appointed, it must be divided into companies, each having its own department of investigation. What were the questions which it would be necessary for such a committee to consider? First, there was the state of the population, a subject of boundless extent; then there were the abuses of the grand juries, on which also much might be said; afterwards there was the appointment of sub-sheriffs; and last, but not least, the whole Catholic question. And what was it that the noble lord expected? Surely that question was to be decided, not by evidence, but by argument, and by an appeal to the great principles of our nature. It was difficult for the imagination to conceive the variety of questions, to which the committee proposed by the noble lord must apply themselves. They would have advisers of both religions; they would have counsellors of both sexes; they would have before them, at one and the same time, the theories of the last week, and the prejudices of the last century; and, after scouring for years through conflicting testimony, they would

arrive only at that which they might previously find in a variety of pamphlets, books and speeches. The state of Ireland was too large a subject for a committee: it must be confided to the government: Every man must share in the investigation, and in the responsibility which followed.

Mr. Goulburn's amendment was carried by a majority of 184 to 196.

On the 17th of May, lord Liverpool proposed that a similar committee should be appointed in the Upper House. Lord Lansdown moved, as an amendment, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the general condition of Ireland, and more particularly into the nature and extent of the disturbances in the counties which were under the operation of the Insurrection act. The amendment, however, was lost, there being only twenty votes for it, and fifty against it.

The tithe-composition bill, passed in the former session,* had been carried very extensively into operation, and had produced very beneficial effects. Between the enactment of it and the middle of February in the present year, 1003 applications had been made from different parishes for special vestries to carry its arrangements into effect. Of these applications, 507 proceeded from the clergy, and the remainder either from lay proprietors or from land-owners. To facilitate the operation of the act,† a bill was passed amending the measure in some of its inferior details, which, in its progress through both Houses, gave the enemies of the Church an opportunity of inveighing against the

* See An. Reg. Vol. LXV. p. 68.

† 5 Geo. IV. c. 63.

Ecclesiastical establishment of Ireland. Mr. Hume was frank enough to avow, that the only course, which could be pursued with advantage, was to "break up" the Irish Church entirely. He shortly afterwards did his best to pave the way to the accomplishment of this object by moving, "That it is expedient to inquire, whether the present Church Establishment of Ireland be not more than commensurate to the services to be performed, both as regards the number of persons employed, and the incomes they receive." In support of this motion, he made a long speech, which, as usual with the hon. member, showed more diligence in collecting what he supposed to be facts favourable to his side of the question, than care or acuteness in sifting their accuracy or ascertaining their value. The points towards which his accusations all tended were threefold:—that the clergy of Ireland were too numerous—that they were too well paid—and that they were too often non-resident. His charges and his doctrines were encountered by Mr. Stanley in a speech worthy of the cause which he defended, and of the heir of a House than which the country can boast of none more noble. Mr. Plunkett resisted the motion with considerable vehemence; and Mr. Leslie Foster availed himself of his knowledge of statistical details to expose some of the inaccuracies into which Mr. Hume had fallen. The question, he said, appeared to be, how much or how little of the property of the church of Ireland was to be confiscated? and the inquiry was demanded upon assumptions that were notoriously unfounded. The first assumption of the mover was, the total insignificance of the Protestant population

of Ireland, when compared with the Roman Catholic. Now, the population of Ireland consisted of six millions and three quarters, of which two millions belonged to the province of Ulster. In the counties of Antrim, Down, and Armagh, the inhabitants were nearly all Protestants, or at least the Protestants were far more numerous than the Catholics. The same was the case in Londonderry. In Donegal the Protestants were full as numerous as the Catholics. In Cavan, they were rather, and in Tyrone, they were much, less numerous. Upon the whole, five-eighths of the population of Ulster were Protestants—a calculation which would give 1,250,000 Protestants for Ulster alone. Though in the country parts of Leinster, as distinguished from the towns, the Catholics were much more numerous than the Protestants, still, upon the whole, the Protestants were in proportion to the Catholics as one to five. In Munster, they were as one to twelve; and in Connaught, as one to twenty-four. This calculation would give about 300,000 Protestants to Leinster, 200,000 to Munster, and 40,000 to Connaught; and would make the total amount of Protestants in all the provinces of Ireland about 1,800,000. Thus the Protestants of Ireland were to the Catholics, in the numerical proportion, not of one to fourteen, as Mr. Hume had stated, but of one to four. If then one-fourth of the population of Ireland were Protestant, ought the House to proceed rashly to destroy the property of its church establishment, in order to conciliate the religious prejudices of the remainder of its inhabitants? Another assumption of the hon. mover was,

that the ecclesiastical property of Ireland in the hands of the bishops amounted to 2,500,000*l.* So far was this from being true, that the bishops of Ireland, on an average, did not receive more than 5,000*l.* a year. There were, indeed, certain bishoprics which had immense emoluments, but there were others which were excessively poor; and he had rather exceeded than fallen short of the real average, in taking it at the sum which he had mentioned. To confiscate this property would be to plunder the laity, and not the clergy of Ireland; for the church property of that country was leased out amongst its gentry in such a manner, that, for every 1,000*l.* which would be taken from the bishops, 5,000*l.* or 7,000*l.* would be taken from the country gentlemen.—With regard to the amount of tithes, the number of parishes in Ireland was 2,500. In 84 of these, taken indiscriminately, the value of the tithes had been ascertained, under the tithe-composition act. The average value of each was 410*l.*; an average rather too great for the whole of Ireland. But, taking the tithes of all the parishes in Ireland even at this average, the total amount would fall short of one million sterling. Of these tithes, one-third at least were in the hands of the laity; so that the tithes left in the hands of the clergy would not much exceed 600,000*l.* a year. The annual rental of Ireland was estimated at 10,000,000*l.* sterling, and of this sum, the income, which the clergy derived from tithes, formed a seven-tenth. The real question, therefore, to be considered was—were the peasantry of Ireland likely to be benefitted by the transference of this property to new owners.

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Upon a division, Mr. Hume found more supporters than such a motion ought to have met with in a British House of Commons. The Ayes were 79; the Noes, 153. Among the 79 who voted with him, were scarcely any Irish members.

The occasion, however, on which the subject of the Irish church was entered into most fully, was on the third reading of the bill, amending the act for the composition of tithes; when Dr. Jebb, the bishop of Limerick, made a most energetic, eloquent, and triumphant defence of that establishment, of which he is so distinguished an ornament. His lordship observed that, respecting the question of residence, most exaggerated statements had gone forth and been accredited. These statements professed to found themselves on the diocesan returns laid before parliament; but, more commonly, they were derived at second-hand, from anonymous unauthoritative publications, much more in their place on the counters of convicted libellers, than upon the benches of Saint Stephen's. The parliamentary reports themselves, added Dr. Jebb, must prove fallacious guides to those who do not study them with close attention, and who are not familiarly acquainted with places and persons in Ireland. The difficulty arises, not from inaccuracy, but from want of fulness, in the several returns; and yet more from the manner in which they have been made up. The return of each diocess is given independently of all the rest; whereas a collation of each with all, would have been indispensable, in order to a fair view of clerical residence: for the clergyman, who is absent from one benefice, is gene-

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rally resident upon another. An instance lately occurred in another House, which may serve to exemplify the kind of mistakes into which persons may fall, who, without any local knowledge of Ireland, undertake to draw conclusions from the parliamentary returns, respecting the residence of the Irish clergy. An honourable gentleman there (Mr. Hume) thought proper to select a dignified clergyman of the north of Ireland, and hold him forth to public reprehension as a most unconscionable pluralist; as monopolizing, at the same time, preferments of great value, in the diocess of Raphoe, and the diocess of Armagh. Now, what is the real state of the case? This clergyman has a christian name, and a surname. Another clergyman has a christian name, and a surname. The two clergymen happen to have the same christian name, and the same surname. And from this identity of nomenclature, the honourable gentleman, without further inquiry, brought the severest charges against a respectable and unoffending dignitary. This fact the bishop adduced both as a specimen of the manner in which private character was trifled with; and as a case in point, to prove that persons unacquainted with Ireland ought to inform themselves, before they made assertions always hazardous, often not altogether reputable, to those who do not take this trouble.

What, asked Dr. Jebb, is a non-resident clergyman, in the only blameable sense of the word? A clergyman, who wantonly deserts his appointed sphere of duty. In this sense, there are very few non-resident clergy in Ireland. In my own diocess there is not one. "The

clergy of Ireland," says Dr. Laurence, archbishop of Cashel, in his triennial charge, published in the autumn of 1823, "are generally resident upon their respective benefices, where residence, in the strict legal sense of the word, is possible; even many, whom the law denominates non-resident incumbents, are in fact, resident, as far as circumstances will permit, for every practical purpose of their ministerial functions. Nor, when the cases are impartially compared, will it be found, that the Irish are less resident in their respective benefices than the English clergy: on the other hand, I firmly believe, that they are more so. As the whole province of Munster is under my superintendence, in the character of metropolitan, I cannot but feel officially, if not personally, hurt at every attack which is unjustly made on any part of it. A member of the House of Commons is reported to have urged the following statement, in support of a motion which he brought forward (March 4, 1823) to impress upon the legislature the necessity of seizing and re-modelling the property of the Church at pleasure.—'The return for the diocess of Waterford,* which I have accidentally turned to, shows, that, of the rectors in that diocess, four only are resident, nineteen being non-resident; of the vicars, fourteen are resident, thirteen non-resident; making a total of eighteen resident, and thirty-two non-resident clergy. This is only one of a number of diocesses in the same or a similar situation.' That this statement of Mr. Hume is incorrect, the par-

* Lismore is here evidently intended. The two diocesses are united under the bishop of Waterford.

liamentary return of the bishop of Waterford, to which he professedly refers, sufficiently proves. But, in truth, he seems to have quoted this document, at second hand, from an anonymous pamphlet entitled "The Protestant Hierarchy in Ireland," &c. He states the number of benefices to be fifty; so does the author of the pamphlet; but the bishop of Waterford, in his public return, the original of both accounts, states that number to be only forty-one. Nine more, indeed, are added, but not numbered, because they are benefices without cure, or merely appropriations, and have each a vicarage endowed. Not attending to this circumstance, the writer alluded to, and Mr. Hume after him, enumerates these nine livings twice over, both as rectories and vicarages; but, in truth, as sinecurists, neither the one nor the other have, in law or equity, any obligation of the kind annexed to the property which they possess.

"Had Mr. Hume, instead of trusting to the erroneous calculations of this pamphlet, consulted the original document, he could not have fallen into so glaring a mistake. He would have there found the following fair recapitulation and summary upon the point, drawn up by the bishop himself, respecting both his dioceses. 'In the diocese of Waterford,' his lordship says, 'are eleven benefices with cure of souls. The clergy are all resident on their benefices, or so near as to perform the duty of them. In the diocese of Lismore are forty benefices with cure of souls. Of the beneficed clergy, twenty-four are resident, either on their benefices, or so near as to perform the duty of them. Eight are resident on other benefices

which they hold by faculty; two are exempt under the provisions of the statute, 48 Geo. 3rd c. 66; six are absent with the permission of the ordinary. There is also an endowed chapel, on which is a church, a house, and resident minister.' Thus instead of thirty-two out of fifty incumbents, six only out of forty-one are liable to be questioned for non-residence. The bishop, indeed, does not give the reasons for the absence of these six incumbents; but by reference to his previous detail of particulars, it appears, that there were no glebe-houses* upon any of their livings; and that two of the number were engaged in duties, the one as preacher, the other as vicar-choral at Lismore."

"So much," said Dr. Jebb, "for the statement said to have been made by an honourable person, in another House, on the 4th of May, 1823. But, I will confess, my surprise was in no small degree excited, on reading a short paragraph, contained in an article, professing to be the report of a speech delivered on the 6th of May, by the same honourable person, on whose statement, of the last year, I found it necessary to animadvert. "In looking to the numbers of resident and non-resident clergy, he (Mr. Hume) would take up the last volume upon that subject, which had been laid on the table. He first came to the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore. He then found that there were—Resident, four rectors; absent, nineteen ditto.—Resident, thirteen vicars; absent, thirteen ditto.—Resident, one curate; making, in the whole, eighteen resident, and thirty-two absent clergy; of these were many plu-

* Nor churches.

ralists, holding some two, some three and more livings. He mentioned this case only as one example out of many instances; and what he had to state of this single county ought to be enough to satisfy the House as to the necessity of inquiry." Here, my lords, we have the same crimination, in the same words, professedly, and, for the second time accidentally, derived from the same document (though the archbishop of Cashel has proved it was derived from a very different source), and this (if the newspaper reports truly, and it has not been contradicted) brought forward in his place by the same honourable calculator, whose accuracy in the tactics of the Church vies with his precision in the finances of the Navy. This "brave neglect" of a refutation so triumphant, and so long before the public (the archbishop's Charge was printed, at the close of last October)—this brave neglect is somewhat remarkable. Did the honourable gentleman know of this refutation? Did he not know of it? If he did not know of it, the conclusion is forced upon us, that the only information which he would seem studiously to shun is—authentic authoritative information. If he did know of it, I wish to be excused from applying to such conduct its proper name.

Dr. Jebb proceeded to explain the state of his own diocese with respect to the residence of the clergy. In the diocese of Limerick there are 51 benefices. On these, there are 26 clergy, actually resident, two virtually resident and discharging all duties in person; 15 non-resident, but engaged in actual duties elsewhere; one non-resident of necessity (church and glebe-house having been burnt),

but anxious to reside; another preparing to reside in a parish, which was a non-cure, but in which a church is nearly completed; 3 non-resident from old age, sickness, and infirmity; 3 benefices are vacant. The diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe contains 42 benefices. On these benefices, 21 clergymen are actually resident; 2 virtually resident, and discharging duties in person; 18 non-resident, but engaged in active duties elsewhere; and 1 excused from ill health. The state of residence in other dioceses might fairly be taken, at the same average.

The Bishop of Limerick next exposed the gross exaggerations which were circulated respecting the wealth of the Irish church.

The estates of the bishops are generally leased for one-and-twenty years at low, almost nominal rents. The renewals are annual; the tenants each year surrendering their leases and taking out new ones. The fine is usually fixed at one-fifth of the value of the lands, after having deducted the reserved rent; a calculation, which, according to sir Isaac Newton's tables, allows the tenant eight per cent on his renewal fine. And this beneficial interest is, in fact, unless the improvidence or the perversity of the tenant prevent it, a permanent property; as permanent as any other state whatever.

Thus: four fifths of the value of the estate, after deducting the rent, rest with the lay tenant. Raise, therefore, the income of the bishop as high as you please, and you must, with the deduction of a small, fixed, and unincreasable rent, raise the income of his lay-tenant in the proportion of four to one.

"But it is objected," said Dr. Jebb,

“ that the bishops may refuse to renew ; or ‘ run their lives ’ against the tenants’ leases. In the first place it may be replied—this is not their practice ; the bishops are always ready, willing, desirous to renew. But I will prove it morally impossible that they should run their lives. The renewal fines taken by the Irish bishops, in most instances, greatly exceed half the revenue of the see. Now these fines, amounting at the least, to half his yearly revenue, the bishop, who wishes to see his leases out, must forego for the space of twenty years. This he must do, at the risk of his intermediate death ; and (considering the period of life at which men commonly attain the rank of bishops) the risk is not inconsiderable. To cover it, he must insure his life, at the expense perhaps, of 1,000*l.* a year. Let the yearly revenue of the see average 5,000*l.*—deduct fines 2,500*l.* Insurance premium, 1,000*l.*, and there remains to the bishop 1,500*l.* Thus, for the space of twenty years, our imaginary bishop (for where in real life can such a bishop be found ?) would voluntarily reduce his income from 5,000*l.* to 1,500*l.* a year. And for what object ? That, at the end of twenty years of poverty, he and his family after him may enjoy the whole revenues of the see ? By no means. A moiety of the value must, by act of parliament, be reserved to the episcopal succession. A moiety, therefore, only can remain to the bishop’s personal heirs. But even of this moiety, one-fifth must be paid by the heirs in perpetuity, as a fine, in order to make their interest permanent. And is it, then, this remote chance of a reversion at the end of twenty years, not of the whole estate, but

of two-fifths of it—is it this uncertain, problematical, fractional vista, seen through the dimness of advancing years, which shall induce a man of sense, of education, of fair acquaintance with the world, to compromise his character, and bring down on himself and his posterity the maledictions of a ruined tenantry ? Is it credible that any one man could be so absurd ? This, however, is a question not respecting one man, but two-and-twenty men. And that any twenty-two men should form a conspiracy, thus to impoverish, thus to degrade, thus to send themselves down with infamy to the grave, is a supposition so utterly beyond belief, that I can waste words upon it no longer.”

“ The estates of the Irish bishops, then, are to all intents and purposes, so far as respects about four-fifths of their value, the property, not of churchmen, but of laymen. This derivative interest has passed from father to son, under the moral certainty that from year to year it will be renewed ; and each annual fine is paid on the supposition and mutual understanding, that the tenant thereby purchases, not only the present renewal, but the prospect of future renewal for ever. The notion, cannot, therefore, for a moment be admitted, that the legislature ever will agree to confiscate this undoubted property of the lay nobility and gentry of Ireland.

“ ‘ But,’ say the partitioners of property, ‘ we will not confiscate the lay proportion of the bishops’ lands ; we will not injure the tenantry ; we will take from them a fair rent ; and apply that rent as a substitute for the grievous burthen of tithes.’ Well, then, will you take more than the bishops take ?

will you take less? If less, you will diminish, not augment, your proposed sum for the payment of the clergy: if more, you will rob the present tenantry, and their heirs and representatives for ever."

The eloquent prelate next overturned the false ideas generally entertained with respect to the opulence of the Irish parochial clergy. At the beginning of the present year, about eighty parishes had compounded for their tithes, under the act of last session. The average income of these parishes was about 400*l.* But, as they were parishes of the higher order, the average for the benefices throughout Ireland would be considerably lower. From the best information he had been able to procure, it was the opinion of the bishops, that, including the curates (whose salaries, varying from 75*l.* to 100*l.* per annum, are deducted from the receipts of the beneficed clergy), 250*l.* would be a fair average income. In the year 1786, bishop Woodward calculated the average at 140*l.*: and in stating an increase, since that period, of eleven twenty-fifths, more than a due allowance was made for any intermediate increase of tillage, and advance of prices.

The services rendered by the parochial clergy were stated by Dr. Jebb with much warmth of manly feeling, backed by a most convincing detail of facts. In relation to strictly professional services, he produced, as examples, returns which he had obtained from Dublin, and from some parts of Leinster and Munster. The following is a summary of some of the facts appearing upon these returns:—

City of Limerick.—In this city are four churches: three parochial,

including the cathedral, which is also a parish church; and one chapel of ease, in the gift of the earl of Limerick. On Sundays, the attendants at morning service average 1,700. The aggregate number of communicants in the year, is 5,650. The children examined for catechetical premiums under the superintendence of the bishop and clergy, are 400. In the cathedral, divine service is performed three times each Sunday, and once on every week-day. Sermons are preached both in the mornings and evenings of Sundays, and in the morning of every church holiday. In the other churches, divine service is performed twice on Sunday, once on Wednesdays, Fridays, and all church holidays. And at festivals, there is an early sacrament for the accommodation, more especially of the lower classes.

Diocese of Ferns and Leighlin.—In nine towns or parishes of this united diocese, there are 9,877 parishioners, 1,816 communicants at festivals, and 1,057 children publicly catechised. The other parishes in the diocese afford a similar proportion. Monthly communion is constant.

Diocese of Cork.—In eight towns of this diocese, the monthly communicants are 3,360; the children examined by the clergy for catechetical premiums, 2,472. The villages and country parishes keep pace with this proportion.

City of Cork.—Seven churches. Amount of congregations, 6,800; monthly communicants, 692; communicants at festivals, 2,205; children catechised at church, 871; children examined for catechetical premiums, 1,200; average of weekly collections for poor, in churches, 20*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; aggregate

for one year of weekly collections, 1,081*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; raised by charity sermons, in four years, 2,160*l.* In each church, the sacrament is administered at least once a month besides festivals; in some churches, once a fortnight. Prayers are read in all the churches, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and all church holidays; in some of them, every day in each alternate week. Every facility is given, by early services, at seven and eight o'clock in the morning on Sundays, to the poor, who cannot appear clothed as they might wish to be, in a city church at noon. The catechetical examinations for premiums are conducted remarkably well. All the clergy in and about Cork act as examiners; the dean, or, in his absence, the archdeacon, examines the higher classes for medals. The bishop himself invariably attends, and distributes the premiums.

City of Dublin.—In six of the parish churches (the others are proportionally attended) the average amounts are as follows:—Number of attendants at morning service, 9,800; monthly communicants, 1,165; communicants at festivals, 6,659; cases in which the sacrament is received throughout the year, in these six churches, without regarding the repetition of the same person, 84,180; alms collected weekly, and at sacraments, in these six churches, 2,360*l.*; children catechised in five of these churches on Sundays, 1,340: The number of catechumens in the sixth church has not been returned; but it is above the average of the other five.—At the two cathedrals the congregations are limited only by the extent of the buildings: on a rough calculation, they average at from 2,000 to 3,000. The charity sermons preached in five of

the above-mentioned churches produce annually 2,000*l.*; into this calculation, St. Peter's church, and the Magdalen Asylum (in which are many charity sermons each year) are not taken. In a single parish church (St. Mary's), there is a congregation of 2,700; monthly communicants, 480; festival communicants, 2,100; children catechised, 630; average annual collection of weekly and sacramental alms, 530*l.*; collection at parochial charity sermons, 550*l.* In the church of St. Peter, last Easter day, the communicants were 2,000; the Sunday collections, 520*l.*

In these returns, one circumstance was remarkable—the large proportion borne to the general congregation by the attendants at the sacrament, and by the children publicly catechised: and upon this the bishop very justly insisted as a strong proof of the zeal and diligence of the clergy.

Dr. Jebb further gave an animated exposition of the services not strictly professional rendered to the people and the country by the clergy; and repelled with indignation the idea, that the Protestant clergy were odious even to the Roman Catholics. On the contrary, he contended, from very strong facts, that they were more esteemed than any other class, and that their presence was hailed as a blessing.

In the county of Limerick, said he, in the most unquiet district of it—the very focus of insurrection; an insurrection caused by the state of absentee lay-property, less than two years ago, the few resident gentry had their houses garrisoned, their windows bricked up, candles burning at noon-day, centinels posted at their doors; they could not so much as walk

into their shrubberies unattended by armed protectors. In this very district, within a stone's cast of those garrisoned and barricadoed houses, during the disturbances of 1821 and 1822, resided the clergyman of the parish, a dignitary of the diocese; his house unguarded, his doors unprotected, his windows open, no arms, no unusual precaution, his rides and walks uninterruptedly continued—and he suffered not the least violence, not the slightest insult; a twig of his property was not injured; he was as free from apprehension as if his residence had been in Palace-yard. These facts Dr. Jebb witnessed on the spot; and on his giving the clergyman credit for his conduct, his reply was—"I cannot take credit to myself for any thing remarkable, I merely treated the people with common civility and kindness, and, when they were sick, was ready to give them a little wine."

"The fact is," added Dr. Jebb, "that, in various instances, the Protestant clergy by their influence kept away disturbance, or suppressed it when it had found entrance; or if, from causes too deeply rooted in the frame of society, the evil had risen beyond their power of conciliation—one exempt spot, one oasis in the desert, one place of refuge, one Zoar was to be seen athwart the burning plain—the glebe and the glebe-house of the Protestant parish minister. Yes, my lords, however agitators may have succeeded in other projects, their elaborate efforts to lash the people into hostility against the parochial clergy have utterly failed. The parochial clergy are respected—are beloved by the Irish population."

The bishop further observed,

that the great desideratum towards the internal improvement of Ireland is moral instrumentality; a link between the government, between the legislature, between the great landed proprietorship, and the people. A moral instrumentality alone, will cement together the frame of society in any country; and in a country, from unhappy circumstances, much demoralised, moral instruments are infinitely needful. Such instruments we have in the Irish clergy: to say the least of them as a body (with rare individual exceptions), an educated, liberalized, well-conducted order of men; stationed at proper intervals, throughout the whole country; regimented under the authority of superiors; disciplined and marshalled for simultaneous movements; and forming a great chain of intercommunication, from one extremity of Ireland to the other. "Now, in what manner could we supply the place occupied by these men? Parliaments cannot create, parliaments are not competent to create, materials such as we possess at this moment. Let parliaments beware how they destroy. They will be altogether powerless to fill the chasm. Take away the fabric of our established church, and you take away the nucleus of our national improvement. A resident gentry we have not: a substantial yeomanry we have not: a body of capitalised manufacturers we have not. Humanely speaking, I do not see what it is, in the least improved parts of Ireland, that we have to rest upon, except the clergy. Here is the only sure provision extant, for disseminating, through all quarters of the land, the wildest and most remote, equally with the most cultivated and peopled, an

educated, enlightened, morally influential class. Here, and here only, is a provision for an interchange of moral instruments between the north and south, and east and west, which, in due time, may and will produce a community of improved character in all the provinces. For what educated northern would voluntarily migrate to the south: what native of Leinster to the west of Ireland, unless induced by some such prospect of immediate or eventual provision, as the church establishment holds forth?"

These are only a few of the many important subjects into the discussion of which the bishop of Limerick entered: for there was scarcely a topic connected with the moral and religious state of Ireland of which he did not take a masterly view. His speech ought to be remembered as one of the best ever pronounced in the House of Lords; combining full knowledge of the facts, elegance and precision of language, strong reasoning, deep and correct feeling. The church of Ireland may well be proud of such a prelate: and those who assail her will look in vain, among their ranks, for one equal to cope with the pure-minded eloquence of a defender like this.

Several discussions took place, at various periods of the session, on the state of education in Ireland; and all agreed, that, with respect to the means of knowledge, the country was in an improving state. In 1773 there were in the west and south-west parts of Ireland but 8 schools; in 1816 there were 800; and in 1824, there were 1,122. Catholic children came to these schools, and their parents were anxious to procure for them the benefits of education. The

bible without note or comment was used; nor was any particular doctrine derived from a particular interpretation of a text of scripture attempted to be inculcated. The Catholic clergy, however, discouraged attendance at such schools; and their bishops presented a petition (March 9) to the House of Commons, complaining that the public money, granted for promoting the education of the poor in Ireland, was applied in such a manner, that Roman Catholics could not conscientiously avail themselves of the instruction thereby provided. The objection made to the schools was, that the bible was used in them, as well as various books or tracts not sanctioned by the Roman Catholic church.

The same spirit was manifested in the furious opposition made by the Roman Catholic priesthood to the operations of the bible societies. One or two instances will illustrate the state of feeling which prevailed. At a meeting of the county of Galway Bible Society, held in the Court-house at Loughrea, his grace the archbishop of Tuam was in the chair. The report having been read, it was moved and seconded that it should be adopted and printed. The archbishop put the question in the usual manner—when, in obedience to a signal given by the priests, the expressions of acquiescence, on the part of the gentry who were present, were drowned amidst the yells which burst from the rabble. A scene of riot ensued. Sticks were brandished, and indications shown of the intention of the mob to clear the court by force; ladies were attacked, their clothes torn, and several of them received personal injury. In the midst of this

confusion, his face the archbishop, and the promoters of the meeting, narrowly escaped with their lives. Mr. Daly, a Roman Catholic priest, moved an adjournment, which was resisted by the gentry present, as the priest, not being a member of the society, had no right to address the meeting. Mr. Daly, however persisted: and the archbishop and his friends at length thought it prudent to retire, and leave the priests and their adherents in possession of the place of meeting.

In the month of November, a debate which lasted three days, took place in the Presbyterian meeting-house in the town of Carlow, between the Catholic clergy and the friends of the Bible society, on the propriety of circulating the Scriptures without note or comment. On the two first days the discussion was conducted with tolerable propriety and order; but on the third it terminated by one of the Roman Catholic clergy asking a question, which he contended, his adversaries, according to their principles could not answer! The gentlemen of the Bible Society replied, that they were ready to reduce their answer to writing. The assembly called out, "Answer! answer! question! question!" All became a scene of commotion. The chairman addressed the meeting, but could not obtain a hearing. Loud yells and vociferations proceeded from the mob, which almost exclusively occupied the body of the meeting-house; and, the calls to have the priests "question" answered, were appalling. At length a rush was made over the partitions by which the pews were divided; the barriers were forced, which excluded the populace from the speakers and mem-

bers of the committee; and the whole fury of the body appeared to be directed towards the platform erected on the right of the chair for the Protestant clergymen who took a part in the discussion. The lights were nearly all extinguished; and the most disastrous results were anticipated, when the timely arrival of a detachment of the police saved the members of the society from the infuriated bigotry of the mob.

This violent excitement was not a little promoted by the proceedings of the Catholic Association, who, in their meetings and in the printed papers which they circulated, displayed a vehemence and intemperance going beyond all former example. So unqualified was the language, so immoderate the demands, which they addressed to parliament in a petition, that even lord Holland and Mr. Brougham felt themselves constrained to express their dissent. This self-constituted body held its regular sessions in Dublin, nominated committees, received petitions, referred them to a committee of grievance, ordered a census of the population to be taken, and even proceeded indirectly to levy a tax upon the people. It assessed the cities, towns, and parishes, appointing collectors in every district for the receipt of a tax which they called "Catholic Rent."

In form, the contribution was voluntary; but as it was enforced by all the influence of Catholic priests and Catholic demagogues, the poor and ignorant peasantry dared not withhold their few pence from a fund which was called for and was to be administered by so high an authority. So successful was the imposition, that it produced, it was said sometimes fifty pounds a day. The purposes to

which it was to be appropriated were not very explicitly avowed: but to make some provision for the priesthood was alleged to be its primary object; though no application of it would be improper, which was advantageous for the Roman Catholic religion or for individuals professing it. The proceedings of this body were brought before the attention of parliament by Mr.

Brownlow: but no measure was taken to check them. Notwithstanding these causes of excitement, the plenteous harvest tended to improve the tranquillity of the country: and shortly after the close of the session, the lord-lieutenant found himself enabled to put an end to the operation of the insurrection in several of the disturbed counties.

CHAP. III.

Roman Catholic Question—Two Bills for the Relief of the English Catholics, introduced by Lord Lansdown: supported by Lord Liverpool and other Ministerial Peers: opposed by the Lord Chancellor: they are rejected—Act passed to allow Persons to hold Offices in the Revenue without taking the Oath of Supremacy—Similar enactment with respect to the Office of the Earl Marshal and his Deputy—Catholic Charities—Unitarian Marriages Relief Bill—Proposed Law concerning the Marriages of Catholics—Parliamentary Reform—Representation of Edinburgh—Alien Bill.

VARIOUS petitions were presented from the Roman Catholics of Ireland; and, on almost every debate connected with Ireland, their disabilities supplied a never-failing theme of declamation. The question, however, was not brought forward in a distinct form during the present session. The friends of the Catholic claims conceived that they had done their duty amply, by uttering sarcasms and invectives against Mr. Canning for not making concession to the Catholics a *sine qua non* of his continuance in office.

Lord Lansdown introduced two bills for abolishing some of the disabilities of the English Catholics—the same in substance with those which had received the sanction of the House of Commons in the former year,* but had not been carried through the House of Lords. The one of these bills conferred the elective franchise on English Roman Catholics; the second, admitted them to act as magistrates and hold certain sub-

ordinate offices particularly in the revenue. Their object was, to place, not exactly, but as nearly as possible, the Catholics of England in the same situation with professors of the same faith in Ireland. They contained also a provision enabling the duke of Norfolk to exercise the office of earl marshal. On the 24th of May, the second reading of them was moved by lord Lansdown. They were supported by lord Westmorland, the bishop of Lichfield, and lord Liverpool, who contended that this measure had no connection with the general question of opening the legislature and the bench to the foes of Protestantism. No danger could be apprehended from such modified concessions as were now proposed. Nay, the granting of such privileges to the Catholics of England, would strengthen the Protestant establishment; for a cause of discontent would be removed—a reproach perpetually thrown in their teeth would be taken away—and by conceding these little things, strength was acquired to resist greater encroachments. Not only *pro tanto*, therefore, dissatisfaction was removed,

* See Annual Register Vol. LXV p. 80.

but power was actually acquired. True, the enjoyment of certain privileges by the Irish Catholics, was no reason why they should be granted to the English; but, the notorious fact was useful in both cases, as it afforded experience in favour of some change. If it had been adopted without danger in Ireland—it was at least a reason why the concession should not excite alarm in England. In Ireland the proportion of the Catholics was infinitely greater, and therefore, if any danger existed, that danger must be proportionably augmented. Could their lordships, then, refuse to pass a measure where the danger was comparatively nothing, which had been acted upon in another part of the empire, where the number was infinitely greater? What was given to the strong and the powerful, it would be ungenerous to refuse to the weak and the helpless.

Lord Colchester took the lead in opposing the bills. With respect to the admission of Roman Catholics to employment in all services connected with the public revenue in its various branches, he observed, that, however much he might be disposed towards such a concession, it was impossible for him to make it now, and in the way proposed, because it would put the Roman Catholic dissenters upon a better footing than the Protestant dissenters. Both classes must therefore be left to the usual protection of an annual indemnity; for neither the House nor the country at large were prepared as yet to enter upon a general repeal of the Test act.

As to the admission of Roman Catholics into the commission of the peace—that was a direct demand for the possession of judicial offices;

and would work a complete change in the composition and character of the magistracy. He could not agree to vote for any bill which should enable Roman Catholics to take their seats upon the bench in our courts of justice, and administer the civil or criminal jurisdictions of the realm.

The bill for granting the elective franchise to the Roman Catholics of England was still more objectionable. It was a bill, of which the sole and undisguised object was, to give political power, and to serve as a stepping-stone to the acquisition of more political power hereafter. If it passed into law, our parliamentary elections would assume a new character. We should see, not only the old and salutary conflict of Whig and Tory, and the partizans of the minister of the day arrayed against his opponents, but also the introduction and exasperation of religious animosities. Property of that peculiar description, which locally influences the return of members to the Commons House of parliament in so many parts of England, would be gradually bought up by Roman Catholic opulence under ecclesiastical direction; and in places where the elective body is more numerous, the same religious control would be practised more or less covertly in this country, which had been practised openly in Ireland, where Roman Catholic priests had harangued their voters from the altar, and led them on or sent them forward from the chapel to the hustings. And if such persons became the electors, it was easy to foretel what would be the parliamentary conduct of the elected. The candidate, who should in any material degree owe his success to Roman Catholic constituent

would become an instrument of political power in their hands; and, ever ready to co-operate in a compact body with others of like principles, they would, in every balanced contest of parties, throw their whole weight on that side which should pledge itself to promote most effectually, their distinct, ulterior, and invariable object of Roman Catholic aggrandizement.

If such were the probable or even possible mischiefs of the measure, what was the motive or principle which should induce us to encounter the risk? The principle was, to equalize or assimilate the political condition of the English Roman Catholics with that of the Irish, and render it alike in both countries.

"To equalize is well," said lord Colchester, "when it breaks not in upon higher principles; and we may safely and usefully equalize or assimilate our forms and regulations of finance and commerce; although what may be fit in Ireland is not therefore necessarily fit in England, where the very same measures may produce very different effects, when called into operation, under very different circumstances. But ought we to surrender in this age of theoretic perfection, and for the sake of ideal analogies, to the professors of a hostile religion, the only sure and practical means of protecting your own."

"After all, Great Britain cannot be placed as to the elective franchise, upon the same footing with Ireland. To make even England like Ireland in this respect, England must be made unlike Scotland, and that uniformity must be destroyed which now prevails upon this point in both parts of the same island; for Scotland, in her union with England, stipulated

that her electors and elected should be Protestants, and now it is proposed to have her irrevocably bound, and to release ourselves from our own implied part of the same contract.

"In order to cover and justify these measures we are told, that if we should accede to them there would be no mischief to apprehend, no danger to fear, no just ground of alarm; because the Roman Catholics, to whom the operation of these bills would extend, are very few.

"But whether they be more or less numerous, they have increased rapidly in number, and still more in activity, yet any assumed amount or proportion of their present numbers is a very shifting ground for a statesman to stand upon, and wholly unfit for durable legislation. The few of to-day, may become the many to-morrow; and in no instance more probably than where talents, activity and persuasion of all sorts, are set to work by one constant and mighty impulse. In truth, the fears of the Protestant establishment should be less of the present or future numbers of the Roman Catholics, than of the known and fixed principles and spirit of the Roman Catholic church."

The Lord Chancellor said, that we had been going on from step to step, till it was now difficult to stop. He, however, held it to be his bounden duty, in the particular situation in which he was placed, to take care of the supremacy of his sovereign. Let their lordships look back to the struggle which had been maintained, not only in the time of Henry 8th, of queen Elizabeth, and of James, but at the Revolution, to support the supremacy of the sovereign, and they

would see, what importance had always been attached to it. Let them read the 1st of William and Mary, and they would be convinced of its vast importance. No person could be a subject of this country, and enjoy the privileges of that bill, without taking the oath of supremacy; but, in the measure of the noble marquis, no such provision was made, nor was any such qualification required.

It was extremely difficult, if not impossible, to separate the spiritual and ecclesiastical authority of the Pope from temporal power. In Ireland, the elective franchise had been given on taking an oath equivalent to the oath of supremacy. At the Union, the Protestant religion was the care of both countries. There was no necessity, therefore, to remove any anomalies in order to answer the purpose of the Union. At the Union with Scotland, it was stipulated, that both electors and elected should be Protestants. The church of England had, for the last twenty years been attempted to be taken by storm. It had withstood all these shocks. Let it not now be destroyed by sapping and mining.

The House divided, and the result of the division was as follows:—in favour of the first bill: Present 63; Proxies 38—Total 101. Against it, present 74; Proxies 65—Total 139. Majority against it 38. In favour of the second bill;—Present 67; Proxies 42—Total 109. Against it, present 76; Proxies 67;—Total 143. Majority against it 34.

So far as lord Lansdown's bill was intended to qualify Catholics for holding offices in the revenue, the object was accomplished by an act providing, that it should be

lawful for any person to hold and execute any office in the management, collection, and receipt of the revenue, without taking any oath, except the oath of allegiance, and the oath for the faithful performance of the duties of the situation. This act was passed without discussion, and received the royal assent on the 17th of June.

A law* was also passed, to enable the earl marshal and his deputy to exercise that high office without taking the oath of supremacy, or signing the declaration against transubstantiation. It was introduced by lord Holland. On the second reading it was carried by 24 votes to 10. Two days afterwards it was read a third time, and probably owed its success to a manœuvre of lord Holland. Though the Welch Judicature bill stood before the earl marshal's bill on the orders of the day, lord Holland moved the third reading of the latter as soon as it was five o'clock, and before several of the keen opponents of the measure had arrived. Some of the members present said not-content, but no one called for a division. The duke of Newcastle and lord Abingdon entered a protest upon the journals against both the principle of the act and the alleged trick by which there had been procured for it the seeming sanction of the peers.

Sir Henry Parnell did not prosecute the intention, which he had expressed in the former session, of introducing a bill to enable Catholics to make grants and bequests for pious and charitable purposes. The reason which he assigned to the House of Commons for abandoning his intention was, that he had been informed by the attorney-

* 5 George IV, c. 79.

* 5 George IV. c. 110.

general for Ireland, that he had laboured under a misapprehension of the actual state of the law. It appeared, from the communication the attorney-general had made to him, that a wealthy Catholic lady, having left a will with several bequests in it for charitable purposes, the commissioners of charitable bequests had filed a bill in chancery, under the notion that those bequests, being for superstitious uses, ought to be set aside, and applied to legal uses. The case was argued last year before the lord chancellor; and in Hilary Term, upon his lordship intimating in court that he was disposed to consider these bequests as valid and legal, an attempt was made to induce his lordship to order the point to be re-argued. But the attorney-general, who had not been a party to the preceding argument, interfered; and having declared it to be his decided opinion, upon a full examination of all the papers, that the will was, in every respect, according to law, the chancellor made a decree confirming all its bequests. The attorney-general had assured him, that this decree removed all doubts upon the subject; that Catholics in Ireland stood exactly in the same situation as Protestant dissenters; that they could build and endow schools, chapels, hospitals, and residences for their clergy.

Upon this statement, it is impossible to avoid remarking, how differently some things are viewed in Ireland from what they are in England. Mr. Plunkett seems to have interfered in a cause in which he was not concerned; he presumes to confirm the inclination of the chancellor's opinion by his own dogmatism: he is anxious to prevent a re-arguing of

an important question of law: and the bench succumbs to the weight of his authority. Sir Henry Parnell's statement must have been imperfect or inaccurate, for no counsel could act as he represented Mr. Plunkett to have acted.

In the last session of parliament several petitions had been presented from the Dissenters, in which they complained of the necessity they were under, as the law now stood, of taking a share in the celebration of the marriage ceremony to which they could not in conscience assent. The Unitarians were the sect who complained the most; and to quiet their scruples, lord Lansdown introduced a bill, intended for their especial relief. This bill proposed, that Unitarians might, under certain regulations, be married in their own chapels, they having previously given security for the publicity of the ceremonies, the publication of bans, and the payment of fees due to the established church; that the Unitarian chapels should be registered; that after being so registered for not less than a year, their marriages might be celebrated in them; and that their ministers should be punishable, if they celebrated any marriage contrary to the act.

On a measure like this, there is one observation which is decisive with respect to its merits. It contains within itself a practical denial of the principles on which it proceeds. The principle of it is, that those who do not assent to the doctrines of the church, should not be required, in the ceremony of marriage, to go through a ritual prescribed by that church, and containing doctrines, allusions, or expressions at variance with their own belief. But if the principle is good for anything, the relief should be co-ex-

tensive with it—Every variety of religious sect ought to have their own special marriage ritual. What is there in the doctrines of the Unitarians—the most arrogant, most self-sufficient, most inconsistent, but, fortunately, least numerous of all the sectarians—that ought to entitle them to peculiar indulgence?

The motion for the second reading of the bill, on the 2nd of April, produced a keen debate. Lord Liverpool, though he disapproved of the bill in the form in which it then was, assented to the principle of it, and was willing that it should go into a committee, where it might receive the necessary modifications. Where both parties dissented from the established church, as the Jews and Quakers, he saw no objection to allow a different ceremonial; but not otherwise. How was it at present, when a Catholic married a Protestant? The marriage was valid, only when it was performed by a clergyman belonging to the religion of the state; although, in most cases, it was performed a second time by a Catholic priest. He could not, therefore, agree, that a marriage should be valid when performed by a Unitarian minister, unless both parties were Unitarians: nor could he allow the simple declaration of the individuals themselves, when they applied for the license, to be sufficient. He thought it was requisite that they should have a certificate from an Unitarian minister, that they were bona fide Unitarians, and did not assume the character for a temporary purpose. If the bill were so qualified, he should be ready to agree to it; but not otherwise.

Lord Harrowby and lord Cal-

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thorpe supported the bill, as did also the archbishop of Canterbury. It had been objected, said the latter prelate, that it was extraordinary that this favour should be granted to the Unitarians, and yet be refused to other dissenters; but the ground on which the legislature proceeded was a regard to conscientious scruples; and the Unitarian belief was more repugnant to the ritual followed in the performance of the marriage ceremony by the church of England, than that of any other sect. Lord Holland spoke at great length in favour of the measure; and the bishop of London was desirous that the bill should go into a committee.

The Lord Chancellor was the first peer who spoke against the bill. The first question, he said, which he had to ask, was, whether the measure ought not to be preceded by some declaration to remove any doubts which might be entertained, and which he certainly did entertain, whether to deny the doctrine of the Trinity was not at present penal? The repeal of the 9th and 10th of William, had, in that respect, been much misunderstood. It was supposed, that the repeal of those acts made it legal to deny the doctrine of the Trinity. He did not believe that it did so, or that the repeal of those acts operated at all upon the common law. That the acts in question were of a nature which rendered it extremely proper they should be repealed, no man living would deny; but he still doubted, whether their repeal affected the common law, by which it was a penal offence to deny the doctrine of the Trinity. Lord Lansdown had stated that the repeal of the acts of William had given

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Unitarians the benefit of toleration. So it had. But what was given was only a repeal of certain pains and penalties to which they were before subject; and he believed it would be extremely difficult for any one to say, that the common law was at all affected by it. The great objection which he (the lord chancellor) had to the bill was, that it proposed, where the marriage was between a member of the church of England and a Unitarian, to consult the conscience of the latter in preference to that of the former. It was evidently impossible to reconcile the religious opinions of the two parties. They were as different as light from darkness. As to the existing legislative provisions with respect to Jews and Quakers, it must be recollected, that, in the cases for which those provisions were enacted, both parties must be Jews or Quakers. If, however, the present principle of granting this relief where only one of the parties dissented from the church, was to be allowed, where would it stop? If it were granted to the Unitarians, could it be denied to the Roman Catholics? Why should such a privilege be granted exclusively to the Unitarians, who, of all classes of dissenters, dissented the most widely from the doctrines of the church of England? Nor had he less objection to allow the marriages made under such circumstances to be registered by ministers of the church of England. That was to make the church of England the servant and hand-maid of those who denied her first doctrines.

The Bishop of Chester argued strenuously on the same side, contending that the bill was not only impolitic, but likewise uncalled for by any grievance under which those

whom it purported to relieve. That marriages should be celebrated in the churches of the establishment was one of the privileges which had been conceded to it; and, having been so conceded as a peculiar right and privilege, it ought not to be taken away without the assignment of valid reasons. The fair way of considering the subject was, to see what it was, according to the marriage ceremony of the church of England, that the Unitarian was called upon to subscribe, to declare, or to deny. In the first place the Unitarian was called upon to subscribe his belief of the Scripture. He could find no difficulty in doing that. But, besides this, he was bound, in the progress of the ceremony, to say, "With this ring I thee wed, with my body I thee worship, and with all my worldly goods I thee endow: in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." But, were not these the words of Scripture? If the Unitarian believed in Scripture, what reasonable objection could he have to repeat those words? He might affix to them what meaning he pleased. How could those words be considered as objectionable by the Unitarians, when the following words were used by the Unitarians themselves in the baptismal part of their form of prayer;—"I baptize thee in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit." They surely could not object to words in the marriage ceremony of the church of England, which they themselves pronounced in their own forms. The marriage service of the church added a blessing by the minister, in the following words: "God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost,

bles," &c. But, would not the Unitarian be benefitted rather than injured by the blessing of the minister of the established church? He could have no objection to its being given in the terms, which, in the apprehension of the minister of the church, adequately described the Being whom he adored. The Unitarian was not bound to assent to the accuracy of those terms: he might affix to them what meaning he pleased.

The second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of four, 35 voting for it, and 31 against it.

On the 4th of May, Lord Lansdown moved the committal of the bill. He was supported by the archbishop of Canterbury, lord Liverpool, and the bishop of Exeter: and opposed, by the bishop of Chester, the bishop of St. David's, and the lord Chancellor. The bishop of Chester moved, that the bill should be committed that day three months. The following was the result of the division. Contents, present, 55; Proxies 50—105. Not-Contents, present, 41; Proxies, 25—66. Majority in favour of the Amendment, 39. The bill was consequently lost.

On the 13th of April, Dr. Phillimore obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law regarding the baptisms, marriages, and burials of Roman Catholics in England. He proposed first, that the bans of marriage should be published precisely as they were at present in a Protestant church; secondly, that licences should be issued as at present from Protestant authorities; thirdly, that the fees should be paid as at present to the Protestant clergyman; but, fourthly, that the ceremony should be performed by a Roman Catholic priest; and lastly, as with respect to the registration

of the births of Roman Catholics, there were some doubts whether the present act warranted the registry of persons who had not received a certificate of baptism from a minister of the church of England, that it should be either declared or enacted, that the certificate of baptism of a Roman Catholic priest should be quite sufficient for the purpose. The fate of the bill respecting the marriages of Unitarians probably induced the favourers of this scheme to suspend their intention: for no steps were taken to carry the proposed enactments into a law.

The general question of parliamentary reform was not agitated in the present session; and very few petitions were presented on the subject. Mr. Abercromby, however, on the 26th of February, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual representation of Edinburgh. That city contains upwards of a hundred thousand inhabitants: but the elective franchise is vested exclusively in the magistrates and town council, who amount to thirty-three in number. This body is formed upon the principle of self election, for, although they do not individually elect themselves, still, in their corporate capacity, the principle is self election. Of these thirty-three, nineteen is a decided majority: so that, nineteen persons constitute the body who possess the efficient representation in the metropolis of Scotland. There were, it was true, the deacons, fourteen in number, who were nominally elected by the incorporated trades, amounting to about 700 persons. But, in what manner did these trades exercise the right of return? Each trade chose, in what was called long leet, six persons. From that

list the town council struck out three, and out of the remaining three chose the deacon. Unless, therefore, these trades were enabled to return six persons, in all of whom they had equal confidence, it was impossible for them to place as their representative in the corporation the individual whom they desired. "Such," said Mr. Abercromby, "is the state of the representation existing in Edinburgh. Such is the system of exclusion from all political power on the part of the property, the intelligence, the public spirit of that interesting population. How such a system can be defended—on what pretensions it can be maintained—I declare myself wholly at a loss to discover. They will not say, that such a system is upheld on the principle of property—for the persons who form these incorporations, are but ordinary tradesmen, in possession of not greater wealth than usually falls to the share of that description of persons."

A very languid debate ensued, in which lord John Russell and Mr. Kennedy supported the motion, and Mr. Stuart Wortley and lord Binning opposed it, and which presented no novelty of fact, of argument, or of illustration. The motion was rejected by a majority of 24: the Ayes being 75, and the Noes 99.

On the 23rd of March, Mr. Peel proposed to continue for two years the Alien act of 1816, with one important modification. The act of 1816 provided, that every alien should give, at the port where he disembarked, a description of his name and profession, and of the country whence he came, to an officer appointed there to receive it; and a penalty was attached to a wilful disregard of

that provision. It also empowered the Crown, by proclamation or by order, to direct an alien to leave this country; and, in cases of non-compliance with such order, authorized the infliction of penalties. For the first offence, the penalty was imprisonment, not exceeding one month: if the offence were repeated, the alien was subject to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve months. In cases where the secretary of state had reason to suppose, that an alien would not pay obedience to the proclamation of the Crown, he was empowered to give him in charge to a messenger, and send him out of the country. But it was provided, as a check upon this power, that if the alien should signify to the secretary of state, that he had reasons to assign why the proclamation of the Crown should not be obeyed, the secretary of state should be compelled to suspend the execution of his order, until the alien should state his case before the privy council, and that tribunal came to a decision with respect to it. These regulations it was now proposed to re-enact, but with this modification, that all aliens, who had resided for seven years in this country, should be exempted from their operation. This exemption would extend, it was supposed, to about ten thousand persons.

In 1821, the total number of aliens of all descriptions residing in this country was 24,000; in 1822, 22,500; in 1823, 25,000; and in 1824, the number had increased to 26,500.

Mr. Peel in bringing forward this measure, after citing various ancient precedents to show, that the policy, which the country at present pursued with regard to

aliens, was not more severe than that which had been pursued at former periods of our history, proceeded to reply to the objections which had been made to the act. One of these was, that the powers which it gave to the executive were liable to abuse. But were there not securities against the abuse of the powers conferred by the bill? In the first place, the alien possessed the power of appealing from the order of the secretary of state to the privy council; and there was a still more effectual check against abuse, in the account which the secretary of state was obliged to render of his proceedings to parliament. When it was urged, that the powers which he now called for might be abused, he would appeal to facts, and say, "Look at the past, and judge from that of what is likely to be the case with respect to the future."

It appeared from a return which had been laid on the table, that the whole number of aliens, sent out of the country under the provisions of the act, since the year 1816, amounted to only seventeen; of these, eleven or twelve were individuals connected with Buonaparte, and of course their banishment from the country rested on peculiar grounds, exclusively applicable to their case. The number of persons, therefore, who had been sent out of the country under the operation of the act, who were unconnected with Buonaparte, amounted only to five or six, during a period of nearly ten years.

During the last two years, count Bettera* was the only person against whom the act had been enforced.

Another objection was, that

whatever might be the intended exercise of this power by the government, still it was liable to abuse, by being used as an engine of menace by the subordinate officers to whom the execution of it was intrusted. Mr. Peel denied that it had been with his knowledge so intrusted; nor would he ever consign the exercise of such a measure to subordinate agents. The powers of the act were reserved, if necessary, to be applied, upon the responsibility of the minister, on public grounds, and not upon any individual authority. He pledged himself, as secretary of state, that the provisions of the act, would be applied in that mode, and in no other.

Mr. Peel admitted, that it was not enough to answer the objections to the measure. He was bound to give some proof, not only that this was a power not fairly liable to abuse, but also that the necessity for its enactment preponderated beyond the value of the principle, from which it must be considered, in some degree, a departure. It was difficult, on such an occasion, to give logical proof of the necessity of the measure, or a mathematical estimate of the precise amount of danger arising from the uncontrolled residence of aliens in this country. He could, however, declare, that he was perfectly satisfied, from all the inquiries which his official situation enabled him to make, from all the information which the present circumstances of Europe afforded, that, if this power were now withdrawn, three months would not elapse, before parliament and the country would have reason to regret the change, and feel themselves under the necessity of re-

* See Ann. Reg. LXV. p. 27.

sorting, under the emergency of the occasion, to some equally summary, perhaps more severe measure, for the attainment of the same object. Of the 26,500 aliens at present in this country, nearly 20,000 resided in London. The ordinary number of aliens resident in the metropolis had been of late in consequence of the troubled times increased by at least 1,300: and it was probable, that among those who had recently sought an asylum here, were men of ardent spirits, warm feeling, and excited passions. Did he complain of such men? No; he rejoiced that this country was able to afford them that asylum which their condition required; and as long as they used their domicile here for their own peace, and safety, and subsistence, so long, he hoped, would they receive a hospitable protection. But, was it unreasonable for the government to say to such men, "We give you an asylum here, and while we give it to you, and secure to you the peace and repose which it is calculated to afford, so long we are entitled to expect in return from you, the observance of peaceable conduct, not calculated to disturb the policy of this country, or commit it clandestinely with foreign powers?" The insular situation of Great Britain afforded peculiar facilities to perturbed spirits, to foster and prepare their machinations against the states from which they had emigrated. Was it right, that they should be permitted to concoct or mature such plans here?—that they should be permitted to take such hostile steps towards powers in amity with England, as would, of necessity, disturb the neutral policy which we had judged it expedient to main-

tain? Was it right, that such aliens, while reposing under the protection of British law, should be quietly permitted to arm themselves for future experiments upon their own governments? He would suppose the case of an individual who had fled from his native country, and obtained an asylum here, availing himself of the facilities which were here within his reach, to plot against the colonial government of a nation with which Great Britain was in amity; was it fit that such a person should make London the place in which he was to erect a machine to disturb the country from which he had escaped, and to do so by violating the peaceful demeanour which he was bound to observe in the country which had received him? This was not an imaginary case? Circumstances, of which he had had occasion to take cognizance, warranted him in stating to the House, that this country was selected as the spot best calculated to be made the scene of plots, for disturbing another government. What did the ministers do upon the discovery? They saw the parties, they reminded them of the existence of the Alien act—and of its powers, and warned them against putting government to the unpleasant necessity of enforcing them; they took the mildest course; they did not send the individuals out of the country: but they corrected their conduct by remonstrances, and by informing them, the government could not permit the shelter, which England afforded, to be violated, by being converted into a centre of political machination.

By way of amendment upon Mr. Peel's application for leave to bring in the bill, Mr. Hobhouse moved

a resolution "That this House is of opinion, that the Alien bill is a disgrace to the Statute-book, and that to renew it, either permanently, or for any period however limited, would be highly injurious to the character and interests of Englishmen abroad, and destructive of the principles of their constitution at home.

"That this House, moreover, looks upon the Alien bill as a badge of servility, connecting the British government with the league impiously miscalled the Holy Alliance; and this House, having witnessed, with horror and alarm, the monstrous aggressions of that alliance on the rights of individuals, and on the independence of nations, will never sanction a measure by which the English nation may appear to make a common cause with the abettors of tyranny against the victims of persecution."

In the debate that followed, sir James Mackintosh took the principal share in opposing the measure. He contended strenuously against the doctrine advanced by Mr. Peel—that it was a prerogative of the Crown, to send foreigners out of the country at its sole pleasure: and he denied the validity of the authorities upon which the right hon. Secretary had relied. Allowing all the cases which Mr. Peel had quoted to be correct, what did they amount to? That, in the course of four hundred years, there had been five acts of arbitrary power committed against aliens who had entered the country, and that, too, be it recollected, before the formation of the constitution—before the period of any thing like a constitutional administration—before the commencement of that period, from which alone it was safe to take any judicial precedents. Did

the right hon. gentleman know, how many precedents there were for the issuing of general warrants? There were above a hundred; and those, too, not in the barbarous days of Henry IV, but beginning with those of Charles II, and continuing down to the time of George III, when lord Camden declared their illegality, though the use of them had been adopted by every secretary of state, from the Revolution downwards, without their legality having ever been disputed. It did not appear, that any of the five cases, on which the right hon. secretary rested his argument, had ever been decided to be law. The first of them took place four hundred years ago. Then there was a leap of two or three hundred years, down to two cases in the time of queen Elizabeth; then two or more in the time of James I, and from that time "ipsissimum silentium." The same arguments, which had been urged to prove the existence of this prerogative in the Crown, had been previously urged in defence of the right of the Crown to levy ship-money, and to dispense with the laws—questions, of which one had brought the monarch to the scaffold, and the other had driven his son from the throne. The judges of both periods, resting upon some stray instances, in bad times, in which those prerogatives had been exercised, decided in favour of the monarch against all the sacred principles of law; and by so doing betrayed the governments which they served, and plunged them both into the abyss of ruin. Sir James Mackintosh then produced an opinion of Mr. Serjeant Hall, taken in 1792, as to the right of the Crown to refuse admission to aliens into England. That distinguished lawyer there said, "I

am of opinion, that there is no prerogative of the Crown which entitles it either to expel foreigners from the country, or to refuse them admission into it. All prerogatives rest on the common law, and the common law rests upon usage; and, so far from the usage being in favour of such a prerogative, there is even usage against it; as may be seen in a statute passed in the third year of Henry V, enabling him to exclude certain subjects of the duke of Brittany from the country." Now, when was that statute passed. Was it passed when the king's power was weak? No; it was passed in the same year in which he returned victorious from Agincourt. On the expediency of the measure, he contended, that it was altogether unconstitutional to argue, that ministers might safely be intrusted with an arbitrary authority, because they had not abused it in times past. Lord John Russell, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Warre, and lord Althorpe, spoke on the same side; Mr. William Lamb defended the measure.

Mr. Hobhouse's amendment was rejected by a majority of 131 to 70; and then the original motion was carried by 180 Ayes against 73 Noes. After these two divisions, Mr. Hume, on the same evening, pressed the House to a third division on the question, in order to compel Mr. Canning, who, from temporary indisposition, had abstained from taking any share in the debate, to express his opinion of the measure. Mr. Canning having declared his conviction of its necessity, the first reading of the bill was carried by 129 votes against 69.

The second reading of the bill was fixed for the 2nd of April:

Mr. Hume, however, resisted the order of the day for its second reading, by moving, as an amendment, "that it appears to this House, that from the Revolution in 1688, up to the year 1793, a period in which the tranquillity of this country was endangered and disturbed by pretenders to the throne, it was not considered necessary by parliament to invest ministers with such arbitrary power as the Alien bill confers: that it is contrary to the spirit of the British constitution, and hostile to the best interests of the civilized world; and in accordance only with the unprincipled declarations, and tyrannical acts, of the continental* despots: that this House, therefore, deem it inexpedient to continue a power, mischievous, even if not used, and cruel and unconstitutional, whenever exercised."

This amendment was negatived without a division. Then, upon the motion, that the order of the day for the second reading of the bill should be read, the House divided: Ayes were 120; the Noes, 67.

On the question being put for the second reading of the bill, sir Robert Wilson opened the debate, and was followed by Mr. Canning, who made a very elaborate speech upon the subject. He disclaimed, in supporting this measure, the slightest reference to the wishes of any other sovereign, the feelings of any other government, or the interests of any other people, except in so far as those wishes, feelings, and interests, might concur with the just interests of England. But he

* In the amendment handed in by Mr. Hume to the Speaker and read from the chair, constitutional was written by mistake for continental. This blunder caused great mirth!

thought, that of all the questions that had been recently discussed in that House, the present bill had been the most subjected to the influence of the reigning vice of all discussion at the present day—the vice of exaggeration. If, without reference to time and place, we were to hear it asserted, that it was a monstrous and unheard-of proposition, that a sovereign state should arrogate to itself the power of determining what foreigners should be admitted into its territories, and on what conditions they should reside there, the assertion would appear incredibly extravagant. And yet all the strength with which their cause had been clothed by the opponents of the bill, had been by dressing up a proposition so simple and so absurd, with facts with which it had no connexion, and with suppositions which had no foundation. In discriminating, in the arguments on this bill, between those which concerned its principle and those which related to its details, he was inclined to give most consideration to the former; and, the principle once established, though it might afterwards be shown that errors accompanied the exercise of it on particular occasions, it was still good for all times and circumstances. For the principle was one of such force and generality, that it could not be done away, and the details must consequently form but a secondary consideration. The right must have existed, and must continue to exist, at all times and under all circumstances. And if it were found that no such power as that of constraining aliens more than natural-born subjects existed, and upon any new and unexpected emergency the want of that power should be felt, that

would be such a state of things as ought not to be allowed to exist, even if this temporary bill should expire; and he trusted that expire it would, without another renewal [This intimation being received with loud cheers, he repeated his earnest hope and expectation, that the bill would expire without another renewal]. But even in that case, continued Mr. Canning, with respect to the principle of power, the government would not do their duty, if they suffered the principle to lapse into annihilation, or if by neglect they should afterwards allow the power itself altogether to escape from their hands.

The question, he said, had been argued, as if this bill formed an exception to the practice of all other countries. It had been repeatedly urged, how odious it would be in us to retain a power which, from its objectionable nature, was not claimed by the government of other states. But the argument was quite the other way. England was the exception. This country alone stood without the continual existence and frequent exercise of that power. Where was there a state in Europe, from the most arbitrary to those supposed to be the most free—from the highest degree of despotism, through all the range of political inventions by which states were governed, down to the most widely-spread democracy—which had ever consented to be without the power of controlling the abode of aliens more rigidly than that of native subjects? Why, then, was this country to be deprived of a defence which no other state, of any kind—or at any period—would be without? Why was this country to divest herself of a power essential to her own security, when occasions might

arise for bringing it into action? The general foundation of the measure was a principle recognized by the states most attached to freedom. He therefore considered a certain power over aliens, as a thing which ought to be possessed permanently: and—without going into the details of the present bill, or of the alterations which it might be necessary to make, if it were to remain permanently on our Statute-book, and without saying whether the measure which might be eventually selected to supply the place of the bill should be a registry—he would repeat, that, when this bill should expire, it would be necessary to introduce some other measure, with respect to the power which the executive ought to possess over foreigners in this country.

The only question, then, that remained, was, whether the provisions of the bill trespassed more upon individual liberty than was necessary for our domestic policy? Quite otherwise. It only empowered ministers to remove from the kingdom the foreigner, who, there was reason to suspect, was violating the asylum that had been afforded him. Lest, too, there should be any temptation to turn the power to any other account, there was an appeal to the privy council:—which, though not an effective process of law, at least ensured notoriety. The bill likewise enabled government to remove the foreigner; and a still more valuable and a more available consequence of that power was, that it enabled them to permit him to remain. One example in point was as good as, or better than, a thousand arguments. It had been his fortune, a short time since, to receive intelligence, of the authen-

ticity of which he could not doubt, of a plot being in agitation among certain emigrants against the peace of their native country. The plot was well got up, plausible in its object, and not deficient in means. This information he had communicated to his right hon. friend (Mr. Peel), whose inquiries led him precisely to the same conclusion. What was done? Did they enforce the provisions of the alien act? No. They desired to see the individual principally implicated. They told him, they were aware of the design, and informed him of the names of his associates. He did not deny its existence, though, as might be expected, he did not confess his own participation. They bade him go and be cautious; adding, that they should let his government know of the discovery of the plot, but conceal the names of the parties: and he believed that they had thus prevented the completion of the scheme. The circumstance had happened within the last fortnight, while his right hon. friend and himself were hesitating about this measure; and it completely satisfied them both, that they would not do their duty if they did not propose the bill to parliament. Mr. Canning concluded with again expressing his hope, that the measure might not outlive the term for which its renewal was now proposed. Whenever the danger was at an end, he would return, with all his heart, to some more mitigated and moderate system of legislation; but for legislation upon this subject, he should still be an advocate; and the House would ill perform its duty to the public, if it left the government without the means of protecting the country from such dangers as those to

which the unrestrained residence and machinations of aliens might expose us.

Mr. Tierney made a temperate speech in reply, which contained nothing remarkable, except that in it he committed treason against his party, by describing this country as at present "triumphant, prosperous, happy, and contented." Fortunately for the veteran leader of opposition, Mr. Brougham was at this time on the circuit in quest of fees; had he been present, he would unquestionably have called him to a sharp account for candour so imprudent.

The second reading was carried by a majority of 172 to 92.

Upon the third reading, the majority was 93 to 43.

In the House of Lords, the bill did not produce very keen discussion. The second reading was carried by a majority of 80 to 35. On that occasion, the lord Chancellor expressed himself strongly on the constitutional question with respect to the inherent prerogative of the Crown. He would re-assert, he said, what he had often before affirmed, that the right of sending aliens out of the country was a part of the prerogatives vested in the Crown: but, as it would be difficult for the Crown effectually to exercise this right, the aid of parliament was required, in furtherance of the exercise of the constitutional powers of the monarch. If such a prerogative ought not to exist, let it be taken away; but as long as it did exist, parliament was bound to provide for its effectual exercise. Though we had no longer to contend with the perils which called for the measure of 1793, yet there was a sufficient degree of danger at the present

moment, to justify, and indeed to render necessary, the continuance of the Alien act for a further period.

On the 14th of May, the bill having been read a third time, on the motion "that it do pass" being put,

Lord Gage said, he had no objection to the principle of the measure; but he thought the power intrusted to the secretary of state to send foreigners not only out of this country, but to what country he pleased, required some limitations. As the bill now stood, Mina or Alava, might be sent not only out of England, but back to Spain. Suppose that a Polish or an Italian refugee were demanded by the powers, which at present domineered over Poland and Italy, and that the ambassador of either of those powers should make war or peace depend on our compliance, would their lordships prefer a war to giving up such an alien?

The Earl of Liverpool replied, that in such a case, it would be the duty of a British minister, to resist any such demand, and to run the hazard of a war rather than comply with it.

After a few observations from lords Clifden and Holland,

Lord Gage moved, that the following clause should be added by way of rider to the bill;—"Provided always, that no alien under the provisions of this act shall be transported, in any case, to any part of the dominions under the authority of his lawful sovereign."

The Earl of Liverpool objected to the clause as answering no good purpose. If it was right to give the power of sending an alien out of the country, it was not possible, nor would it be judicious, to place

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any limits to it. He should not wish to send a refugee Spaniard to Spain; but the power of sending aliens away must be left unrestricted.

The lords having divided on lord Gage's motion, the Contents, were 13, the Not-Contents, 25. The bill was then passed.

CHAP. IV.

Reversal of Attainders and Restoration of Blood—Criminal Law—Proposal to allow Defence by Counsel in Cases of Felony—Restrictions on Joint Stock Companies proposed by the Lord Chancellor—Uniformity of Weights and Measures—Bankrupt Law—Motion on the Court of Chancery: Mr. Peel's Speech: Mr. Canning's opinion on separating the judicial and political characters of the Lord Chancellor—Commission appointed—Observations of the Lord Chancellor on the false statements which were circulated to the discredit of the Court—Mr. Abercromby's complaint.

BY an act of the present session, was reversed the attainder of lord Stafford: and four other acts were passed to restore John Francis Erskine to the honours of earl of Mar; John Gordon, esq., to the honours of earl of Kenmure; James Drummond, esq., to the honours of earl of Perth, and lord Strathallan; and William Nairn, esq. to the honours of lord Nairn. All these bills, were presented by lord Liverpool to the House of Lords on the 24th of May, having been previously signed by the King.

Upon the motion of Dr. Lushington, a committee was appointed to consider of the expediency of amending and consolidating the Criminal law of England.

An attempt to procure for persons accused of felony the benefit of defence by counsel, was renewed in the present session, but was again rejected by a majority of 80 to 50. Mr. George Lamb made the motion: and it was opposed by Mr. North in a speech * containing

some very pretty rhetoric. The amount of his argument was, that the exertion of the counsel for the prisoner would excite the counsel for the prosecution to do their utmost to obtain a conviction, and would tend to diminish the vigilance of the judge, and even to give him a bias against the prisoner. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General took the same side of the argument. If a speech, said Sir J. S. Copley, were allowed for the defence, there must be another in reply; not perhaps in all cases, but generally—at any rate too frequently not to be considered in the argument. The case would then stand as in *Nisi Prius* practice, where the odds were always in favour of the plaintiff. His counsel had the first speech and the last; and the effects of the last impressions were such, that he had seen cases in which they could not be erased, even by the charge of the judge directed to that very object. Was it to be desired, that the defect of

* It is singular that Mr. North should in this speech have expressed his admiration of the "great talents displayed

by Thurtell in his defence", [See p. 12 *] That defence is a mere tissue of empty words and disgusting bombast.

our civil, should be introduced into our criminal system? If the counsel for the prisoner spoke, the reply would probably be fatal to his client: if his counsel did not speak, he would by his silence pronounce a verdict of guilty. As to the investigation of truth, he admitted that the arguments on the other side were specious and plausible; it was difficult to meet them; and, in order to do so, it would be necessary to see how the system would work. At present, the prosecutor detailed his whole evidence fairly and plainly before the court: the prisoner then called his witnesses, and the whole was calmly and dispassionately commented upon by the judge: but, the moment a counsel for the prisoner was allowed to make a speech, this question would be introduced: a barrister must ask himself "shall I call witnesses? if I do, I must run the risk of the effect of a reply." Counsel in civil cases had often on this point to exercise a most painful discretion, in deciding whether the weight of the testimony they could adduce would be equal to the weight of the reply which it would occasion? In a great variety of cases, he himself had felt it his duty, in the exercise of that discretion, to refuse to call witnesses, even in opposition to the earnest wishes of his client; because he was well aware of the extreme value of having the last word, and of avoiding an able reply from the opposite side. What, then, was proposed by the hon. mover? To adopt a system, in fact, inconsistent with, and opposing a strong barrier to, the discovery of truth. At present, the counsel for prisoners called witnesses without danger of the kind to which he had referred; but, change the course of proceeding—admit the speeches of counsel,

and immediately a painful discretion was introduced, and counsel must refrain from calling or bringing forward even important testimony, lest it should be followed by a reply, and a result fatal to the prisoner. Besides, the counsel of the greatest knowledge, experience, and talent would be retained in the first instance by the prosecutor; so that the prisoner would be obliged to make his choice from among younger men, perhaps of equal ability, but not of equal skill and experience. Thus, the trial of truth would be converted into a war of wit, ingenuity, and eloquence; and the balance, as far as knowledge, habit, and self-possession were concerned, would be decidedly against the prisoner.

The other side of the argument was very ably maintained by Sir James Mackintosh, Dr. Lushington, and Mr. Denman. It was argued, said Dr. Lushington, that the judge was the counsel for the prisoner. In point of fact, he was not so; and it was impossible that he could be so. It might be his duty to point out a flaw in the indictment, or to resist the introduction of improper evidence; but it was not the duty of the judge to exercise his talents and ingenuity in putting the case in a point of view favourable to the criminal. Take the case of Patch, the murderer; on that celebrated trial, when the leading counsel for the prosecution had concluded his address, the observation made upon it was, "that is one of his hanging speeches." Not that he had tried to rouse and play upon the passions of the jury—that would not have been permitted; on the contrary, it was a most cool and connected statement of facts. It was a case of circumstantial evidence merely, and the proof of the guilt of the

prisoner depended upon the skilful dove-tailing of the various circumstances, so as to render the whole a consistent piece of ingenuity. The jury were led step by step to a persuasion of the guilt of the party accused; hence it was called a "hanging speech," and the result confirmed the opinion. On the other hand, the prisoner, whose life was at stake, who had never addressed a court before, was called upon to meet this able statement without the slightest preparation; he was to follow an ingenious counsel through an address of an hour and twenty minutes, to point out its inconsistencies, to unravel the web, to avail himself of doubts, and to convince the jury of his innocence. Not one prisoner in five thousand could be competent to such an undertaking. Now, this he maintained, was manifest injustice. Equal measure was not dealt out to the accused and to the accuser; the whole weight of experience, talents, eloquence, was against him, and he was left to defend his life by his own miserable resources. This was neither justice in theory, nor justice in practice; and Dr. Lushington believed that it often happened, that persons accused, but innocent, were convicted on account of the absence of counsel to state their cases. On the other hand, he was persuaded, that not a few of the guilty were acquitted merely from the compassion of the jury; who felt, that if the prisoner had been allowed counsel, he might have been able to offer at least a plausible defence.

Mr. Denman declared, that, presiding, as it was often his duty to do, in a court of criminal justice, he could state from personal experience, that it would, in all cases, be a great relief to the judge to be addressed by counsel on both

sides. That the judge should be counsel for the prisoner, was manifestly incompatible with his duties, and particularly with that laborious one of taking down the evidence, and seeing that the facts alleged were duly proved. The matters, which it was the province of a counsel to state, would be rather for the consideration of the jury than of the judge. It was therefore impossible for a judge to act as counsel for the prisoner, unless he should take such a view of the case, as an able advocate retained for the prisoner would take; and this it was obviously impossible for a judge to do.

Notwithstanding the fate which this proposition has hitherto met with, as often as it has been brought forward, it is to be hoped that its supporters will not be discouraged: for it is one of those simple truths which must finally prevail. Our judicial system, as it now stands, involves in it a gross anomaly. In all cases of civil property, in all cases of misdemeanors, in all cases of treason, he, against whom the proceedings are instituted, has the benefit of counsel. Is it possible by any perversion of ingenuity to convince any man, that that which is a benefit when a man's property or liberty is at stake, ceases to be a benefit when his life is put in jeopardy on a charge of felony, and resumes its pristine beneficial character, as soon as the accusation grows into high treason? By what curious logic can our legislators make out, that on a charge of felony the prisoner should not have the same means of defence as on a trial for misdemeanor? Admit every thing that the advocates of the present system contend for: and the necessary result, if they seriously believe what they say, must be, that the

criminal procedure in misdemeanors and treason ought to be assimilated to that which is now followed in felonies.

The Lord Chancellor's attention had been excited by the numerous bills, creating Joint-stock Companies, which were in progress through parliament: and he had again and again declared, that, in his opinion, they were likely to become an intolerable nuisance, and a source of systematic fraud. In the case of companies chartered by the Crown, should these charters become at any time hurtful, they might be abolished, under a proceeding by *scire facias*; but, if joint-stock companies, incorporated by act of parliament, became injurious to the public, there was no way of getting rid of the evil. Therefore to make bills establishing joint-stock companies, as little injurious, or rather of as much benefit to the public, as possible, it was in his opinion proper, that there should be clauses introduced into them, by which the world might know, at least, of what individuals they consisted. The means of attaining that object would be, to cause the names of the partners to be enrolled in some of his majesty's courts, to which the public might at all times refer. Further, parties should not be obliged to sue the whole of the partnership, but should have a power to sue any two of the partners, and to take out execution, as if all the partners were parties to the cause. Another useful provision would be, that persons should remain liable till they had given a notification to the world, of their withdrawal from the company by a new memorial and enrolment; if the new members of the partnership were not responsible persons, then

the old members should remain liable for all contracts made during their continuance in the partnership; and all transfers should be null and void until so memorialled, and enrolled.

The Lord Chancellor directed the notice of the House of Lords more especially to this subject, upon the second and third readings of a bill for the repeal of the law which forbade any corporation or partnership, except the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, and the London Assurance Company, to effect marine assurances: and he was anxious to establish the restrictions, which he had recommended, by four clauses to be annexed to that bill. Lord Liverpool and lord Bexley, without objecting to the clauses, thought, that they could not, with any propriety, be tacked to a bill which did away with an existing monopoly, and that it would be better to bring them forward as a separate measure in the ensuing session. Lord Eldon, accordingly, withdrew the clauses; desiring, however, that it might be distinctly understood, that he would, next session, bring forward a general measure to put all companies under the restrictions contained in those clauses.*

* The following were the clauses proposed by the lord Chancellor:—

1. "Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any society or partnership, composed of more than six persons, from and after the passing of this act, to contract or agree for the insurance of any ship, or goods, or of any interest therein, until a memorial shall be enrolled on oath in the high court of Chancery, containing the names and descriptions of the several members of such society or partnership; and that when a transfer is made of any share or shares of any member or members of and in the capital or stock of such partnership or society, a memo-

* 5 Geo. IV. c. 114.

Among the acts regulating matters of private and civil law, one of the most important was that by

which an uniformity of weights and measures was established, to commence from the 1st of May 1825.* The old denominations were retained; but they were reduced to a certainty by a reference to natural standards. The yard was declared to be to the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds in the latitude of London, in a vacuum at the level of the sea, as 36 inches to 39·1393 inches. The Troy pound contained 1·5760 grains, of which 252·458 were declared equal to a cubic inch of distilled water, weighed in air by brass weights, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the barometer being at 30 inches. The

“2. Provided always, and be it also enacted, that any person or persons, a member or members of such partnership or society, whose name or names shall be expressed in any such enrolment as aforesaid, shall be, and shall continue, liable in law and equity to all actions, suits, judgments, and executions for the performance of any contract, claim or demand, made or arising whilst such person or persons was or were, members of such partnership or society as aforesaid, until a memorial or memorials of the transfer of the share or shares of such member or members shall have been enrolled in the high court of Chancery as aforesaid, and execution on any judgment or decree in any such action or suit obtained against any such member or members may be issued and carried into effect against any person or persons who was or were a member or members thereof, at the time the contract, claim, or demand was made, or arose, in respect of which such action or suit was brought, or against any member or members for the time being, of such partnership or society, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

“3. And whereas great difficulties may attend the effectually enforcing of just demands against such partnerships or societies as may be formed under the authority of this act, where the number of the members of such partnerships or societies is considerable; be it therefore enacted, that in all cases in which the number of members shall exceed and in which there shall be occasion to sue the persons forming such partnerships or societies, the plaintiff, in any action or suit in equity, shall not be obliged to make, as parties defendants to any such action or suit, more than two persons whose names are so enrolled as aforesaid, and such two persons shall be deemed and taken in all courts of justice to represent the whole of the

members of such partnership or society, for the purpose of carrying on effectually any such action or suit to a judgment or decree; and in case judgment or decree shall be obtained in such action or suit against any two persons, members of such partnership or society, it shall be competent for the person so obtaining judgment, to issue execution thereon, or to enforce the decree against all and each of the members of such partnership or society, in the same manner, and as fully and effectually, as if such members had been, together with the two other members, defendants in such action or suit.

“4. Provided always, and be it also enacted, that when any such partnership or society as aforesaid shall consist of more than six members, it shall be lawful for them to sue in law and equity by the secretary or any member thereof, on behalf of the partnership or society; and such suit shall be as effectual to all intents and purposes for the benefit of such partnership or society, as if the suit were carried on in the names of all the parties thereof: and the several members thereof shall, as well as such secretary or member in whose name such suit may be brought, be responsible to the defendant or defendants in such suit for costs, and in all other respects as if they had all been parties to such suit.”

* 5 Geo. IV. c. 74.

standard measure of capacity was declared to be the gallon, containing ten pounds avoirdupois of distilled water weighed in like manner.

The different bankrupt laws were likewise consolidated into one act, containing many new regulations: but no part of this act was to be in force till May 1825, excepting some provisions with respect to the certificates of bankrupts: and before the time fixed for the commencement of its operation arrived, it was deemed proper to substitute for it a new enactment.

An important improvement in the administration of justice resulted from one of the financial measures of the year—the removal of the stamp-duties upon law proceedings.

The administration of justice is a matter so paramount to every thing else in the constitution of civil society, that no more important service can be rendered to the public, than to point out imperfections in the arrangements which are framed for that object: and many such imperfections there are in the jurisprudence of England, excellent as it is upon the whole.—In the common-law tribunals they are glaring and numerous; but many of them are corrected by the interference of the courts of equity. In the ecclesiastical courts, though little real business is done—though a routine of forms makes a great part of their occupation—expense is carried to the most enormous height. In the admiralty courts, if the extortion is quite as great, that which is done has, at least, more of the air of real business. In the highest, the most effective, and infinitely the most important of all the tribunals of the country—the Court of Chan-

cery—many abuses have long existed, the cure of which would be a great public service: and this service Mr. John Williams had undertaken to perform. Though it would have been better to have begun with the ecclesiastical courts, the precedence of improvement thus given to the Court of Chancery might be justified by the superior dignity of its functions. Unfortunately, however, the individuals, who presumed to meddle with it, had neither clean nor skilful hands. Mr. J. Williams and his coadjutors exhibited the most profound ignorance of the subject with which they had to deal; and they manifested too plainly, that they were actuated less by a regard to the public good, than by personal hatred of the lord chancellor.

On the 24th of February, Mr. J. Williams moved for a committee to inquire into the expenses and delays of the Court of Chancery, and the causes of them. The speech, with which he prefaced his proposal, consisted, as before, of a statement of particular cases, in which he thought that justice had not been duly administered; but whether the mischief (even admitting its existence) arose from the system of the court, or from the personal failings of the judges, or from the mismanagement of the parties and their agents—that was a topic which Mr. Williams had not deemed worthy of consideration. His practical ignorance of the subject he confessed frankly. Practice in that court, said he, as an advocate, he certainly had had none; experience as a suitor, while he could command the remedy of a pistol, he would never have. Whether the pistol was to be employed against himself, his oppo-

ment, or the chancellor, the learned member did not specify. But, if ever a coroner's inquest should sit upon his body, or a jury pass a verdict upon the living man, let not this sage declaration be remembered in that day to his disadvantage!

Mr. Peel defended the lord-chancellor from the insinuations against him, and contended that whatever delay existed in the court, arose from the great increase of business. In truth, it was impossible that the population of the kingdom should have about doubled since the year 1750, without causing a vast addition to the business of chancery. The increase, which had taken place in the same interval of time in the personal wealth of the kingdom (a species of property which peculiarly occasioned an augmentation of the business of chancery), was, more than all, in proportion to the increased population. Then, the fair presumption was, that since the time of lord Hardwicke, sixty or seventy years since, the population of the empire had so increased, as of necessity to increase the business of the court of chancery. That presumption was fortified, and confirmed by the details of the proceedings of the court. A highly important part of chancery business arose upon discussions on lunatic petitions. During the chancellorship of lord Hardwicke, from 1737 to 1746, the total number of orders made upon lunatic petitions was 484. During an equal interval of ten years, the number of similar orders made by lord Eldon, from the year 1801 to 1810, was 1,139, being an increase of more than double, as contrasted with the first of these periods; for it was in the proportion of nearly 1,200 to 500. But,

in the ten years between 1814 and 1823 the number of orders upon lunatic petitions made by lord Eldon was no less than 2,531; so that the present lord chancellor had made five times the number of orders that lord Hardwicke had made in a corresponding term of years.

The hearing of appeals in the House of Lords was an important branch of duty, which devolved upon the lord chancellor. In the ten years, from 1750 to 1760, the number of these appeals was 170; in the ten years from 1760 to 1770, their number was 272. In the ten years from 1801 to 1810, they actually amounted to 492; so that the number of appeals from 1801 to 1810, a period of ten years, was equal to the number of appeals heard in the whole twenty years, that elapsed between 1750 and 1770.

Another very heavy department of business was produced by the number of commissions of bankrupt. From 1770 to 1779, the average number of these commissions of bankrupt was 709 in each year; from 1790 to 1800, they increased to the number of 1,000 annually; but, during the last twelve years they had augmented to 2,000 yearly; that was to say, that comparing the two periods, 1790 to 1800, and 1810 to 1822, they had doubled during the latter.

There were filed, in the year 1800, 1,445 bills; in 1820, 2,071; in 1823, 2,270, thus showing, again, an increase in 1823, as compared with the number in 1800, of nearly double, in the number of bills filed in chancery.

Another important matter to be observed, was the amount of property belonging to suitors lodged in the name of the accountant-gene-

ral. In the year 1740, the total amount of balances, in money, in stock, and securities, in the hands of the accountant-general of the court of chancery, was 1,290,000*l.* In the twenty years ending 1760, it had increased to 3,000,000*l.* In the next twenty years, ending 1780, it had doubled, and more than doubled, what it was in 1760; for it was 7,000,000*l.* Now, for the increase of these sums during these periods, the present lord chancellor was certainly not responsible. But, between 1780 and 1800, they were augmented from 7,000,000*l.* to 17,000,000*l.* and in 1820, they had increased to 34,000,000*l.*

Mr. Peel conceived that these facts furnished conclusive proof, that, during the present chancellorship, the business of chancery had increased four or five fold. In this state of things Mr. Peel was of opinion, that great benefit might result from an inquiry into the subject; but such an inquiry would, he thought, be better prosecuted by a commission composed of individuals of high legal attainments and reputation, than by a committee of that House. Such a commission the lord chancellor had recommended; and it was the purpose of the ministry to follow the advice. He therefore opposed Mr. Williams's motion.

Mr. Abercromby and Mr. Brougham spoke in support of Mr. Williams, though at the same time they thought, that, after what had been communicated by the secretary for the home department, it would be advisable to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Abercromby complained, that appeals from the decisions of the vice-chancellor were not discouraged so much as they ought to be. It was true, that, when a

decree was pronounced by the vice-chancellor in a cause, it was required, before an appeal from his decision could be heard, that it should be signed by two counsel. The object of that proceeding was, to guard suitors against entering appeals which were not likely to be attended with success, and could cause only additional and unnecessary expense. But, in an important part of the business in chancery, namely, motions, the lord chancellor had dispensed with any security against unnecessary appeals; and parties who had been defeated in a motion in the vice-chancellor's court, were permitted to hurry into the court of chancery, and re-debate the question before his lordship.—There was another circumstance, Mr. Abercromby said, of extreme importance with respect to appeals. It would have been supposed, that if any principle should be held more sacred than another, it ought to be this, that no appeal should be heard before a superior tribunal, except on the same documents and grounds on which it had been argued before the inferior tribunal. But how did the case stand? Parties who had been unsuccessful in their motions upon affidavit before the vice-chancellor, finding the weak parts of their case, were in the habit of preparing fresh affidavits, and, going before the lord chancellor with an amended case; so as frequently to obtain from him a contrary decision to that which had been given in the inferior court. The effect of such proceedings was extremely injurious to the reputation of the vice-chancellor, whose judgment was supposed to be in opposition to that of the lord chancellor; whereas, the two judges had decided upon different cases.

One point, suggested by all who spoke on that side, was, the necessity of separating the political functions of the chancellor from the judicial, so that the whole of his time and attention might be devoted exclusively to the latter. This superficial and narrow-minded scheme, which, if ever it should be adopted, will be a most fatal blow to the constitution, and will have an influence in perverting our nobility, in lowering the reputation of the House of Lords, and in degrading the Commons, the extent of which can scarcely be estimated, was strenuously opposed by Mr. Canning. He took a much wider and more profound view of the subject, and expressed an opinion upon it, from which it is to be hoped that he will never swerve. He could never wish, he said, to see the legal and political character of the lord-chancellor of England made distinct and separate; considering, as he did, that in that high office, one of the proudest distinctions of the British monarchy existed. This opinion he had declared on a former occasion, when the creation of an auxiliary tribunal to the court of chancery was under discussion: and he still retained it. It was one of the noblest and most valuable prerogatives of the Crown of England, that it could take from the walks of Westminster-hall the meanest individual—and when he used the word meanest, he used it not with reference to talents and intellectual endowments, but to birth and original station in society—and place him at once in the head and front of the peerage of England; and he never wished to see the day, when the Crown would be deprived of that beautiful prerogative, which, though it formed the very essence

of the monarchy, was, at the same time, the surest support and bulwark of the democratic part of our constitution. It was not, therefore, for the sake of lord Eldon, much and highly as he respected that venerable nobleman, that he objected to the separation of the legal and political functions of the chancellor; but it was with a view of preserving to the monarchy, one of its most ancient and invaluable prerogatives, of keeping open the passage from the court of *pie poudre* to the *woolsack*; and of leaving to the gentlemen of the bar the opportunity of giving to the Crown their best services, and to the Crown the opportunity of finding for them an adequate and suitable reward. For his own part, he could not see any objection to the union of the two characters in the same individual, especially as they were very far from being inconsistent with each other. When the advocates for their separation told him, that they saw a great objection to the making a political character a judge, he was inclined to ask them, what the situation of the country would be, supposing that there were placed at the head of the hereditary magistracy of the land an individual unacquainted with its laws and institutions. Would not such an occurrence lower the respect in which our peers were now universally held throughout the country? And, if it did lower the standard of the magistracy and the dignity of the peerage, would it not be inflicting a severe and permanent injury on the constitution, instead of correcting one that was comparatively trivial and temporary? It had not occurred more than twice in the history of our country, that the cold impartiality of the judge had

given way to the warmth of his political passions; and if in the long night of ignorance in which so much of our annals were involved, not more than two instances of this judicial profligacy could be discovered, he thought that he was not too bold in saying, that at an era so intelligent as the present, such instances were not likely to occur again. To avoid, however, a contingency which he contended was remote and improbable, it was now proposed to convert the lord chancellor into a mere lawyer; to destroy all the ancient grandeur and dignity of his office; and to degrade, as much as possible, the race of men, from which it had hitherto been usual to select that ancient and distinguished officer. To such a proposition he had formerly felt, and he still continued to feel, the strongest aversion.

Mr. Williams withdrew his motion.

Shortly afterwards, commissioners were appointed to inquire into the proceedings of the Court of Chancery. The Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, and Vice-chancellor, together with some masters in chancery, barristers, and members of parliament, formed the commission.

Some of Mr. Abercromby's observations were not very intelligible in themselves; and as the reporters in the gallery of the House did not understand the subject, or the correct application of the technical terms connected with it, he was represented in the newspapers as having said what probably never fell from his lips. Among other things, he was represented as stating, that the lord-chancellor had admitted new evidence on re-hearings and appeals, and that he had

improperly dispensed with the signature of counsel, upon motions seeking to discharge orders made by an inferior judge. These charges were circulated in almost every newspaper in England, sometimes with, sometimes without, the sanction of Mr. Abercromby's name.

On Saturday the 28th of February, the lord chancellor, shortly after he took his seat in Lincoln's Inn-hall, alluded to these accusations. "As it has been represented," said the lord chancellor, "that the person who sits here, does mischief by hearing certain motions without the signature of counsel,—that is to say, when motions have been made to discharge an order of the vice-chancellor, or the master of the Rolls, that such motions have been brought on without the signature of counsel—I have only to state, that having been in this court since the year 1778, whenever a motion has been made before the master of the Rolls, which he has refused to allow, or which he did allow, and application has been made to the chancellor to vary what the master of the Rolls had done, or to destroy it altogether; and so again, whenever a motion has been made before the vice-chancellor, and counsel have been of opinion that the motion had been improperly granted or discharged, the party has always, in all those cases, been at liberty to move again, with a view to set the matter right; and, if the signature of counsel be necessary, to alter the practice of the court, as it has obtained since the period I have mentioned, all I can say is, that I have not a right to tax the king's subjects in that way. With respect to appeals and re-hearings, it is supposed that I have heard them on new evidence, and

thereby brought discredit on some part of the court. *It is an utter falsehood.* On re-hearings, it is always competent to read the evidence given in the cause, though it was not read in the court below, either by the counsel or the judge—further than that the court does not go. On appeals, it only reads what has been read in the court below, and that practice I have never departed from in any one instance. Therefore, really, before things are so represented, *particularly by gentlemen with gowns on their backs*, they should at least take care to be accurate, for it is their business to be so."

The lord-chancellor immediately afterwards, in reply to an observation from Mr. Agar, added, "Such motions as I have referred to, have been made for half a century, and never with the signature of counsel; and yet the public are told, that the signature of counsel is necessary by act of parliament, and that I have dispensed with it."

In doing this, the lord chancellor had done no more than duty to his high office required of him. Statements altogether untrue had been made with respect to the ordinary course of proceeding in his court. These statements he declared were false: and surely it was incumbent on him to free the administration of justice from an undeserved calumny. The charges, however, had been circulated under the name of a professional man, who had not disavowed them; and the lord chancellor alluded very mildly to the hardship of inaccurate representations by men whose business it was to be accurate.

Mr. Abercromby conceived that he was grievously wronged by the words which fell from the lord chancellor; and, on the following

Monday complained of them to the House as of a breach of privilege. He denied that he had made any of the statements on which the lord chancellor had commented; he admitted the truth of what the chancellor said with respect to the practice of the court, but he alleged that what the lord chancellor said agreed precisely with that which he himself had uttered in the debate. "I think, therefore," said Mr. Abercromby, "that the House will agree with me, that lord Eldon, at the very moment when he says, I have been guilty of 'an utter falsehood,' puts into my mouth not only what I did not say, but the very reverse of what I did say. The noble and learned lord altogether abstains from noticing my distinctions, and confounds that which I stated on the subject of motions with that which I stated on the subject of decrees. Lord Eldon has, therefore, falsely put into my mouth what I did not utter; and has declared, that in what I felt it to be my duty to state in my place in parliament I imposed on the public."

Here Mr. Abercromby forgot, in the violence of his self-love, both decorum and accuracy. Lord Eldon had said, not that Mr. Abercromby had represented, but that "*it had been represented*" that certain things were done in the court of chancery. Now, it is an unquestioned fact, that such representations had been made in almost every newspaper of the day, and that they had been circulated under Mr. Abercromby's name. Lord Eldon, therefore, put nothing into the mouth of any man: but merely stated a simple matter of fact.

"Let me ask," continued Mr. Abercromby, "what authority,

what right, has the lord chancellor of England, or any other judge, to undertake to comment, on the judgment-seat, on the debates of this House. Where does lord Eldon, who is so cautious, find a precedent for this? How can he say he is not guilty of a gross breach of the privileges of this House? It is not a formal but a substantial breach of privilege, a direct attack on the security and freedom of debate, which is the only legitimate object of privilege. What is the situation of any member of this House, if the lord chancellor, or lord chief justice of the King's-bench may presume to put false statements into his mouth, and send him forth a disgraced, and, as far as the authority of the judgment-seat can go, a ruined individual? By what tenure shall we then hold the freedom of debate, but at the will and caprice of any lord chancellor, and any chief-justice?"

Mr. Abercromby's process of reasoning may be very good argument in a court of equity, but really takes strides much too monstrous to be followed by common sense. 'Lord Eldon commented on certain representations with respect to his court; these representations were contained in newspapers, and were alleged to have been uttered in debate by a member in the House of Commons; in truth, they never were uttered by him, for what he said was quite the contrary; therefore, lord Eldon has been guilty of a breach of privilege, because, without mentioning the House of Commons, or any member of it, he has commented on a statement which was

never made in the House of Commons, and is directly the contrary of what was stated in the House upon that particular subject.'

Such is the logic of a lawyer! Such is the reasoning by which we are to be convinced, that, if the conduct of an individual is made the subject of observation in the House of Commons and a false statement of the parliamentary discussion is afterwards given to the world, he who denies that false and calumnious statement, is guilty of a breach of privilege!

Mr. Abercromby moved, that a short-hand writer, who was in the court at the time when the alleged offence was committed, should be ordered to attend. The motion was opposed by Mr. Canning, who defended lord Eldon in a very equivocal tone, and by Mr. Peel, who defended his friend with firmness and ability. Mr. Brougham, Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Tierney, and sir James Mackintosh, spoke very violently on the opposite side of the question. The motion was negatived by 151 votes to 102.

This proceeding was little creditable to those who took an active part in it. Party feelings, and regard for party interests go too far, when they excite honourable-minded men to grasp with eagerness at every opportunity of insulting or harassing a man like lord Eldon—the sole remnant of a great political brotherhood of past days, round whose head, age, and unequalled learning, and profound talent, and unquestioned integrity, and long-tried wisdom, and pre-eminent, though self-acquired, dignity, have accumulated every honour.

CHAP. V.

Commercial Treaties—Repeal of Duties in the Trade between Ireland and Great Britain—Repeal of the Bounties on the Exportation of Linen—Motion on the Bounties on the Exportation of Sugar—Repeal of Laws regulating the Silk Manufacture—Alterations of the Laws with respect to the Importation of Silk and of Silk Manufactures—Inefficacy of the Combination Laws: their Repeal: consequences of the Repeal—Laws against the Emigration of Artizans repealed—Usury Laws.

THE prosperous state of the agricultural interest took away all occasion for any discussions, like those which occupied so much of the time of parliament in the preceding sessions, on the means of bettering, at the expense of their fellow subjects, the condition of the farmer and landholder; and the changes in our commercial code had been so complete and comprehensive, that, comparatively speaking, little room was left for improvement there.

Our government showed their inclination to carry the great principle of commerce—reciprocity—into operation, wherever a corresponding disposition was met with in other powers. Upon this basis, commercial treaties were concluded* with Prussia, Sweden, and the Netherlands.

In the former session† an act had been passed repealing some, and providing for the progressive discontinuance of others, of the duties to which manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, were subject on their importation into either country from

the other. That measure had not been very palatable to the Irish, who conceived that their trade would be endangered by the removal of what they deemed protecting duties. But they found the result to be so different from their anticipation, that they themselves were now desirous of a complete destruction of the fiscal barriers between the two countries. Accordingly, all the duties which the former act had left in existence, were repealed.*

An act was likewise passed, by which one tenth part of the bounties on the exportation of linen from Great Britain and Ireland was to cease on the 5th of January 1825,† and another tenth on the 5th of January in each successive year, till they were entirely extinguished.

The question between the East-India and the West-India sugars was not revived this year; but a collateral subject was brought under the notice of parliament by Mr. Whitmore. On the 13th of May, he moved for a select committee to inquire into the bounties paid on

* See Public Documents, p. 91.* *et seq.*
† 4 Geo. IV. c. 26.

* 5 Geo. IV. c. 22.

† 5 Geo. IV. c. 43. s. 2.

the exportation of sugar. The West-Indian planters, he observed, had a monopoly of sugar in the English market against all other countries in which sugar was produced, with the exception of the East Indies; and even the sugar, which was imported from the East Indies, paid a duty of 10*s.* more than that which was imported from the British West Indies. The sugar imported from the West Indies paid a duty of 27*s.* per cwt. when the price was under 47*s.*, and of 30*s.* when the price was above 47*s.*; the sum which constituted the difference between the high and low duty being only 3*s.* Now, when sugar was exported to the continent, it received a drawback, not commensurate with, but greater than the duty which it had paid on importation, to the extent of 3*s.* A bounty of 3*s.* was therefore given on exported sugar. This was not the whole of the question. The sugar which was exported was in a refined state, and received a further drawback. In the process of refining, a considerable quantity of molasses was necessarily abstracted from the sugar, and the weight was thereby diminished. For instance, 112lb. of sugar yielded only 56lb. of refined sugar, when prepared for the home market. When, however, the sugar was intended for exportation, it was not sufficiently refined; a considerable quantity of molasses was left unextracted from it. The consequence was, that 112lb. of raw sugar, instead of yielding only 56lb. of refined sugar, generally produced from 60lb. to 65lb. The price of molasses in the market was from 25*s.* to 30*s.*; therefore there was an enormous profit on the exported sugar, thus containing several pounds of molasses which ought to

have been extracted. After reaching the continent, the sugar underwent another process of refinement, to fit it for the market there. The effect produced upon the home market by the continuance of the bounties was also material. The consumption of sugar in Great Britain, in 1823, was 1,130,000cwt. The excess, which was exported, was 560,000; upon which the public paid a bounty of 168,000*l.* The principle of abolishing bounties had been adopted with regard to Ireland and Scotland; and it was not easy to see either the justice or the policy of continuing them upon the exportation of sugar.

Mr. Huskisson replied, that, whatever might be the merits of Mr. Whitmore's proposition, taken abstractedly, the moment of great and general distress among the West-India planters was not the time to be selected for the introduction of a change, which could not fail to increase their present embarrassments.

The motion was negatived without a division.

A bill, repealing the laws for the regulation of wages in the silk manufacture, similar to that which had been introduced last session by Mr. Huskisson, but had failed in consequence of the alterations made in it by the House of Lords, was brought in by lord Lauderdale. The journeymen took little interest in the matter, and the bill was carried through the Upper House, though not without opposition. On the third reading the contents, were 39; the Not-contents, 36. It passed through the House of Commons without discussion.

Another important measure, brought forward by ministers, was the lowering of the duties on the

importation of raw and thrown silk, the repeal of the bounties on the exportation of silk manufactures, and the substitution of a duty of 30 per cent on, instead of a prohibition of, the importation of foreign silk manufactures. The first part of the plan was generally acceptable; the second was received with indifference; but the third, met with opposition from a considerable part of the trade and they were even heard against it by counsel at the bar of the House of Commons.

The principles, on which the ministers proceeded in proposing this change were fully expounded by Mr. Huskisson on the 8th of March. He first illustrated the importance to the growth of commerce, of freedom from unnecessary restriction, by tracing the growth of the cotton trade.

He stated, that he was not acquainted with any thing in the history of our manufacturing prosperity, which could at all compare with the cotton manufacture. Forty years ago the manufacture of woollens was the great staple trade of this country; and in 1780, the whole exports of our cotton manufactures did not amount to more than 350,000*l.* In 1785, which was two years after the peace, and when the commerce of the country had in some measure recovered from the difficulties of war, the whole extent of our cotton exports, of every description, did not exceed 864,000*l.*, whilst at that period our woollen exports amounted to nearly five millions; the proportion between the two commodities being at that time five to one. But, how stands the case at present? From the year 1785 to the year 1822, the cotton exports have risen to the

incredible amount of 33,337,000*l.*: which is more than forty times the amount of the former period: while with respect to the woollen manufacture, the great staple trade in former times in this country, it does not now amount to more than 6,000,000*l.*, being not so much as one-fourth the amount of the exports of cotton.

Mr. Huskisson added, that he had taken considerable pains to ascertain the real value with respect to our home consumption, and he found that the cotton goods consumed at home within the last year amounted to 32,000,000*l.* sterling. "I shall be asked," continued Mr. Huskisson, "how does all this apply to the question of the silk trade, which is produced by little labour, and from a comparatively small quantity of raw material? But when I state that, of the thirty-two millions worth of manufactured cotton goods, not more than about six millions are invested in the raw material, and the remaining twenty-six millions go to the profits of the capitalist and the persons employed in the manufacture; will any man, who takes a statesman-like view of the subject, doubt this proposition—that, when you remove the restrictions, and burthens from any one branch of industry, you not only afford relief to the amount of the tax remitted, but you lay the foundation for commercial enterprise, of the beneficial effects of which it is impossible to foresee the extent. If the restriction had not been removed from the manufacture of cotton, could this country ever have made the gigantic exertions which it had made during the last war? Does not the number of persons employed in this manufacture to the amount of 1,200,000, whose

wants are supplied in return for their labour, afford more real encouragement to agriculture, than any regulations to force up artificial prices could do? It is to the growth of wealth, and the progress of industry, that this country must look, both for relief from her present burthens, and for the means of making fresh exertions, whenever her situation may demand them. But it is not in the power of any artificial measures to give that real relief to agriculture or to any other mode of occupation, which can only flow from the increasing activity and constant industry of the people. The most remarkable feature in the history of the cotton manufacture, is the *impetus* which it has given to invention; the numerous important and valuable discoveries which it has brought forth, the ingenuity which it has called into action, the tendency and effect of all which have been to produce the article at the lowest possible rate; and we find that in the end, a greater number of persons have been employed to direct the machinery, in proportion as the manufacturer had the prospect of fresh resources.

But, what is the situation of the silk trade under the prohibitory system, which is considered by some as being its greatest advantage? Why, the monopoly in this trade has produced, what monopoly is always sure to produce, an indifference with regard to improvement. That useful zeal, which gives life to industry, which fosters ingenuity, and, in manufacturing concerns, promotes a desire to produce the article in the most economical form, has been completely extinguished. In this branch alone in the whole range of manufactures, we are left com-

pletely behind our neighbours. We have witnessed that chilling and benumbing effect, which is sure to be produced when no genius is called into action, and when we are rendered indifferent to exertion by the indolent security of a prohibitory system. If the same system had been continued with respect to the cotton manufacture, it would at this moment be as subordinate in amount to the woollen, as it is junior in its introduction into this country.

Mr. Huskisson further supported the proposition of the ministers upon the general principle of the mischievous effects of all prohibitory duties on any article of general use. "By the present laws," said he, "any individual, no matter who, the commonest ruffian in the street, may snatch from a gentleman any article which he suspects to be of foreign manufacture. Could any thing be less congenial to the spirit of English law, than this—that a man may enter the dwelling-house of his neighbour, and make a diligent search, because he suspects there is some prohibited article to be found in his domicile? Have we not heard of excise officers stopping a gentleman's carriage, and subjecting it to a diligent search upon bare suspicion of its containing contraband goods? But, are these the only considerations? To what an extent of perjury and fraud do they not give encouragement? The higher classes of society will have the prohibited articles. In fact, these prohibitory regulations are like the game laws—if you continue them, you must expect to have poachers. It is the higher classes of society who are responsible for all the breaches of those laws—laws which are made, not

for the protection of the subject, but to produce an imaginary benefit, which is in truth a real detriment, to the very manufacture which it is intended to serve. Any man on applying to the court of Exchequer, might sue out what is called a writ of assistance, by virtue of which he is empowered to search any gentleman's house, which was thus placed upon the footing of a gambling-house, and subject to the search of the police.

The operative classes, and the master manufacturers who had petitioned against the removal of the prohibitory system, had done so upon the principle, that it was necessary to maintain the prohibition for the benefit of trade; and though they frankly admitted, that whatever goods the caprice and fashion of the day might require to be introduced into this country, might be imported at an insurance of fifteen per cent and sold in any shop in the kingdom, yet these very persons alleged, that an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent would be insufficient to protect them. Upon this subject, Mr. Huskisson referred to the evidence which was adduced before the Lords' committee; particularly to the evidence of Mr. Hale an extensive silk manufacturer, and to that of two American merchants, who came over to this country to purchase goods. One of them (a Mr. Farnsworth) was asked—"In what respect do you consider the French silk goods to be either inferior or superior to ours?" He answered—"Their goods are generally afforded at a less rate than the English of similar quality, and upon that account they will have the preference of sale." He was then asked, "At what per cent would you estimate the difference

of value in goods of nearly the same quality?" He replied—"Upon examining the goods here, I have made up my mind that there is something like 20, or 25 per cent difference between the French and English goods in blacks, and rather more in colours." In the article of ribbands, he answered unhesitatingly, that there was a difference of 25 per cent. Mr. Hale stated, "when I was at Paris they had no idea I was a Spital-fields manufacturer, and they offered me, for an insurance at 10 per cent, to send me any quantity of manufactured silks I chose to select, to any part of London I pleased, notwithstanding their liability to be seized as French wherever they were found." Mr. Hale was then asked this question—"Do not a great many French goods find their way into this country?" He replied "Yes, but I do not consider that an evil; there is a disposition in many to wear any thing that comes from France, and we have frequently found that few silks thus introduced, however improperly, have been copied immediately; and where there has been one French garment worn, there have been a thousand sold as French from the very patterns thus copied." But he did not stop here, for he went on to state "It is no uncommon thing for a manufacturer to copy the pattern immediately and send it down to Brighton, and by means of fishermen and smugglers, the silks are sold for French at a higher price than purchasers would have given for them in London."

Does not this statement, continued Mr. Huskisson, prove to demonstration, that with a protecting duty of 30 per cent, we might fairly copy the French pat-

terms as we do now, without ministering to the vitiated taste of those who can derive no satisfaction from a garment, unless it be worn in opposition to the laws of the land, and afford encouragement to smugglers? Therefore, with adequate protecting duties, all that we can desire would be accomplished. Indeed, a deputation from Manchester had declared, that, under such an arrangement, they could meet the French manufacturer in any country in the world. "I am perfectly aware" said he, "that the proposed alteration must affect particular interests materially. The broker, for instance, would suffer, and those who received a commission on the raw material. But there always will be partial interests that must suffer for a time; and all that parliament can do, and that it is its duty to do, is to deal with them as tenderly as possible. There are also persons who are not remiss in diligence in opposing this measure, and who have created a strong feeling out of doors; I mean all those who, under the prohibitory system, are benefitted by smuggling. They are naturally afraid that their trade will suffer, and that if there be no prohibition, no lady will fancy a French article when she can get an English one; so that, in fact, the ladies' maids and their mistresses are not the least part of the confederacy against the proposed arrangement."

Mr. Huskisson having thus explained the general grounds of the plan, proceeded to state the mode in which it was to be carried into execution. The difficulty in which government were placed was this:—if the remission of the duties was postponed, an impression would be created in the mind of the con-

sumer, that he would get the article at a much lower rate than the intended remission would justify him in supposing; and the obvious effect would be, to produce a general slackness in the manufacture of this particular article. It appeared, therefore, that the wisest course would be, to make the remission of the duty as entire and as speedy as possible: and accordingly, the remission, instead of taking place on the 5th of July, as once intended, was to commence from the 25th of March. Another difficulty related to the stock on hand. The arrangement made with respect to it was, that persons having raw silk on hand, should be enabled to return it into the warehouse, to reclaim the duty paid thereon, and to take back the silk on the 25th of March, subject only to the new rate of duty.

Mr. Baring (influenced probably by the prejudices of his constituents at Taunton) resisted the measure as a hazardous innovation. The French, he argued, had the advantage over us in point of silk, of machinery, and of the cheapness of labour. And the mode which the chancellor of the Exchequer took to remedy these disadvantages was, to open the English market to French silks. He would invite the competition of rivals, superior in machinery, superior in their dyes, and superior by the cheapness of labour! Some silk manufacturers had gone from this country to learn the art of dyeing, as it was practised in France. One intelligent man had offered money to the French manufacturer for the discovery of his art; but the Frenchman replied, that he would not take his money, as he had nothing new to communicate. "We use precisely the same ma-

terials that you do," said he, "but I never dye without the advantage of a very clear sun, and it is to that alone that all our superiority of colours is owing." There were reasons drawn from climate, and other circumstances, which sometimes gave a local habitation to a particular manufactory, which the principles of free trade, whatever their general efficacy might be, could never remove. There were others, to which those principles were sometimes sacrificed for the purpose of maintaining them. France never exported her raw silk, because it was superior to the silk of all other countries; and France, as it appeared to him, was perfectly right in adopting such a policy. The whole amount of the present measure was, that French silks should be permitted to come here; but the House ought to know the state of the trade with which they were interfering. This country sent no silk abroad that was not mixed with cotton or worsted, or manufactured in the shape of silk stockings. The duties from which the trade was to be relieved could affect only the home consumption; and all that the right hon. gentleman proposed to do was, to let France have a part in supplying the consumption of this country. If this was done with a view to some general purpose, such as the establishment of some treaty of commercial arrangement, he would be disposed to say—let the silk trade go, in order to procure a free commerce with France. The trade, however, under the new regulations, if free at all, was free only upon one side; the measure let in upon us a favourite manufacture of France, without any provision for reciprocity or compensation.

In reply to Mr. Baring, Mr. Wallace contended, that it was established by evidence, that the high duty on the raw material was the principal reason why we were inferior in this particular manufacture. Before the war we possessed a considerable trade in silk; we now possess great advantages in our Indian silk, and if the trade were thrown open, we should supply the French market with this article. The silk of India was cheaper than the Italian silk; and, if there were no duty on the article, and no prohibition, England would be the mart, not only for the raw material, but for the manufactured article. If it were true, that we had had a considerable trade with a large duty, why should we despair of acquiring a greater trade, when that duty should be abolished? What chance was there, that France could compete with us in our own markets? It was, however, not proposed to allow the free importation of French silks, but only to remove the prohibition, and allow them to be imported on paying a duty of 30 per cent, which, surely, was more than sufficient to counterbalance any advantages possessed by the French.

Notwithstanding the opposition of partial interests, the scheme of the ministers met with general support from both sides of the House, and was carried without difficulty.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, a committee was appointed to inquire into the laws concerning artisans and machinery. There were three points submitted to their consideration; 1st, the state of the Combination laws; 2ndly, the propriety of legalizing the emigration of artisans; and 3rdly,

the expediency of permitting the exportation of machinery. Much evidence was heard; and after a laborious investigation the committee made a report, in which they recommended such a modification of the Combination laws as amounted to a virtual abrogation of them, and a direct and total repeal of those acts which prohibited artizans from leaving this kingdom to exercise their callings in foreign countries. With regard to the third point, perhaps the most important, the committee declined giving any opinion, but recommended the inquiry to be renewed in the subsequent session.

The evidence adduced before this committee proved, that the Combination laws had been inefficient in repressing those associations of workmen which had so often dictated to their masters the rate of wages, the hours, and manner of working. There was hardly a trade in the three kingdoms (the type-founders in London excepted), in which the journeymen were not regularly organised, and were not prepared to assist with money to a great extent, any body of workmen who chose to stand out against their employers. Of these, the tailors were the best organised. It appeared that the whole body of journeymen tailors is divided into two classes, denominated Flints and Dungs: the former work by the day and receive all equal wages; the latter work generally by the piece. There are a number of houses of call for the Flints, each of which elects a delegate; the delegates, again, elect five of their number, called the Town, who rule the whole trade with unlimited power. The whisper is spread among the body that there is to be a strike; and without discussing

the subject, they strike whenever they are ordered to do so. Systems of a similar kind extended, it was shown, throughout the country; and, with few exceptions, they had been successful in attaining their objects. Sometimes the workmen had proceeded to the most outrageous excesses; and several examples were adduced to the committee, in which murder had been committed without scruple, in order to obtain their end. In many places the object of these combinations had been, not so much to augment wages, as to prevent workmen, who had not served a regular apprenticeship in the particular district, from finding employment there.

While the laws against combination failed in their object, the terror they inspired from being sometimes, though but rarely, enforced, produced, it was conceived, in the workmen, a feeling of personal hostility towards the masters, and a growing dissatisfaction with the laws of their country. Upon this ground it was deemed advisable to try whether a more lenient and liberal system might not be productive of good effects, and with that view a general assent was given to a bill, which, while it abolished all the old regulations of the combination laws, denounced severe punishment against those who should attempt to influence or overawe by violence or intimidation.

It may, perhaps, be questioned, whether this policy was not too theoretical. The immediate effects in the west of Scotland were not a little alarming. The industry of Glasgow and its vicinity was almost entirely suspended from the end of August till January in the following year. Cotton-spinners, weavers,

and various other classes of artisans, withdrew from their employments in a body. They held public meetings; they appointed delegates; they established a regular system of organization and subordination; they fixed the terms on which they were willing to negotiate with their masters; they dictated the rules by which the conduct of the workmen was to be regulated. All this could be done without violence or open intimidation: and it may be matter of grave doubt, whether it is consistent with good government, that such proceedings should be tolerated by the law.

The laws to prevent artisans from emigrating, notwithstanding their severity, were habitually violated; indeed it was not very easy to put them in force; for there was no provision by which an individual about to emigrate could be compelled to make a disclosure of his trade or profession. Very erroneous ideas seemed to be entertained of the number of English artisans abroad. Some of the witnesses estimated the number very high; one man, for instance, declared, that he knew that 16,000 artisans had emigrated in the years 1822 and 1823. Several witnesses stated, that there were from 500 to 1200 English workmen at each of the two great iron works of France—Charenton and Chaillot: though, in truth, there were only about 250 at the former, and not more than 14 at the latter. Under these circumstances, the old

laws against the emigration of artisans were repealed without any opposition.

Mr. Sergeant Onslow brought in a bill for the repeal of the Usury laws. It was supported by Mr. Hume, Mr. Baring, Mr. Huskisson, and the chancellor of the Exchequer, but was violently opposed by the country gentlemen. The second reading of it was carried by a majority of 120 to 23. In the committee, the discussion was very keen, particularly on the part of the opposers of the measure. On the 8th of April, five divisions took place successively; in all of which the supporters of the bill had a majority varying between 16 and 1. The bill was now regarded as carried; and as there was no expectation of another division on that night, several of its friends had gone away. However, on the question being put that the House should on the following Tuesday again resolve itself into a committee on the bill, Mr. Littleton said, he would give the House another opportunity of expressing its opinion on this impolitic measure. He would therefore move as an amendment, that the words "Tuesday next" should be struck out of the motion, and that the words "this day six months" should be inserted in their stead.

The House then divided upon this amendment, when there appeared — for it, 67 — against it, 63. The bill was consequently lost by this manœuvre.

CHAP. VI.

State of the Finances—Convention with Austria concerning the Austrian Loans—Appropriation of part of the Money—Estimates for the Year—Plan for the Reduction of the Four Per Cents to Three and a Half Per Cent Stock—Abolition of Bounties—Lowering of the Duties on Rum, Coals, Wool, and Silk—Motion for the Repeal of the Window Tax—Repeal of the Duties on Law Proceedings—Purchase of Mr. Angerstein's Pictures—The Land-Tax.

THE prosperous state of the revenue during the present year rendered the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer comparatively easy; and the measures which he adopted, were so generally acceptable, as to increase the confidence which the country already reposed in his prudence, moderation, and candour.

A convention was concluded with the emperor of Austria, concerning the two loans, which had been raised in London for his service in 1795 and 1797, and the principal and interest of which had been guaranteed by the British Government. The principal amounted to about six millions; and the dividends had been all along paid by England. The emperor of Austria now agreed to pay two millions and a half, at stated intervals, in satisfaction of all our claims upon him. This offer was accepted: a contract with Reid and Co., Baring and Co., and Rothschild, enabled him to find the money. The discount allowed to these contractors in consideration of their hastening the time of payment, and some percentages which were payable, reduced the sum, that would actually come into the

Exchequer, to about 2,200,000*l.* Thenceforth the Imperial annuities were to become a part of the three per cent consols.

Out of the money to be thus refunded by Austria, 500,000*l.* was appropriated to the building of churches; and 300,000*l.* (by instalments of 150,000*l.* in the present year, 100,000*l.* in the next, and 50,000*l.* in the third), to the repairs of Windsor Castle.

At a very early period of the session (the 23rd of February) Mr. Robinson laid before the House, sitting as a committee of supply, the financial situation of the empire and the financial plans of the year.

The revenue of 1823 amounted to 57,672,999*l.*, and the expenditure to 50,962,014*l.*, leaving a surplus of 6,710,985*l.* From this, however, it was necessary to deduct 5,000,000*l.* being the sum which, by an act of last session, was set aside for the gradual diminution of the national debt. The surplus, therefore, of the last year, available for any immediate public purpose, was 1,710,985*l.*

The estimate which Mr. Robinson presented of the revenue, expenditure, and surplus of the present year, was as follows:—

The Customs, he took at	£.11,550,000
The Excise, at	25,625,000
The Stamps, at	6,800,000
The Taxes, including the Land and Assessed Taxes, at ..	5,100,000
The Post Office, at.....	1,460,000
The Miscellaneous, comprehending many minute sources of income with which it is unnecessary at present to trouble the Committee, at	780,000
The remaining payments of the Austrian Loan, at	1,500,000
The payments on account of the Half-pay and Pensions' annuity, at	4,620,000
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Making a total of	£.57,385,000

The Estimated Expenditure of the year 1824 was as follows:—

The charge on the Consolidated Fund for those permanent expenses which do not depend on the annual votes of the House of Commons; namely, the interest and management of the Public debt, amounting to	£.27,978,196
The interest upon that class of Exchequer Bills which are commonly called Deficiency Bills, amounting to....	100,000
The annual and permanent charges on the Consolidated Fund for the Civil List, Parliamentary Pensions, &c. amounting to	2,050,000
The Half-pay Annuities, amounting to.....	2,800,000
And the Sinking Fund, amounting to	5,134,458

Making a total of permanent Expenditure of..... £.38,057,654

If to that we add the Supplies of the year, viz.—for interest on Exchequer Bills	1,050,000
Army	7,440,945
Navy	5,762,893
Ordnance	1,410,044
And Miscellaneous	2,611,388

£.56,332,924

Thus there would remain a fresh surplus at the end of the year (after applying 5,134,458*l.* to the reduction of the debt) of 1,052,076*l.*

The Excise of last year had been estimated at 26,000,000*l.*; the actual receipt was 25,342,000*l.* This difference between the estimate and the amount really received, arose from some circumstances to which the chancellor of the Exchequer, in forming his calculation, had not adverted.

In the first place, he had forgotten that a considerable drawback remained to be paid on the stock in hand of malt, when that duty was diminished in 1822, amounting to 130,000*l.* Secondly, owing to the state of distress which had been represented by many persons, as existing in those parts of the country where hopcultivation is principally carried on, the government had thought it advisable to try how far a temporary postponement of the

payment of the duties due on hops might have the effect of relieving the pressure. The consequence was, that the hop duty, which ought to have been received in 1823, and which exceeded 350,000*l.* was not received at all; and that the only sum paid into the Exchequer last year on account of the duty on hops, was an arrear of 47,000*l.* Thirdly, the diminution in the amount of the Excise, was further increased by the act which related to the distilleries of Ireland and Scotland. The temporary loss to the revenue which was occasioned by that alteration of the law, was not so great in Ireland and Scotland, as in England, where the operations of the distiller were suspended from his being doubtful as to the effect of the new system. The diminution in the produce of the Excise, the chancellor of the Exchequer observed, sprung solely from these causes, and was by no means occasioned by any decrease of consumption. With respect to auctions, beer, bricks and tiles, candles, coffee, glass, hides, there had been, as compared with the three preceding years, a considerable increase. In the article of hops there had undoubtedly been a falling-off: but hops were always a most fluctuating article, depending peculiarly on the contingencies of weather. In licences, too, there had been a small diminution; in the last year they amounted in number to 301,193: and although there was an increase compared with the year which immediately preceded it, yet, upon an average of three years, there was a decrease of about 8,000. In the article of malt, also, there was a diminution, for which the chancellor of the Exchequer confessed, that he could not account; the quantity of beer

charged with duty having considerably increased, and it not being easy to reconcile the facts of an increasing consumption of beer, and a decreasing consumption of malt. Perhaps it arose from the different periods of payment, which prevented the duty from coming into the Exchequer at the same time as last year; in addition to which, the barley-harvest was not a very productive one, and the prices, during the latter part of 1823, were not so low as they had been for the two or three preceding years. On paper there had been an increase; as also on pepper, and on printed goods; there was on salt a very large increase; on soap and starch an increase; on British spirits there had been a considerable diminution; but there was an increase on Irish spirits imported into England; on foreign spirits; on tea, tobacco, snuff, wine, wire, stone bottles, &c.

The Stamps were taken in 1823 at 6,600,000*l.*, and they produced 6,800,000*l.*; which tended at least to shew an augmented activity, and an increasing diffusion of business in the country. The land and assessed taxes, were taken last year at 7,100,000*l.*; the actual receipt was 6,200,000*l.* This deficiency of nearly a million, arose from the repeal of a large portion of the assessed taxes. The post-office had been estimated at 1,400,000*l.*, and produced somewhat more than that sum. The various items included under the title of miscellaneous, which had been taken at 600,000*l.*, produced considerably more, principally in consequence of payments made on account of the Austrian loan.

In going through the estimates of the present year, the chancellor of the Exchequer took the Customs,

at 11,550,000*l.*; being an advance of 50,000*l.* upon their produce in 1823. This calculation was founded, not on any anticipation of increase in the gross revenue of the Customs, but on the diminution in the charge of its collection by the consolidation of the Customs in the three parts of the kingdom.

The Excise he took at 25,625,000*l.*, being rather more than the actual produce of last year. His hope of this increase proceeded on the probable absence, during 1824, of those causes of deficiency which had affected the produce of 1823; particularly the payment of the drawback on the stock in hand of malt, and the temporary postponement of the hop duties, to relieve the existing pressure.

The stamps were estimated at the produce of the last year, namely, 6,800,000*l.*: and the assessed and land taxes, at 5,100,000*l.* In making that estimate, he proceeded on the calculation, that the assessed and land taxes of Great Britain in the years 1820 and 1821, prior to any reduction of the former, averaged 7,510,000*l.* Since that period, a reduction had taken place of 480,000*l.* in the agricultural horse tax; and of 2,216,000*l.* in the assessed taxes; making together 2,696,000*l.*; then deducting that sum from 7,510,000*l.*, there remained, as the probable future produce of this branch of the revenue, the sum of 4,814,000*l.* In the present year, this sum was to be augmented by an arrear of 300,000*l.*, which was yet to be received. The post-office was taken at 1,460,000*l.*; and the miscellaneous resources of income, at 730,000*l.* There was also the repayment of 1,500,000*l.* on account of the Austrian loan; and 4,620,000*l.* from

the trustees of half-pay and pensions: making the whole of the estimated receipts for the year 57,385,000*l.* Thus the surplus on the years 1823 and 1824, would amount together to about 2,763,000*l.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer at the same time stated his intention of reducing the rate of interest on the 4 per cents. The amount of that stock, in England and Ireland, was about 75,000,000*l.*; on which, the annual charge was 3,000,000*l.* In the case of the 5 per cents, no obligation was imposed upon government, to give notice to the holders of the stock of the intention to pay it off. The consequence was, that it was competent to parliament to enact, that all persons who did not, within four weeks after the passing of the bill for that purpose, dissent from the option given them of receiving 4 per cent stock instead of 5, should be liable to be paid off. But with regard to the 4 per cents, the law was different; for it was specified in the acts creating them, that parliament should give the holders six months notice of the intention to pay them off. If, the principle of dissent were applied to the reduction of this stock, six months would of necessity elapse before it could be known what money would be necessary to pay off those holders, who, speculating upon the possible change in the rate of interest to which money might in the interim be liable, might not be disposed to become parties to the proposal of exchanging one description of stock for the other. The chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed, therefore, that notice should be given of the intention to pay off (in a certain proportion and at six months from the notice) all the

holders of the 4 per cent stock, except those who, in the course of six weeks from the date of the notice, might consent to receive 100*l.* of 3½ per cent stock, for every 100*l.* of 4 per cents, and that the proportion to be paid off, should be a third of the remainder, or (supposing none of the holders to express their assent to the exchange) a third of the whole. To induce the holders of 4 per cents to accept the 3½ per cent stock, instead of being paid off in money, the 3½ per cents, so created, were not to be liable to be paid off, until five years from the 10th day of October next. The result of the conversion of the whole of the 4 per cent stock into 3½ per cent, would be an annual saving of ¼ per cent on the interest of 75,000,000*l.*; or 875,000*l.*

There were also various items of charge which intercepted a part of the revenue in its progress to the Exchequer, on which Mr. Robinson now proposed a reduction. The bounty on the whale fishery amounted to 50,000*l.* per annum, and would expire of itself in the course of the year. It was impossible that such a bounty could be indispensable for carrying on the fishery; for the sum of 50,000*l.* bore a very small proportion to the immense general expense of such undertakings. The ministers, therefore, did not mean to propose the renewal of this bounty.

The bounties on the curing of herrings, and fish of different kinds, were also to be allowed to die a natural death; by which an annual saving of 70,000*l.* would be effected.

With respect to the bounties on the exportation of linen, the chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that, if we gave a bounty on the

exportation of the manufactured article, exceeding in amount the duty on the raw material of which it is composed, we in effect invited the governments of other countries to tax that raw material, in exact proportion to the bounty which we give on the manufactured article; so that we taxed ourselves for the benefit of the Exchequers of foreign states. From delicacy to Irish prejudices, however, he did not propose an immediate and sweeping abolition of the whole of them; but recommended only that the bounties on the exportation of linen of an inferior kind, up to seven-pence a yard, should cease immediately; and that the bounties on the higher descriptions of linen should decrease ten per cent annually, until, by this gradual course, the whole were abolished. Thus a saving of 100,000*l.* a year would be effected. The immediate cessation of the bounties on the inferior linens was afterwards abandoned.

Upon this view of the income and expenditure of the nation, the chancellor of the Exchequer made the following calculation:—

In 1823, the surplus was, 1,710,985*l.*; in the present year, it was estimated at 1,052,076*l.*; in 1825, it would be 372,346*l.*; in 1826, 477,346*l.*; and in 1827 522,846*l.* Adding all these sums together, there would be, at the end of the year 1827, a total surplus of 4,135,099*l.*

Mr. Robinson proposed, that we should make use of the surplus which had accrued, and would accrue, as the means of commencing a system of alteration in the fiscal and commercial regulations of the country, and that we should begin with making a reduction of one shilling and three-halfpence a gal-

low in the duty on rum, so as to put it on a level with spirits produced by British distillation.

This reduction of duty would cost the revenue about 180,000*l.*

The next duty to be lowered, was the duty on coals, which pressed with peculiar and aggravated severity on the city of London, and the neighbourhood. The duty on sea-borne coals in the country at large, was six shillings a chaldron; in the port of London, it was nine shillings and four-pence. It was now proposed to make a reduction of three shillings and four-pence in the duty on sea-borne coals brought to the port of London; so as to leave the duty there, the same as the duty in other parts of the kingdom. This alteration was accompanied by another. While, on the one hand, sea-borne coals brought to the port of London, were subject to a duty of nine shillings and four pence a chaldron, there was, on the other hand, a restriction on the importation into London of inland coals, either by the Thames, or by canals. No coals could be imported into London from the inland parts of the country, by being brought down the Thames, except on payment of a duty amounting to a prohibition; nor by the Grand Junction and other canals, without paying a duty of seven shillings and six-pence a ton, which was relatively equivalent to the duty of nine shillings and four-pence per chaldron on sea-borne coals; moreover, it was provided, that no more than fifty thousand tons annually should be imported into London in that way. This restriction was now to be abolished. It was calculated that the reduction of duty would increase the consumption both of sea-borne and of inland coals, so as

not to occasion a loss to the revenue to the full amount of the diminution of the duty. According to the actual consumption, the reduction of duty would occasion a loss to the revenue of about 200,000*l.*; but the actual presumable loss was taken at only about 100,000*l.*

A third duty, which Mr. Robinson proposed to lessen, was the duty on imported wool. As the law stood, the duty on the importation of foreign wool was six-pence a pound. It had been originally a penny per pound: but was increased in 1819, not as a duty of protection, but as a duty of revenue. Whenever the parties interested in this subject had sought the abrogation of the act of 1819, they had always been told by the ministers, "You have no right to object to this duty, so long as you require that the produce of the British wool-grower shall be confined to the consumption of this country. But, if you will consent to the removal of the impolitic restriction on the exportation of British wool, we will propose to parliament the repeal of the duty on the importation of foreign wool." This proposition led to much communication, in 1823, with the manufacturers in different parts of the country. Meetings were held, at which the subject was discussed, and various resolutions were adopted. As might have been expected, considerable difference of opinion was found to exist respecting it. Some of the manufacturers thought, that the repeal of the duty would be less beneficial to them than the removal of the restriction would be injurious; and therefore were desirous that the matter should be left where it was, and that no alteration should be made: for

though they were anxious to get rid of the duty, they were unwilling to purchase that relief by the loss of the protection which they fancied the restriction afforded them. But a decided majority of the individuals interested in the woollen trade were of opinion, that it would be advantageous to them to accede to the proposed compromise, namely, that the duty on the importation of foreign wool should be repealed, and the free exportation of British wool permitted.

Accordingly the chancellor of the Exchequer now proposed to reduce the duty on the importation of foreign wool from six-pence a pound to a penny a pound, and to allow the free exportation of British wool on the payment of the small duty of a penny also. The loss, which was anticipated to the revenue from this alteration, was about 350,000*l*.

Both parts of this proposition were keenly opposed. The agricultural interest complained of the admission of foreign wool; the manufacturers, of the permission that would thus be given to export our long wool. The ministers, however, yielded to neither class of prejudices; and the measure passed into a law.

The last scheme proposed by the chancellor of the Exchequer was that alteration in the laws respecting the importation of silk and silk manufacture, of which we have already given an account. The estimated loss to the revenue from the diminution of the duties on silk was 462,000*l*.

The total annual loss to the revenue, upon the various duties proposed to be reduced, stood thus:—

Rum, £.150,000
 Coals, 100,000

Wool, 350,000
 Silk, 462,000

£.1,062,000

Multiplying the sum of 1,062,000*l*. by three, in order to ascertain the loss for the years 1825, 1826, and 1827, and adding half that sum as the loss to accrue during the remainder of 1824, the total loss down to the end of the year 1827, would be 3,717,000*l*. According to the former estimate, the surplus for the same period was 4,135,099*l*., leaving in favour of the Exchequer, at the end of the year 1827, a balance of 418,000*l*.

This exposition of the financial situation of the country and of the financial plans of the ministers, was received with congratulation and applause by all parties in the House and country. Mr. Hobhouse endeavoured to obtain a further remission of the public burthens by moving, on the 2nd of March, for the total repeal of the window-tax. The ministers resisted the motion on the ground, that it was impossible, with a due regard to the state of the revenue, and to the credit of the country, both to repeal the window-tax, and to grant those alleviations of the public burthens, of which parliament had already approved. Mr. Hobhouse was left in a minority of 67; 155 voting against him, and 88 with him.

In the course of the discussion on this subject, the chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that, in addition to the diminution of taxation, which he had already proposed, he found, that he might venture also to repeal the duties on law proceedings. These produced 180,000*l*. in England, and about 20,000*l*. in Ireland. The deficiency of 200,000*l*. which would thus be produced, he expected to be able to meet by the

revenue which the Crown lands promised to yield henceforth, and by further savings in the collection of the revenue. Accordingly on the 10th of October the duties on law proceedings ceased.

The minister found no difficulty in carrying his different plans into execution. In October, the reduction of the four per cents was completed. In carrying into effect the new law with respect to the silk trade, the payments which were

made to the dealers in, and manufacturers of silk, on account of stock in hand, amounted to 500,000*l*.

The sum of 57,000*l*. was appropriated to the purchase of Mr. Angerstein's collection of pictures for the public, as the foundation of a national gallery.

Mr. Maberly again brought forward, and with his usual success, his plan, so dear to him, and to him alone, for the redemption of the land tax.

CHAP. VII.

Motion respecting the Proceedings in Demerara against the Missionary Smith: Mr. Brougham's Speech: Mr. Canning's Speech: Mr. Brougham's Reply—Measures for the Amelioration of the Slave Population—Mr. Canning's Statement of the Spirit of the Policy followed by Government—Mr. Huskisson's Letter—Engaging in the Slave Trade made Piracy—Prorogation of Parliament: Address of the Speaker to the King: the King's Speech at the Close of the Session.

NUMEROUS petitions having been presented on the subject of the proceedings in Demerara against the missionary Smith, Mr. Brougham brought the question regularly before the House. On the first of June he moved, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, representing that this House, having taken into their most serious consideration the papers laid before them relating to the trial and condemnation of the late rev. John Smith, a missionary in the colony of Demerara, deem it their duty now to declare, that they contemplate with serious alarm and deep sorrow the violation of law and justice which is manifest in those unexampled proceedings; and most earnestly praying, that his majesty will be graciously pleased to adopt such measures as to his royal wisdom may seem meet, for securing such a just and humane administration of law in that colony as may protect the voluntary instructors of the negroes, as well as the negroes themselves, and the rest of his majesty's subjects from oppression." In support of this motion Mr. Brougham argued, that Mr. Smith

could not legally be tried by a court-martial—that the court-martial, even supposing it possessed any jurisdiction, had exceeded its authority—that every rule of evidence had been most flagrantly violated—that, upon the evidence as it stood, there was clear proof not of Smith's guilt but of his innocence—and that, even if it were allowed that he had been guilty of misprision of treason, he could not be condemned capitally for that offence.

The first charge against Smith was, that he promoted discontent and dissatisfaction among the slaves, "intending thereby to excite revolt." The court-martial found him guilty of the fact, but not of the intention; thereby, in common sense and justice, acquitting him. The second charge was, that, on the 17th of August, he consulted with Quamina (one of the rebels) concerning the intended rebellion; and on the 19th and 20th, during its progress, aided and assisted it by consulting and corresponding with Quamina. The court-martial found him guilty of the acts charged on the 17th and 20th, and acquitted him of that charged on the 19th.

But in the debate, this part of the accusation was in effect abandoned. The fourth charge was in substance, that Mr. Smith did not endeavour to make Quamina prisoner on the 20th of August; and on it the court-martial found him guilty: but this charge was also given up as untenable.

The third charge imputed to Mr. Smith that he previously knew of the intended revolt, and did not communicate his knowledge to the proper authorities: and it was upon this accusation of misprision of treason, that the discussion principally turned.

"The first charge against Mr. Smith," said Mr. Brougham, "states, that, long before the 18th of August, he had promoted discontent and dissatisfaction amongst the slaves against their lawful masters. This charge was clearly beyond the jurisdiction of the court; for it refers to matters before martial law was proclaimed, and consequently before Mr. Smith could be amenable to that law. Supposing that, as a court-martial, they had a right to try a clergyman for a civil offence, which I utterly deny, it could only be on the principle of martial law having been proclaimed that they were entitled to do so. The proclamation might place him, and every other man in the colony, in the situation of a soldier; but if he was to be considered as a soldier, it could only be after the 19th of August, which was the date of the proclamation. Admitting, then, that the rev. Mr. Smith was a soldier under the proclamation, he was not such on the 18th, nor on the 17th, nor at any time before the transactions which are called the revolt of Demerara: and yet it was upon such a charge that the court-mar-

tial thought proper, and indeed was obliged, to try him, if it tried him at all. But they had no more right to try him for things done before the 19th in the character of a soldier liable to martial law, than they would have to try a man, who had enlisted to-day, for acts which he had committed the day before yesterday, according to the same code of military justice. The same reasoning applies to other two of the four charges. There is only one charge, that of communicating with Quamina touching the revolt, which is in the least entitled to consideration; yet this very communication might have been to discourage, and not to excite or advise the revolt. In fact, it was clearly proved to have been undertaken for that purpose. There are three things necessary to be established before the guilt of this unfortunate man can be maintained on this charge: first, that Quamina was a revolter; secondly, that Mr. Smith knew him to be so; and thirdly, that he had advised and encouraged him in the revolt:—for the misprision, the mere concealment, must be abandoned by those who support the sentence, inasmuch as misprision is not a capital offence. But all the evidence shews that Quamina did not appear in such a character—that Mr. Smith was ignorant of it, even if he did—and that his communication was directed to discourage, and not to advise any rash step into which the sufferings of the slaves might lead them. As to his not having seized on Quamina, which is also made a charge, the answer, which the poor man himself gave, was a sufficient reply to any imputation of guilt that might be founded on it. Look, said he, on these limbs, feeble with disease,

and say, how it was possible for me to seize a powerful robust man, like Quamina, inflamed with the desire of liberty, as Quamina must have been if he were a revolter. But, in truth, there is not a tittle of evidence that Mr. Smith knew of the revolt: while there is abundant proof, that he took especial measures and watchful care to tell all he did know to the proper authorities, the managers of the estate. If, again, the defenders of the court-martial retreat from this to the lower ground of mere concealment, and thus admit the illegality of the sentence in order to show something like matter of blame in the conduct of the accused, I meet them here as fearlessly upon the fact, as I have already done upon the law of their case; and I affirm, that he went the full length of stating to the manager of the estate, his apprehensions with respect to the impending danger; that "the lawful owners, proprietors, and managers" were put upon their guard by him, and were indebted to his intelligence, instead of having a right to complain of his remissness or disaffection; that he told all he knew, all he was entitled to consider as information (and no man is bound to tell mere vague suspicions, which cross his mind, and find no abiding place in it); and that he only knew any thing precise, respecting the intentions of the insurgents, from a letter delivered to him half an hour before the negroes were up in arms, and long after the movement was known to every manager in the neighbourhood. The court, then, having no jurisdiction to sit at all in judgment upon this preacher of the Gospel—their own existence as a court of justice being

wholly without the colour of lawful authority—tried him for things which, had they ever so lawful a title to try him, were wholly beyond their commission; and of those things no evidence was produced, upon which any man could even suspect his guilt, even if the jurisdiction had been unquestionable, and the accused had been undeniably within its range. But, in spite of all the facts—in spite of his well-known character and upright conduct—it was necessary that he should be made an example for certain purposes: it was necessary that the missionaries should be taught in what an undertaking they had embarked; that they should be warned, that it was at their peril they preached the Gospel: that they should know it was at the hazard of their lives that they opened the bible to their flocks: and therefore it was, that the court-martial deemed it expedient to convict Mr. Smith, and to sentence him to be hanged by the neck until he was dead!

"But, it is said, that at six o'clock on the Monday evening, one half hour, it is alleged, before the rebellion broke out, he did not disclose what he could not have known before; namely, that a revolt was actually about to commence. Now, taking this fact, for the sake of argument, to be proved to its fullest extent, what does it avail? A man convicted of misprision cannot by the law be hanged. No English lawyer ever heard of misprision of treason being treated as a capital offence; it would be just as legal to hang a man for a common assault. But, if it be said, that the punishment of death was awarded for having aided the revolt, I say the court did not, could not, believe this;

and I produce the conduct of the judges themselves to confirm what I assert. They were bold enough in trying, and convicting, and condemning the victim whom they had lawlessly seized upon; but they trembled to execute a sentence so prodigiously illegal and unjust; and having declared that, in their consciences and on their oaths, they deemed him guilty of the worst of crimes, they all in one voice add, that they also deem him deserving of mercy in respect of his guilt! Is it possible to draw any other inference from this marvellous recommendation, than that they distrusted the sentence to which it was attached? When I see them frightened by their own proceedings, starting back at the sight of what they had not scrupled to do—can I give them credit for any fear of doing injustice; they who, from the beginning to the end of their course, had done nothing else? Can I believe that they paused upon the consummation of their work from any motive but a dread of its consequences to themselves; a recollection tardy, indeed, but appalling, that “Whoso sheddeth man’s blood, by man shall his blood be shed?” And not without reason, not without irrefragable reason did they take the alarm: for, verily if they had perpetrated the last act—if they had dared to take this innocent man’s life (one hair of whose head they durst not touch), they must themselves have died the death of murderers.”

Sir James Mackintosh spoke on the same side with his usual eloquence. Mr. W. Horton opposed the motion, and Mr. Scarlett (probably from motives of personal friendship towards Mr. Wray, the president of the civil court of Demerara, and one of the members

of the court-martial) made a feeble apology for the proceedings at Demerara.

The debate being adjourned to the 11th of June, Dr. Lushington, on that evening, commented minutely on the evidence. He was followed by Mr. Tindal—long an eminent special pleader (of whose instructions in that department Mr. Brougham had enjoyed the benefit) and now a successful practitioner in the common-law courts—who had been brought by ministers into parliament, in order to reinforce their legal phalanx. Mr. Tindal argued, that, before the House could pronounce an opinion, that there had been a gross violation of law in the proceedings of the court-martial, it must found such an opinion on one of these grounds—either the measure of punishment inflicted must have been too heavy; or the court must have been without jurisdiction; or the conduct of the court must have been grossly partial and unjust. He conceived that the court was competent to the performance of the duties imposed upon it, and to award in this case the punishment of death; but, lest any doubt should remain upon that point, he should cite a few authorities, to prove, that the punishment of death was the only punishment, that could according to law, be inflicted for the offence. The laws of Demerara were founded on the Dutch law; the laws of Holland were derived from the old Roman law: and no man would hesitate to admit, that, by the ancient civil law, the punishment of death was inflicted alike upon persons who committed treason, or who, knowing of its commission, concealed that knowledge. Huber, an eminent writer upon civil law of the

sixteenth century, laid it down, in terms not to be mistaken, that to conceal treason was the same offence as to commit it; and he added, "if any man excites sedition, or commits it, he shall suffer death." It was not necessary to defend that law, or to contend that the milder law of England was preferable; it was sufficient to know that it was the law of Demerara, which was the Dutch law; and it was in Demerara that Mr. Smith was tried. Mr. Tindal, in support of this part of his argument, quoted other writers upon civil law, French and Dutch, by whom it was stated, that a person concealing high treason was liable to the punishment of death, although he had no participation in the criminal act. The House had, therefore, a concurrent system of law established in Europe, in support of the power of the court to pass the sentence which it did on Mr. Smith.

Having thus disposed of the first point, the measure of punishment, Mr. Tindal next argued, that the court-martial was the best constituted and most impartial tribunal, that, under all the circumstances, could have been obtained. He agreed, that, as a court-martial sitting under the mutiny act, it was only the proclamation of martial law which could justify it. But, the proclamation of martial law at once superseded all civil process, and made it necessary that some other courts should be substituted in its stead. It was said, that martial law had been proclaimed on the 19th, and that the offence of Mr. Smith, if any, had been committed on the 17th; and then it was asked, whether that law was to have an ex-post-facto operation, and whether under it all

bygone offenses were to be tried? He said, certainly not; it would not be lawful to try in this way an offence committed last year, or at any previous period, which gave it a character distinct and separate from the circumstances which occasioned the proclamation of martial law. But here the case was different: Mr. Smith was charged with having a guilty knowledge of meditated treason and rebellion on the 17th of August, and with having concealed that knowledge. On the 18th, the negroes revolted, and, in consequence, martial law was the next day proclaimed. Was it not, then, to draw too nice and subtle distinctions—to say, that the offence of concealing the knowledge of the treason on the 17th, was a by-gone offence, and not an offence cognisable by this court-martial, there being then, under martial law, no other court in the colony by which it could be tried?

The Attorney-general pursued a similar line of argument.

Mr. Canning resisted the motion in a temperate and almost suppliant speech. "The points of charge," said the right hon. Secretary, "against Mr. Smith, which I think it impossible to get over, are these: his knowledge that something was in agitation—a something, the knowledge of which went back beyond the 18th of August, though it was not till that day that he clearly comprehended the exact nature of it. He admits, that the receipt of a letter, on the 18th of August, withdrew the veil from his eyes. I feel as strongly as any man the sentiment of disgust, at the publication of the details of Mr. Smith's journal; and, if I were trying Mr. Smith, I hope I should dismiss them entirely from my mind; but the question

that I am now trying is, whether there was that degree of innocence in Mr. Smith, which calls upon me to condemn his judges; and, in that view of the question, I cannot throw out of my mind the moral conviction, which the knowledge of Mr. Smith's feelings and opinions, however obtained, is calculated to produce. It is clear that he did generally apprehend some convulsion in the colony—an apprehension perhaps not distinct either as to mode or as to time; but he was of opinion, that there were not only the elements of convulsion, but strong probabilities of their explosion. To a mind so prepared, it was almost impossible, that such information as Mr. Smith received could have appeared so undeserving of attention as he represents himself to have considered it. If I had known—if it had been apparent, from the disclosure of his journal, or from any other source—that Mr. Smith was a man living in perfect unconsciousness of any danger; in a state of mind completely unapprehensive of any thing likely to lead to tumult or confusion; and that, whilst in this unsuspecting temper, some facts of an equivocal nature had come to his knowledge; I might, in that case, have believed it possible, that a man so totally unprepared might disregard such circumstances altogether. But when, by his own confession, his mind was in habitual expectation of some such event as did actually occur, it appears to me, that not only it is not in human nature that information such as he received should excite no suspicion; but that, on the contrary, in a mind so prepared, 'trifles light as air' would have excited suspicion, even without a cause. Mr. Smith was

well aware that he was sleeping on the verge of a volcano; the first sparks could not be invisible to him; and yet it was not till the explosion took place, that he conceived the smallest apprehension! Do I therefore impute to Mr. Smith, either the wickedness or the folly of promoting or conniving at insurrection, with a view to any personal ambition of his own? Oh no! I will not impute to him any other motive for concealment, than that sentiment which is common to all men more or less, and which, perhaps, belongs to refined and sensitive natures more than to any others—an unwillingness to betray—a horror of the name of 'informer.' But, while I morally make this excuse for him, it was surely no excuse before a court-martial, or any legal tribunal. Military law, or any other law which takes the safety of communities under its protection, is not at liberty to indulge those finer feelings. We cannot, in administering justice, and in consulting the safety of the community, soften down the language of the law, and call misprision delicacy, and concealment an honourable fidelity! If the state is to be saved, it must be rather by the practice of duties, harsh though those duties may be, than by the indulgence of romantic generosity. Mr. Smith must, in this whole question, be considered as a subject of the colony in which he lived. Giving him, therefore, every credit for unwillingness to bring to punishment those who had eaten his bread and crowded around his threshold, and perhaps for a little of human vanity, in not liking that examples of misconduct should be detected in his own particular congregation—making every allowance for these feelings,

laudable perhaps on one side, and natural on the other—still I cannot forget, that Mr. Smith was a subject of the colony, and owed allegiance to its government; and if he was conscious, as conscious, in my opinion, he must have been, of a danger threatening its peace, it was his duty to give information, at whatever cost that information might be given.

“I enter not into his motives. I lament many parts of his trial, and most deeply do I deplore his fate; but I do not see, in the proceedings that have been had against him, either, on the one hand, that entire exculpation which entitles Mr. Smith to the glory of martyrdom, or that proof of *malus animus*, on the part of his judges, which ought to subject them to such a sentence as the resolutions proposed to us imply. I think, Sir, that the House will best discharge its duty by taking no further cognizance of the question, on which it is utterly impossible to come to a completely satisfactory judgment. And I propose this mode of disposing of the question with the more confidence, as I am satisfied, that the discussion itself will have answered every now attainable purpose of public justice; and that we cannot be misinterpreted, as intending by our vote to shew any lukewarmness in the cause of the improvement of our fellow creatures, or in our belief that religion is the instrument by which that improvement is to be effected.”

Mr. Brougham made a very vehement and forcible reply: in the argumentative part of which he pressed the legal argument very strongly against Mr. Tindal and the Attorney-general. “The difficulty,” said he, “the insurmount-

able difficulty, is this; You must choose between jurisdiction to try at all, and power to punish imprisonment capitally; both you cannot have by the same law. If the Dutch law make the crime capital, which the English does not, the Dutch law gives you no right to try by a military tribunal. The English law it was, that alone could make the court-martial legal; so, at least, the court and the prosecutor say. ‘Necessity,’ they assert, ‘has no law—proclaim martial law, every man is a soldier, and amenable to a military court.’ They may be right in this position, or they may be wrong: but it is their only defence of the jurisdiction which they assumed. By the law of England, then, not of Holland, was the court assembled. According to English forms it sate; by English-law principles it affected to square its modes of proceeding; to authorities of English law it constantly appealed. Here indeed, this night, we have heard Dutch jurists cited in profusion; but, was any whisper of all this Hollandish learning ever heard in the court itself? Was it on those worthies that the parties themselves relied, for whom our fertile invention is now so nimbly forging excuses? No such thing. They appealed to Blackstone; to the Mutiny act; to Hawkins; to Phillips on Evidence. It is to these authorities that the judge-advocate, or rather the many judge-advocates who were let loose upon the prisoner, constantly make their appeal; it is with quotations from these laws and these text-writers that they garnish their arguments; and Voet, and Bynkershoek, and Huber, are no more mentioned than if they had never existed, or Guiana had never been a colony of the Dutch. Thus, then, in order

to get jurisdiction, without which you cannot proceed one step, because the whole is wrong from the beginning if you have it not, you must abandon your Dutch authors, leave your foreign codes, and be content with that rude, old-fashioned system, the law of England. Without that, you cannot stir one step. Having got your foot on that, you have something like a jurisdiction, or, at least, a claim to a jurisdiction, for the court-martial. But, then, what becomes of your capital punishment? Where is your power of putting to death for misprision? Because, the instant you abandon the Dutch law, away goes capital punishment for misprision; and if you acquit this court-martial of the monstrous solecism of having pronounced sentence of death for a clergyable offence, you can only do so by having recourse to the Dutch law, and then away goes the jurisdiction:—so that the one law takes from you the jurisdiction—the authority to try at all; and the other takes away the right to punish as you have punished. Between the horns of this dilemma I leave my learned friends.”

The previous question being put, “That the question be now put” the House divided: Ayes 146. Noes 193. Majority against Mr. Brougham’s motion 47.

In the former year, circular despatches had been sent to the governors of the different West-India colonies, recommending certain measures to be adopted for the amelioration of the condition of the slave population. These measures were, the making provision for the religious instruction of slaves; the consequent abolition of Sunday markets; the abolition of the practice of flogging female slaves; the

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regulation of the punishment of male slaves; the prevention of the separation of husband and wife, and infant children from the mother, on the sale of slaves; the giving security to the property of slaves, by establishing banks of deposit; the establishment of facilities for the manumission of slaves; and, finally, the allowing the evidence of slaves to be received, under certain regulations, in courts of justice. In Grenada, St. Vincent’s, and St. Christopher’s, the propositions had been received respectfully; and many of them, adopted. But in Dominica, Tobago, Barbadoes, and Jamaica, the colonial legislatures had manifested little disposition to comply with the recommendations of the mother country. It was thought, under these circumstances, that the proposed plan of improvement could be tried with the best effect in one of the conquered colonies, which were governed wholly by the Crown, without the intervention of legislative assemblies; and Trinidad was selected for the experiment. An order in council, dated the 10th of March [see Public Documents p. 58*] was accordingly issued, which contained a system of regulations for the slaves in that island. By this order, the Procurador Syndic of the Cabildo of the town of Port of Spain was confirmed in his ancient office of protector and guardian of slaves, with new honours and under new regulations: the commandants of the several quarters of the island were declared assistant protectors and guardians of slaves; and notice of all suits and actions against slaves was required to be given to the guardian, who was obliged to attend the trial of the cause.—All markets were to be discontinued on

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Sunday, and the employment of any slave in labour between sunset on Saturday, and sun-rise on Monday, was strictly prohibited. It was declared unlawful to carry the whip as an emblem of authority.

The practice of flogging females was abolished; and in cases formerly punished by flogging, it was proposed to substitute imprisonment, or confinement in the stocks, for females. The governor was, besides, authorized to substitute any other punishment which might not be inconsistent with the general spirit of the regulations.

With respect to the punishment of the male part of the slave population, the order in council provided, that no slave should be punished, for any offence, until twenty-four hours after its commission should have elapsed; that in no instance should more than twenty-five lashes be given in one day; that no second punishment should take place, until the person of the slave was free from any lacerations which might have been occasioned by the first flogging; and that no punishment whatever should take place, unless one person of free condition were present, in addition to him by whom, or by whose authority, the punishment was inflicted. A record-book was to be kept on every plantation or estate throughout the island, in which the owner or manager was required to record the punishments inflicted on slaves, particularizing the number of lashes inflicted, if the stripes exceeded three, the reasons for the punishment, and the names of the persons attending it. Copies of these records were to be returned, at a fixed period, to the commandant of the quarter, in which the estate or

plantation, where the infliction took place, was situated.

To encourage marriages among the slaves, it was ordered, that, if the two slaves obtained the consent of their master, and produced this consent to the guardian and protector, he should give directions, that the marriage should be solemnized, according to the rites of the church of England, the Roman Catholic ritual, or the Presbyterian forms, as should be most agreeable to the parties. The marriage thus authorized and solemnized, was to be recorded in a book or register kept by the guardian. Should the master of the slaves refuse his consent, they might inform the guardian of this refusal, and apply to him for instruction how to proceed. On this application the guardian was authorized to call the master or overseer before him, to hear his motive for resisting the proposed marriage; and if that motive appeared unreasonable, or if his conduct was evidently arbitrary, he might, notwithstanding such refusal, authorize the union of the parties. As a consequence of this provision for promoting the marriage union, an enactment was naturally called for, to prevent the separation of those who had been united in marriage. It was therefore provided, that in the sale, or transfer of married slaves, husband and wife should not be separated, but should be sold in one lot, and transferred to one master, and that their children, if they had any from the marriage, should go along with their parents.

The next provision went to secure to slaves their property by a positive law, and to enable them to dispose of it by bequest; which they could not do before, except by the consent of their masters.

By this order, they were enabled to sue in their own names—to make an advantageous use of their property, by laying out their funds at interest—and to dispose of it, with its accumulations, by bequest. The money of any slave being deposited in a bank, and duly recorded, his disposal of it at all times would be valid. Other regulations provided facilities for the manumission of slaves. It was enacted, that the price of the registration of manumitted slaves should be paid, not by the slave, but by the state. The slave was to have a right to purchase not only his own freedom, but that of his wife, of his child, his sister, or his brother. If any difficulty arose respecting the price, it was to be referred to the guardian or protector, who was to arbitrate between the parties. The order further provided, that a slave should be received as a witness, and be allowed to give his evidence on oath, provided he could procure a certificate from the minister of the established church, or from any other clergyman whose ministrations he attended, that, upon examination, that minister or clergyman was satisfied that the slave was so far instructed in religious knowledge as to be sensible of the obligation of an oath. A register was to be kept by the guardian of slaves, in which the qualifications were to be recorded. Subject to this regulation, the testimony of slaves was to be received in all civil cases, except where the interests of their masters was concerned; and in all criminal cases, except where the life of a white person was at stake.

These wise regulations were to be extended to Demerara and Barbice, and, with some slight variations, adapted to the peculi-

arities of the French code, to St. Lucie also. They were laid before the House of Lords on the 18th of March by earl Bathurst; and before the House of Commons on the same day, by Mr. Canning, who expounded their spirit, and the policy of government on this delicate question, with a moderation, wisdom, and eloquence, which formed a strong contrast to the intemperate verbiage of Mr. Fowell Buxton and the other zealots of precipitate emancipation.

“I shall be asked” said Mr. Canning, “what is likely to be the effect produced by the adoption of these measures in Trinidad, St. Lucie, and Demerara, upon the other West-India colonies which have legislatures of their own, and by many of which the communication of the wishes and intentions of parliament has certainly been received with a spirit any thing but conciliatory. I shall be asked, what are the intentions of the government, as to those colonies; by what means is it intended to bring them to reason, and to induce them to adopt the views and second the determinations of parliament?”

“There are three possible modes in which parliament might deal with the people of Jamaica: First, it might crush them by the application of direct force;—Secondly, it might harass them by fiscal regulations, and enactments restraining their navigation:—and, Thirdly, it may pursue the slow and silent course of temperate, but authoritative, admonition. Now, if I am asked which course I would advise, I am for first trying that which I have last mentioned; I trust we shall never be driven to the second; and with respect to the first, I will only now say, that no feeling of wounded pride, no

motive of questionable expediency, nothing short of real and demonstrable necessity, shall induce me to moot the awful question of the transcendental power of parliament over every dependency of the British crown. That transcendental power is an *arcantum* of empire, which ought to be kept back within the *penetralia* of the constitution. It exists, but it should be veiled. It should not be produced upon trifling occasions, or in cases of petty refractoriness and temporary misconduct. It should be brought forward only in the utmost extremity of the state, where other remedies have failed, to stay the raging of some moral or political pestilence.—Undoubtedly, it would be easy to select passages from the Jamaica gazettes, which, according to all legitimate inferences of reasoning, ought to put parliament in a towering passion: but I must confess, that, upon a moment's reflection, I find my indignation restrained by consideration of the powerlessness of the body from whom the offence comes, compared with the omnipotence of that to which it is offered. The consciousness of superior strength disarms the spirit of resentment. I could revenge it, but I would much rather reclaim. I prefer that moral self-restraint so beautifully expressed by the poet, when he represents Neptune as allaying the wild waters, instead of rebuking the winds which had put them in a roar;

‘Quos ego—sed motos præstat componere fluctus.’

“If there be any gentleman in the Jamaica House of Assembly, who meditates the acquisition of fame and popularity by opposing what he pleases to call the en-

croachments of the mother country, and who is preparing himself for his contemplated career by conning over the speeches of Washington and Franklin, we shall act most judiciously, by taking from him all lofty grounds of quarrel; by disappointing his patriotic ardour of contentious topics of inflammation; and by leaving him to found his insurrection, if insurrection he will have, on an abstract admiration of the cart-whip, and on a resolute claim of his free-born right to use that instrument at his pleasure.”

Some discussion was excited at various times during the session, by the presenting of petitions on the subject of slavery, and particularly on the 15th of June, when Mr. Wilberforce presented a petition from the town and vicinity of Carlow. In these discussions, however, there was nothing worthy of notice. The ministers expressed themselves always with liberality and moderation: the abolitionists *par excellence*, with a virulence and intemperance which could not fail to impede the accomplishment of the laudable objects which they had in view.*

* In the month of April, there was published, surreptitiously, a letter from Mr. Huskisson to Mr. Gladstone (a member of the House of Commons, and eminent merchant in Liverpool), which excited among the abolitionists considerable resentment and jealousy towards the ministers. The following is a copy of the letter:—

“Eastham, Nov. 9, 1823.

“My dear Sir,—I now return you the letters from your principal attorney at Demerara, which you have been so kind as to send for my perusal and information. I am very sorry that the forebodings of those who deprecated in vain the agitation of the slave question by the House of Commons, have been so soon realized; and that this alarming insurrection in Demerara, and not any of the improvements which were antici-

The ministers attested their sincerity in the cause of humanity by passing a law declaring, that to be engaged in the slave-trade, should be held to be piracy, and be punished as such.

The session of parliament terminated on the 25th of June. On that day, the king being seated on the throne, and the Commons summoned to attend him, the

pated by the promoters of that discussion, is the first practical issue of it. I am sure I need not tell you (though I believe we have not the credit of it with many of the West Indians) that the government did every thing in its power to prevent Buxton's motion altogether, and that Mr. Canning in particular exerted all his personal influence with Mr. Wilberforce and others for that purpose. I perfectly agree with you, that, in a matter of this portentous difficulty, it is only by gradual amelioration—by moral and religious improvement—by humanity and kindness—by imperceptibly creating better domestic habits and feelings among the slaves—by countenancing and encouraging all that can have that tendency in the conduct of the owners and white people—by repressing with the strong arm of the law, and stigmatizing with the moral power of opprobrium and disgrace, whatever leads to an opposite result, that we have a chance of ultimately, and even then remotely, providing for the termination of so great an evil, moral and political, as the existence of a large population in a state of chattel possession and personal slavery. In principle, this is the end which every good man ought to wish for, perhaps to look to; but it is an end, which, so far from publishing or proclaiming at the outset, he ought almost to conceal even from himself. It is the fault, and a heavy one it is, of Wilberforce and his associates, that by agitating the question, and proclaiming their object, they have rendered the application of the means both hazardous and more difficult, instead of feeling that every step towards their own ultimate object was in itself so much of real and substantial improvement, that it ought to have been enough to have satisfied their feelings for the present, whilst it would leave them this assu-

Speaker, accompanied by about sixty members, appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, and addressed the following speech to his majesty:—

“May it please your Majesty—
We, your Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty with our concluding bill of supply.

rance for the future, that, in doing an immediate good, they had made a safe step in advance towards the attainment of their final wishes. I hope, rather than expect, that what has happened at Demerara may teach this party more discretion, and that we shall not witness a repetition of those inconsiderate petitions and provocations to debate the question of emancipation, which formed a part of their tactics in the last session. On the other hand, I trust that, whilst the government provides adequate means of increasing the internal security of the colonies, they will not, from temper, or a mistaken confidence that the danger is at an end, lose sight of those measures of improvement which are within their power. Among those measures must be a greater encouragement and provision for ministers of the established church, either of England or of Scotland. I think the example of Smith, of whom it is difficult to presume he was altogether innocent of the late conspiracy, proves, that the colonies and the government must look for the religious instruction of the negroes, to men whose situation and tenure will afford a better security that they will not overstep the views and intentions of their employers, than can be found in the voluntary zeal, even if always honest and sincere, of the missionaries, for the interests of religion. I am sorry that the vicinity of Smith to your estate, and his connexion with some of your slaves, has involved you in some loss of property; but, looking to the immense stake you have in this colony, you may console yourself, if the result of this formidable conspiracy should be, that its premature explosion affords the chance of a better insurance against the repetition of a similar danger. “I remain, &c.

(Signed) “W. HUSKISSON.
“John Gladstone, Esq. Liverpool.”



"It was indeed gratifying to us to learn from your Majesty, at the commencement of the session, that the agricultural interest, so deeply important as it is to our national prosperity, but to which parliament could at any time have afforded but very partial and imperfect relief, was gradually recovering from the depression under which it had so grievously laboured; and we confidently hope, that that improvement will be the more substantial and the more satisfactory, because it has continued and still continues.

"Equally gratifying to us, Sire, was your Majesty's declaration, that trade and commerce were extending themselves both at home and abroad; that increased activity pervaded almost all branches of manufactures; and that the growth of the revenue had been such as not only to sustain public credit, but, after providing adequately for the services of the year, to leave such a surplus as might be most satisfactorily applied to the reduction of some parts of our system of taxation.

"Sire, we did not hesitate to make ample provision for the augmentation of our establishments by sea and land, rendered necessary by the distribution of your Majesty's naval force, and the strengthening of your Majesty's garrisons in the West Indies.

"Sire, after providing for the services of the year, it was a most acceptable duty imposed upon us, to consider in what manner the reduction of such parts of our taxation could be effected, as would be best calculated to infuse fresh life and vigour into important branches of the national industry.

"Sire, two courses were obviously open to our consideration

—the reduction of direct taxation, or the disencumbering the trade of the country of those restraints and impediments which are so utterly inconsistent with every enlarged and enlightened principle of trade, and which nothing but the exigencies of the state, or the infancy of trade, could at any time either recommend or justify.

"Sire, the latter alternative was adopted by your Majesty's faithful Commons; the field, however, was large before us, and to our exertions there was obviously this limit—the extent to which the revenue would allow of the immediate sacrifice, and the consideration that it would neither be practicable, nor, if practicable, would it be advisable, too roughly, and too precipitately, to break down a system, which, however faulty, had been the growth of ages, and on the existence of which so immense a capital had been invested.

"Sire, so far, then, as our means would admit, and so far as a due attention to the difficulty and delicacy of this alteration of system would allow, we have effected, as we confidently hope, a vast and permanent advantage to the nation.

"Sire, in considering the state of Ireland, we have felt it, however painfully and reluctantly, our imperative duty, to concur in the enactment for another year of the Insurrection act—not, Sire, deluding ourselves with the vain hope and expectation that such a measure would cure the evils, or remedy the grievances, with which the disturbed districts of that country are so unfortunately distracted—not, Sire, concealing from ourselves, the harshness of the enactment and the severity of the penalties, or the total inaptness of

the law itself to the first and fundamental principles of the British constitution—much less, Sire, contemplating that such a measure could at any time be proposed as a permanent law for Ireland; but, deeply impressed as we are with the emergency of the moment, confident that the existence of such a law has restrained the excess of outrage, and believing that it has operated as a protection to the innocent, and even as mercy to the guilty, we have felt, Sire, that the magnitude of the evil, and the experience of the efficacy of this law to mitigate in some degree the extent of that evil, call for and justify its temporary re-enactment.

“Sire, it would ill become me to enter into detail on the various other subjects which have engrossed our attention; but I may be permitted to express a perfect conviction, that your Majesty’s faithful Commons, by their anxious deliberations to effect whatever may conduce to the permanent interests of the nation, have entitled themselves to the gracious approbation of your Majesty, and to the full and entire confidence of the public.”

The royal assent was then given to several bills; after which his Majesty delivered the following Speech:—

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“I cannot close this session of parliament, without returning to you my warmest acknowledgments for the diligence and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the several objects of public interest that have been submitted to your consideration.

“I deeply regret the painful necessity under which you have found yourselves of renewing, for

a further period, measures of extraordinary precaution in Ireland.

“I entirely approve of the inquiries which you have thought proper to institute as to the nature and extent of the evils unhappily existing in the disturbed districts of that country, and I have no doubt that you will see the expediency of pursuing your inquiries in another session.

“I continue to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and you may rely on my endeavours being invariably directed to the maintenance of general peace, and to the protection of the interests and extension of the commerce of my subjects.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“I thank you for the supplies which you have provided for the service of the present year, and especially for the grants which you have so liberally made in furtherance of the interests of religion, and in support of the splendour of the Crown.

“I am fully sensible of the advantages which may be expected to arise from the relief you have afforded to some of the most important branches of the national industry.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“I have the greatest satisfaction in repeating to you my congratulations upon the general and increasing prosperity of the country.

“I am persuaded that you will carry with you into your respective counties the same spirit of harmony which has distinguished your deliberations during the present session; and that you will cultivate among all classes of my

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subjects those feelings of content and attachment to the Constitution, upon the continuance and diffusion of which, under Providence, mainly depends, not only individual happiness, but the high station which this kingdom holds among the nations of the world.”

The Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, then prorogued the parliament.

CHAP. VIII.

WEST INDIES—Jamaica: Insubordination of the Slaves: Proceedings of the Legislature—Barbadoes—Dominica—St. Kitts—Trinidad: Petitions for the Suspension of the Order in Council—Demerara—Nova Scotia—Canada—Cape of Good Hope: unpopularity of the Administration there.

THE tranquillity of Jamaica had been interrupted in the beginning of the year by a partial negro insurrection, which broke out in the last days of December, in the parish of St. Mary; and though the insurgents were instantly quelled, before there was any loss either of property or lives, the alarm produced by such an incident did not dispose the colonists to listen more favourably to the measures recommended to their adoption by the government at home. Seven of the most guilty negroes were executed. A proclamation from his Majesty was circulated throughout Jamaica, as well as the other islands, in which the slaves were warned not to believe that any orders for their emancipation had been given, and were admonished to yield the most rigid obedience to their masters.

In June, the alarm was again renewed by the insubordination of the slaves on some plantations in Hanover parish: many were condemned, and twelve of the most guilty were executed. While such events were occurring, caused, as it was, with or without reason, believed, by the hopes excited in the slave population by the proceedings in the British parliament, it is not to be wondered at, if the colonists

saw nothing but danger in the line of conduct which we had pointed out for their observance.

The legislature of the island met in November. The duke of Manchester, in the speech with which he opened the session, alluded principally to the two topics which occupied the thoughts of every man in the island—the disaffection of the slaves, and the plaus of the British government for the amelioration of their condition.

“The unlimited confidence,” said his Grace, “which I have always reposed in the loyalty and fidelity of the lower classes of society in this island, renders it more painful to me to acquaint you, that, since your last meeting, partial disturbances have taken place amongst the slaves in several parishes, attended in some instances by acts of open rebellion.

“It appears, from the declaration of the principal offenders, made at a time when there could be no reason to doubt their sincerity, that they had been led to believe his Majesty had made them free—a delusion which even his Majesty’s royal proclamation, containing the most distinct and positive assurance to the contrary, seems not to have removed.

“ Deeply as these events are to be lamented, it is a consolation to reflect that the great mass of the slave-population has continued to preserve that peaceable and orderly demeanour to which I have so often borne testimony ; and their good sense has taught them to avoid those fatal errors which have brought destruction on many unhappy individuals.

“ I have received instructions from his Majesty’s government, containing some propositions for the improvement of the condition of the slave-population, which I shall make the subject of an early communication to you.

“ I am also to acquaint you, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint a bishop for this island, to whom is to be intrusted the control of the clergy of the Church of England within his diocese, and the duty of reporting upon the state of the Ecclesiastical establishment, particularly as it relates to the slave-population, and upon the best means of diffusing the benefits of religious instruction to that part of the community.

“ In order to prove the deep interest which his Majesty’s government feel in the encouragement of the religious and moral instruction of the negroes, they have taken upon themselves the whole charge of putting the clergy under episcopal control, and have placed funds at the disposal of the bishop for the more immediate supply of persons in holy orders within his diocese ; and his Majesty confidently expects to receive every assistance from you in promoting the establishment of a system calculated to produce the most beneficial effects.”

On the 11th of November, the

governor sent a message to the House of Assembly, accompanied by a copy of the order in council for meliorating the condition of the slaves in Trinidad, and urging the Assembly to adopt its provisions. “ His Grace,” said the message, “ recommends this subject to the serious attention of the Assembly, feeling, as he does, the great importance of it, and knowing the serious disappointment which his Majesty’s government will experience, if, unfortunately for their best interests, as well as for the cause of humanity, the House should reject the substance of the regulations now proposed to them — regulations which have received the unqualified sanction of parliament, and the general approbation of the empire.”

The first measure which they took in consequence of this message, was to appoint a committee “ to inquire into the rise, progress, and suppression of the late conspiracies and rebellions, and what negroes had behaved meritoriously and might be deserving of reward.” On the 16th, Mr. Rennall brought in a bill, for rendering negro evidence or testimony admissible, upon any trial of an indictment “ against a white or free person, for murder, or for felonious homicide, of any negro or other slave ; or upon any trial of a misdemeanor in mutilating or dismembering any slave, or wantonly or cruelly whipping, maltreating, beating, bruising, wounding or imprisoning, or keeping in confinement without sufficient support, any slave.”

Upon the question of the second reading of the bill, it was rejected, on the 24th of November, by a majority of 34 to 1. They were equally resolute in refusing to in-

would any of the other proposed amendments into the slave-code. They further showed the exasperated state of their minds by appointing a committee with directions to inquire into the expenses and loss occasioned by the recent negro conspiracies; to report their opinion of the proper mode of obtaining compensation for the same from the mother country; and to ascertain the effect of the late measures in England, in depreciating the value of property in the island generally. An attempt was likewise made to repeal the registry act; and public meetings were held, in which the most violent and indecent language was uttered against the ministers, and particularly against Mr. Canning.

A bill for admitting the evidence of slaves in certain cases, similar to that which had been rejected in Jamaica, had previously been proposed, and miscarried in Barbadoes. On the 28th of September, the new session of the colonial parliament of that island was opened. When the Speaker was presented to sir Henry Wards the governor, for confirmation, his Excellency expressed his disappointment, that no steps for the improvement of the slave-laws had been taken in the preceding session.

"I cannot conceal from you," said he, "the great disappointment I have experienced from the failure of a well-grounded hope, that some bill for the amendment of the slave-laws would have been, long ere this, enacted. As both branches of the legislature, immediately after the close of the last session, honoured me with their separate statements in explanation of the delays which had occurred, and as it has been,

is, and ever will be, my anxious desire that all the branches of the legislature, should, if possible, cooperate most cordially for the public welfare, and as the documents previously alluded to, have both been transmitted to earl Bathurst for his Majesty's information, I shall forbear from making a single comment, further than by remarking, that it is a very great consolation to me that the sentiments expressed in both statements lead me again to expect that every exertion will be made for the speedy completion and enactment of a bill for the amendment, melioration, and consolidation of the slave-laws. And I now seize, with pleasure and sincerity, this public opportunity to express those sentiments most unequivocally, which have long been felt, but never called forth, that, though cases as exceptions do exist, which, under similar circumstances, would exist in every other part of the globe, so long as men are imperfect, and their dispositions differ in an innumerable variety of shades, from good to vile; yet, after more than three years' constant residence on this island, it is my firm conviction (as far as it has come within my own observation to judge), that the slaves, as a body throughout the colony, are uniformly treated with kindness, lenity, and liberality; and to which, their general appearance of cheerfulness and happiness may be fairly attributed."

The legislature of Barbadoes was more moderate in its language and deportment than that of Jamaica: but it was equally backward in taking any active measures for carrying into effect Mr. Canning's plans. The year passed away; and the slaves remained as they were.

In Dominica, the governor recommended to the legislature, the consolidation of the whole of the slave-laws into one act, which should comprise the substance of the order in council, and should repeal such statutes as were at variance with its spirit. The House of Assembly declared, in their reply, the inability of the colony to contribute any pecuniary aid towards the instruction of the slaves, and expressed a hope "that the House, without the aid of his Majesty's order in council, would be found to have made provision for the comfort and improvement of the slave, without infringing on the right of the owner, or lessening that proper authority with which it is necessary to invest him, for the safety of his property, and the community, of which he is a member."

In St. Kitts, the order of council was received without murmurs: and a bill was ordered to be prepared for accomplishing every practical measure of improvement.

In Trinidad, the new order in council created much dissatisfaction. A meeting was held, purporting to be composed of the free inhabitants of the colony, by whom a petition was presented to the governor, praying him to suspend the promulgation and execution of the order in council. Sir Ralph Woodford disapproved of the meeting, and refused to receive the deputation elected by it: but he returned a civil refusal to their request. A similar petition was presented to him by the Alcaldes and Regidores of the Cabildo.

"Impressed," said these functionaries, "with a deep sense of the duties we owe to the community over which we preside, and desirous to avert, or, at least, to suspend,

a measure, by which, in our opinion, its prosperity is endangered and its rights compromised, we beg leave humbly to represent to your Excellency our sincere and solemn conviction, that the provisions of the proposed order in council will be injurious to the well-being of the slaves themselves, incompatible with the safety of the colony, ruinous to the interests of the master, and subversive of the most sacred rights of private property.

"Your Excellency is by the law of the Partidas, as well as those of the Recopilacion of the Indies, expressly intrusted with the power of suspending the operation of all Royal orders which may be injurious to the prosperity of the community, until a representation can be made to his Majesty, and his final determination thereon expressed. We therefore entreat your Excellency to exercise a power, which may, on this occasion, be exercised so beneficially for the interests and the preservation of the colony; and to stay the promulgation or the operation of the proposed order in council, until our humble prayers and representations can be laid at the foot of the throne of our most gracious Sovereign. But in the event of your Excellency not deeming it right to suspend the promulgation of the said order, then we do most respectfully hereby declare, that we reserve to the inhabitants of this colony their just and legal claims upon his Majesty's government, for compensation for all losses they may now or hereafter sustain by their obedience to this order, whether as arising from any depreciation in the value of their property, or by actual losses from acts of a most prejudicial tendency, and greatly to be dreaded."

Sir Ralph Woodford, in reply to this application, stated that the especial commands, which he had received from his Majesty's government for carrying the order into effect, prevented his complying with the prayer of the petition.

"The Governor," he added, "has adverted to the laws alluded to by the Cabildo. In that of the Partidas, he recognises a benevolent disposition on the part of the Sovereign to receive the representations of his people on subjects affecting their local interests; in that of the Indies, however, the exercise of the powers thereby conferred, is made to depend on the views which the authorities, to whom these powers are intrusted, may take of any of the orders transmitted to them for execution. The Governor does not think, upon mature reflection, that these laws govern the present case. For nearly twelve months past, not only have the provisions of the order been distinctly notified to the inhabitants, but every facility has been afforded to those who might consider themselves affected by the enactment of them, to express their sentiments on their probable effects. The representations and resolutions of the different quarters of the island have all been transmitted to his Majesty without reserve; and the order in question has since been framed, and has been submitted to, and received unqualifiedly the approbation of both Houses of Parliament. The law of the Partidas adverted to, expressly commands, that, if the Sovereign persists in the signification of his pleasure, his orders shall be carried into effect; and admitting, therefore, that law to be applicable on the occasion, the terms of it seem evidently opposed to the objects of the Cabildo in referring to it."

On the 24th of June, the regulations of the order in council began to be acted upon. The colonists, however, remained unchanged in their opinions; and public meetings were held, and resolutions voted, in which those opinions were firmly but temperately expressed.*

* The following resolutions were voted unanimously at a meeting of proprietors and others interested in the quarter of Tacarigua, on the 20th of September. We give them, because they exhibit a clear view of how far the most temperate colonists are willing to concur with the plans of Government, and on what grounds they dissent from some parts of those plans.

"Resolved, That to deprive the master of the power of inflicting corporal punishment on any slave, whether male or female, would, in the opinion of this meeting, subvert the discipline of every estate in the colony, without answering one single beneficial end. So long as slaves continue property, judicial punishment can hardly ever take place; and it is notorious that "flogging" here is the general punishment resorted to for the prevention of crimes, which, in England, would inevitably subject the offender to death. If this punishment is removed, no check will remain to immorality, theft, disorder, and bloodshed; to which vices the women are generally prone as the men; but, with respect to the exposure of the persons of women, in the mode of punishment, it is resolved, that where such exposure may not have been abolished, it shall be henceforth discontinued.

"Resolved, That the present meeting considers the abolition of Sunday markets as tending in no way to the promotion of religion; a large proportion of the thinly-scattered population of this island must ever be distant from a place of divine worship, and the market, which ought never to continue after 9 o'clock, is an additional inducement to lead the lower classes to the neighbourhood of the church. Innocent occupations, embracing practical utility, have ever been recognised by the British legislature as no violation of the sanctity of the Sabbath; and on this principle, milk, porter, and mackerel, are in England openly

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The strength of the military force in Demerara secured the tranquillity of that colony, but

did not dispel the alarm which late events had excited. There was still much agitation among

permitted to be sold on Sunday, the latter even during the hours of divine service. A large proportion of this meeting, consisting of individuals professing the Catholic faith, consider the institution of the Sunday market to be neither at variance with the strictest form of their religion, nor the scruples of the tenderest conscience. Finally, as an invasion of an established usage, it would assuredly excite in the minds of the negroes great discontent—a sufficient reason, in these perilous times, with men who regard the welfare of the country, to defer the adoption of measures even of unquestionable utility.

“Resolved, That as the evidence of slaves is already admissible in criminal cases, under the order of the king in council, of the 16th day of September, 1822, and may avail when supported by two free witnesses, in the manner required by that law; the present meeting is humbly of opinion that the facility called for is already obtained.

“Resolved, That an order for the encouragement of marriages among slaves, marriages which may prove binding as a religious tie, and not a mere form productive of expense, will, if they can be carried into effect, prove equally advantageous to the master as to the slaves.

“Resolved, That the present meeting can see no advantage to the slave in any order “for preventing the removal from the land to which they are attached of slaves sold with estates,” which in many instances would confine them to an ungrateful soil, where they could not be properly supported by their master, and will prove an insuperable obstacle to the disposal of the property of deceased persons according to the laws of this island.

“Resolved, That an order for “preventing the infliction of punishment until the day succeeding that on which the crime may be committed,” could only be framed on a groundless assumption that punishments are universally inflicted under the impulse of ungovernable passion. Such cases, when they do occur, merit the severity of those laws which in this colony effectually protect the slaves against the injustice of the master; but the present meeting protest against an enactment which

would affix the stigma of disgrace upon the whole community; its operation would be, to add the punishment of incarceration to that of corporal punishment; to protract the mental distress of the offender, and consequently afford just matter of discontent to the whole slave-population. To the master it would add the privation of the labour of the culprit, and of those appointed to attend under him.

“Resolved, That the present meeting sees no objection to an order providing for the record of all punishment beyond three lashes.

“Resolved, That an order requiring the attendance of a free witness at every punishment, would, in some parts of the widely-extended coasts of this colony, be scarcely possible to be complied with. But the meeting contemplates with dismay an enactment to compel every proprietor, whatever may be his rank or station, to witness a scene which a sense of duty alone may have compelled him to order; and should that proprietor be a female, they hope that something will be found due to those feelings, “arising from a sense of shame, at once the pride and ornament of their sex,” which my lord Bathurst is so anxious to implant in the minds of black females.

“Resolved, That there can be no objection to the establishment of Savings Banks; but that for the protection of the property of the master from plunder, for the purpose of being so deposited, it would be necessary to frame regulations which would require a satisfactory account from the slave, in the presence of the master, of the mode in which he acquired the sum intended to be placed in the bank.

“Resolved, That as the present meeting apprehends that the revenues of the colony are not adequate to the expense of providing a sufficient number of clergymen and teachers for the religious instruction of the negroes, they feel grateful to his majesty’s government for the promise of applying to parliament for such pecuniary grants as may be necessary, which disposition will be properly met by the inhabitants of this quarter.

“Resolved, That the present meeting is anxious to comply with the recommendation of his excellency the go-

the slaves on the East Coast; and such symptoms of insubordination appeared among them shortly before Easter, that it was deemed necessary to withhold from them the holidays and indulgences usually granted at that season of the year. Mr. Austin, a missionary who had spoken favourably of Smith, was, upon the request of the planters, ordered to quit the settlement. General Murray was recalled from the government of that colony; and sir Benjamin d'Urban was sent out in his stead.

Our North American colonies were in the enjoyment of a solid prosperity. Their agriculture—their manufactures—their commerce—their population—all were on the increase. In Nova Scotia, there was no circumstance to counteract these advantages; for the greatest harmony prevailed between the governor, the council, and the

vernor to adopt task-work on their estates, or any other measures likely to promote the happiness and comfort of the negroes; and they earnestly entreat those planters to whom his excellency alludes, as having tried it with success, to favour the public with a detail of their plan.

“Resolved, That it is the unanimous desire of the inhabitants of the quarter cordially to assist in giving effect to the wishes of his Majesty's government, but that they feel themselves justified in interpreting those wishes from the declaration of his Majesty's ministers in parliament and the unanimous resolutions of the House of Commons, rather than from the communications transmitted to his Excellency the governor by the secretary of state; and they conscientiously declare, that their opposition to a part of those communications arises solely from a solemn and deliberate conviction, that their operation would not be “compatible with the well-being of the slaves themselves, with the safety of the colonies, and with a fair and equitable consideration of the interests of private property.”

House of Assembly [see Public Documents p. 81*]. In Lower Canada, on the contrary, differences of opinion on political matters had arisen, which were not unimportant in their present effects, and were of the most serious consequence in respect of the dissensions which they were likely to occasion hereafter. The House of Assembly, on the 4th of March, voted an address to the king, in which they represented, in very strong language, that the members of the church of England constituted only a minority of the population—that the members of the established church of Scotland had an undoubted right to have a provision made for their clergy out of the lands appropriated to ecclesiastical purposes—and that the ministers of the dissenters had also an equitable claim to a participation in the revenues set apart for the religious instruction of the community.

Grave disputes, too, had sprung up between the House of Assembly, on the one hand, and the legislative council, and governor, on the other. Part of the revenue of the province was raised under the authority of the British parliament, and appropriated to the discharge of the civil expenses. Another portion of it had been appropriated by acts of the provincial parliament. The House of Assembly now persevered in a claim of an unlimited right to dispose of the whole of the revenue.

This pretension was resisted by the governor and the legislative council; the consequence was, that the supplies were refused, and that the different branches of the legislature parted in exceedingly bad humour with each other.

Amid the many companies which

were created in the present year, there was one denominated the Canada company, which was established under the auspices of most respectable individuals, with the approbation of the colonial department, and under the sanction of a charter from the crown. Lands were to be granted to the company by the crown at a fixed price per acre; and the company were to employ their capital in establishing and assisting settlers. How far such a project may be profitable to the speculators may be doubted; but it seems sufficiently evident, that the colony must be a gainer by the direction of a large capital and of the skill and activity of experienced men of business towards its improvement.

Our settlements at the Cape of Good Hope were extending themselves towards the interior, and increasing in commercial prosperity. But the quiet of the colony was disturbed by the extreme unpopularity of its governor. Many of the reports that were circulated in England against lord Charles Somerset, carried falsehood or misrepresentation on the face of them: but still there remained enough to show, that he had neither the patience, nor the candour, nor the liberality of spirit, without which the discretion, necessarily intrusted to a colonial governor, will for the most part degenerate into a capricious tyranny. On the 9th of May, Mr. Greig, the editor of a newspaper, having had the misfortune to publish some article which lord Charles conceived to be disrespectful to his administration, was ordered to quit the colony within a month. Mr. Greig was of course obliged to abandon his trade; on the 22nd of May, he advertised

his effects for sale; and on the following day, he received an official intimation that the former order was rescinded, and that he was at liberty to remain in the colony. The intimation, however, came too late: the mischief was done: and Mr. Greig returned to England. It surely is neither to be expected nor desired, that Englishmen should patiently submit to have their fortunes and settled plans of life thus overturned by momentary caprice or resentment.

Upwards of sixty of the most respectable individuals in Cape Town were desirous of establishing a literary society, a museum, and a library: and a fundamental article of the plan was, that politics, controversial theology, the question of slavery, and all purely professional subjects, should be excluded from their discussions. They held one or two preparatory meetings: and hoped at first to have the honour of his excellency's patronage. Lord Charles, however, would have no concern with the scheme; condemned it as illegal; and induced the chief justice and some others of the members, to withdraw their names. A memorial was then presented, signed by about forty of the principal inhabitants, requesting merely his permission to establish the proposed society, and pointing out the identity of its constitution and objects with those of the Royal Society patronized by the king of England, and with those of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, under the immediate protection of the governor-general and council of Bengal. To the application of these memorialists, lord Charles Somerset gave a positive refusal;—1st. Because they had presumed to form themselves into a society "without any pre-

vious reference to his Excellency," which he designated as a "wilful" disregard of the existing authorities at the Cape; 2ndly. Because it was improper to permit the establishment of an association, which might have a tendency to "produce" political discussion!

In these affairs there were pro-

bably circumstances in the background, which might have tended to exasperate the governor: but can there be a greater fault than to carry into the affairs of administration private feelings of resentment or partiality, however well founded these feelings may be?

CHAP. IX.

EAST INDIES—Causes of War with the Burman Empire—Declaration of War—Capture of Rangoon, and Military Operations in that quarter—Capture of Cheduba and Negrais—Reduction of Tavoy, Mergui and Martaban—Submission of Tenasserim and Yeah—Maha Bundoola defeated twice—Disaster at Ramoo: Operations in Cachar—Operations in Assam—Mutiny at Barakpore—GOLD COAST—Ashantees—Progress of our Relations with that People—Negotiations—Causes of War—Defeat and Death of Sir Charles M^cCarthy—Operations of the other Divisions of our Military Force—Preparations at Cape Coast Castle—Battle of Fettue—Ravages of the Ashantees—Their Repulse and Retreat.

THE tranquillity of our eastern dominion was interrupted by hostilities of greater magnitude, than any in which we had been for some time engaged, in that quarter of the world. The king of Ava, reigning over the extensive territory and numerous nation of Burmans, compelled the Governor-general to declare war against him. The Burman "empire," as it is called by geographers, extends along the eastern shore of the bay of Bengal, of which the western side forms part of the British dominions, and is not less than 1,000 or 1,100 miles long, by upwards of 600 broad. This great country fills up, in one direction, the interval between the Chinese empire and Bengal, being on the south-west frontier of the former, and on the east and north-east of the latter. Its population has been stated by colonel Symes at 17,000,000; by a later authority, at half that amount. A mean between them will be about 12 or 18 millions of inhabitants, of whom all the males are, by the laws of

the country, obliged to bear arms when called upon. The English had a dispute with the court of Ava in 1795, respecting some Burmese robbers, who had taken refuge at Chittagong; and general Erskine was sent with a military force from Calcutta to repel the invasion of the Burmese: but the quarrel was settled, and the delinquents given up, without any actual hostility.

During many years past, the Burmese officers, governing the country contiguous to our south-east frontier, had from time to time been guilty of acts of encroachment and aggression, which the British government would have been fully justified in repelling by force. So long, however, as their aggressions could be treated as the unauthorized acts of subordinate officers, it was not thought worth while to make them a ground of quarrel with a nation removed, by their geographical situation, from the immediate circle of our political relations, and with whom (as we had no opposing interests) we

sought only to maintain a commercial intercourse on terms of equality and freedom.

At length, the aggressions became too outrageous to be tolerated any longer. The Burmese government, elated by its conquests over the petty tribes by which it is surrounded, ventured to violate the British territories, to attack and slay a party of British sepoy, to seize and imprison British subjects, to avow extensive schemes of mischievous aggression, and to make hostile preparations on our frontier.

In prosecution of a groundless claim to the island of Shapuree, the Burmese chiefs of Arracan, in a time of profound peace, and without any previous attempt at negotiation on the part of their government, attacked, under cover of night, a small guard of British troops stationed on that island for purposes of police, and drove them from their post with the loss of several lives. No answer was returned by the court of Amerapoora to the demand of explanation and atonement, which was of course instantly made, but made in the same spirit of conciliation which had always characterized our communications with Ava. On the contrary, the Burmese local authorities distinctly declared the determination of their sovereign to invade the British dominions, unless their claim to Shapuree was unequivocally admitted.

Subsequently to the attack on the island of Shapuree, the commanding officer and several of the crew of the company's schooner *Sophia* were insidiously enticed on shore, and carried into the interior by the order of commissioners specially deputed to Arracan by the Burmese court; and although they were subsequently released,

and sent back, yet it was without any explanation of, or apology for, the outrage.

The Burmese generals on the north-east at the same moment advanced their troops into the country of Cachar, and occupied a post within only five miles of the frontier of Sylhet (a town about 260 miles from Calcutta), notwithstanding that they were distinctly warned by the British authorities in that quarter, that the petty state of Cachar was under the protection of the British government, and that the movement of their troops must be regarded as an act of hostility to be repelled by force. In both quarters, the Burmese chiefs publicly declared their determination to enter the British territories in pursuit of alleged offenders against the government of Ava, and avowed intentions of open hostility, if we refused to comply with their pretensions.

Whilst occupying their threatening position on the British frontier, the Burmese generals planned also the conquest of Jyntee, another chiefship situate similarly with Cachar, in regard to the district of Sylhet, and which having formerly been restored by the British authorities to the family of the reigning rajah, after a temporary convulsion, had been more distinctly recognized as a dependency of Bengal. They called on the rajah to acknowledge submission and allegiance to the king of Ava; and a demonstration was actually made as if they were about to occupy his district, when the advance of the British troops frustrated the execution of their hostile design.

They entered our territory, and proceeded to establish within it posts, fortified, according to their custom, by strong palisades. In

the months of January and February they were driven from several of these stockades : but on the 21st of February, colonel Bowen was repulsed, with considerable loss, in an attack which he made on some stockades erected by them at Doodpatlee. This encouraged them in their wanton spirit of aggression.

The proclamation of the Governor-general in council, notifying that the government of Ava was placed in the condition of a public enemy, and that all British subjects, whether European or native, were prohibited from holding any communication with the people of that state, until the existing differences were terminated, was issued on the 5th of March. It was dignified and temperate ; and it set forth distinctly the causes which made war unavoidable.

“ The deliberate silence of the court of Amerapooora” said the proclamation, “ as well as the combination and extent of the operations undertaken by its officers, leave it no longer doubtful, that the acts and declarations of the subordinate authorities are fully sanctioned by their sovereign, and that that haughty and barbarous court is not only determined to withhold all explanation and atonement for past injuries, but meditates projects of the most extravagant and unjustifiable aggression against the British government.

“ The Governor-general in council, therefore, for the safety of the subjects, and the security of our districts, already seriously alarmed and injured by the approach of the Burmese armies, has felt himself imperatively called on to anticipate the threatened invasion. The national honour no less obviously requires, that atonement should be

had for wrongs so wantonly inflicted and so insolently maintained ; and the national interests equally demand that we should seek, by an appeal to arms, that security against future insult and aggression, which the arrogance and grasping spirit of the Burmese government have denied to friendly expostulation and remonstrance.

“ With these views and purposes, the Governor-general in council has deemed it an act of indispensable duty to adopt such measures as are necessary to vindicate the honour of the British government, to bring the Burmese to a just sense of its character and rights, to obtain an advantageous adjustment of our eastern boundary, and to preclude the recurrence of similar insult and aggression in future.”

A considerable armament, both naval and military, drawn partly from the presidency of Madras and partly from that of Calcutta, was assembled, in the beginning of May, at Port Cornwallis under the command of sir Archibald Campbell and commodore Grant. They reached the Rangoon river on the 10th ; and, on the following day, attacked Rangoon, the principal seaport of Ava. Though a feeble attempt was made to defend the place by means of some batteries, these were soon silenced ; and the town was taken without the loss of a single man. The news of our approach had thrown the inhabitants into such a state of consternation as to cause a general flight in every direction towards the jungles—so that, out of a large population, not one hundred men were found in the town on our taking possession of it. The members of government fled at the first shot, carrying with them seven out of eleven Europeans, whom they had

ordered to be imprisoned and put in irons. In their hurry, three were left behind, whose irons were filed off by the troops on entering the town. After we were actually in possession of the town, Mr. Hough, an American missionary, released from fetters for the purpose, accompanied by a Burmese, came on board the Liffey (the commodore's ship), delegated by the Raywoon, and other members of government, who were then some miles off in the jungle, to intreat that the firing might cease, and to ask what terms would be given to them; hinting that they had seven Englishmen in irons, whose fate would probably depend upon the answer they received. General Campbell and the commodore replied, that it was too late to ask for terms, as the place was already in our possession: that protection to persons and property was all they had to expect; and even that promise would not be confirmed to them, until the prisoners were released and given up to us; and that if they dared to injure them, or put one of them to death, the whole country should be ravaged with fire and sword. The messengers departed, promising to return as soon as possible; but neither the Raywoon nor his adherents could again be found, fear having driven them still further into the country. Early next morning, in pushing forward some reconnoitring parties, the seven Europeans were found safe in different places of confinement, strongly fettered, their guards having fled - at the approach of our troops.

A considerable quantity of artillery, 1,257 shot and above 2,400 lbs of gun-powder were captured at Rangoon.

When sir Archibald Campbell

sailed from Port Cornwallis, he detached two expeditions from the main body of his force; the one against the island of Cheduba, on the Arracan coast, commanded by brigadier M'Creagh and captain Mitchell, of his majesty's ship Slaney; the other against Negrais Isle, at the mouth of the Irawuddy, and eventually Bassein, or Parsaim, under major Wahab, of the Madras native infantry, supported by the company's cruiser Mercury.

The attack upon Cheduba was skilfully managed by brigadier M'Creagh, who succeeded in all his objects, with trifling loss on his part. The rajah, or governor, was made prisoner; and the island, which is described as very fertile and productive, was garrisoned by seven companies of the 40th native infantry, under lieutenant-colonel Hampton, supported by a vessel of war.

The operations against Negrais were likewise successful. A detachment of the 17th Madras light infantry, under lieutenant Stedman, carried, by assault, a strong stockade, garrisoned by a large force of the enemy. The island itself proved to be not worth holding; and a scarcity of provisions, combined with other considerations, induced major Wahab to relinquish the design of proceeding up the river to attack Bassein.

The enemy continued assembled in great force in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, under the protection of their stockades and of the jungles with which the face of the country was covered. Though they sometimes defended their posts with considerable resolution, they were uniformly compelled to yield to the disciplined valour of our troops. When driven from one line of stockades, they erected another at

a greater distance. It would be as endless, as it would be useless, to enumerate the partial attacks of this kind, in which our troops were constantly engaged. One or two examples will show sufficiently the nature of the warfare.

On the 10th of June, general Campbell moved upon the enemy's fortified camp and stockades at Kemmendine, with about 3,000 men, four eighteen-pounders, four mortars, and some field-pieces, sending two divisions of vessels up the river to prevent the enemy from escaping on that side. About two miles from the town, the head of the column was stopped by a stockade apparently very strong and full of men; he ordered two heavy guns and some field-pieces to open it, while the troops surrounded it on three sides; the jungle, however, was so very thick and close, as to prevent the possibility of altogether cutting off the garrison. In less than half an hour a considerable gap was made in the outward defences of the work; and a part of the Madras European regiment, supported by a detachment of the 41st regiment, charged and carried the work immediately, with a trifling loss. The enemy left 150 men dead on the ground. At the same time a very spirited and successful attack was made on the other side of the stockade, by the advanced companies of the 19th and 38th regiments, who, by assisting each other up the face of the stockade (at least ten feet high), entered simultaneously with the party by the breach, putting every man to death who opposed their entrance.

This point gained, the column again moved forward nearly a mile. There the left was posted, communicating with the flotilla on the

river, under the principal stockade and fortified camp of the Burmese: while the head of the column moved to the right with great toil and labour through the thick and tenacious jungle, for the purpose of again reaching the river above the stockade, so as completely to invest the enemy's strong hold. In this, general Campbell was partly disappointed: for the enemy had thrown up other works above the stockade which would have exposed his right to certain loss; and not being able to invest the whole of their fortifications, he was under the necessity of leaving about a hundred yards, between his right and the river, unoccupied. In the mean time, the principal work appeared full of Burmese animating each other with loud and boisterous cheering. At four in the afternoon, the troops were in position, in many points within a hundred yards of the place; but in all parts with a very thick jungle in front, extending to the very bottom of the stockade. The night passed in erecting batteries, and making preparations for opening the guns at day-light next morning; and the enemy continued loud and incessant cheering till after dawn. The moment there was sufficient light, a heavy and well-directed fire was opened from breaching and mortar batteries, which was kept up for nearly two hours; when a party, advancing to observe the breach, found that the enemy, during the cannonade, had evacuated the place, carrying off their dead and wounded.

About the end of June, it was stated to general Campbell, by some prisoners of war, and corroborated by several Rangoon people who had escaped from the jungle, that the Burmese chief had received posi-

live orders from the court, to make a general attack upon our line and drive us at once out of the country. Every movement of the enemy plainly indicated that something was intended; and large bodies of troops were, for two successive days, seen crossing the river above Kam-mendine from the Dallah to the Rangoon side. On the morning of the 1st of July, three columns of the enemy, estimated at 1,000 men each, were seen crossing the front of our position moving towards our right: and the jungle in front, and along the whole extent of our line to the left, was occupied by a large force. The columns moving on our right soon came in contact with the piquets of the 7th and 82nd regiments of Madras Native Infantry, who received the attack with the greatest steadiness, not yielding a single inch of ground. The enemy then penetrated in considerable force between two of our piquets, and took post on a hill about 400 yards from our position, occupying an old pagoda and some houses in front, from which they commenced a feeble and harmless fire from some jingals and swivels. General Campbell instantly repaired to the point of attack with a gun and a howitzer from the Bengal Artillery, and three companies of Native Infantry. After a short but well-directed fire from the artillery, the three companies advanced and drove the enemy from his post at the point of the bayonet, till he found refuge in the jungle.

On the 8th of the same month, ten stockades were taken from the Burmese in one day, upwards of 800 of their best troops were left dead on the ground; 38 pieces of artillery, 40 swivels, and 300 muskets were captured. These advantages were

gained by the loss, on our part of 4 rank and file killed, and 1 captain and 38 rank and file wounded.

The terror of our attacks made Burmese remove to a greater distance from our line. The difficult nature of the country, the rainy weather, the inundations, and the necessity of a large supply of provisions before the army could prudently penetrate further into an hostile country, induced general Campbell to continue his head quarters at Rangoon up to the end of the year. The interval was filled up with frequent expeditions for the destruction of the enemy's stockades and of the small craft which they equipped on the river. In all these our arms were invariably successful, except upon one occasion (on the 7th of October), when a detachment of native infantry were checked in their first attack on a stockade at Keykloo, and the late hour of the evening did not permit the assault to be renewed. Our operations on the river were much facilitated by the aid of a steam boat.

Tavoy and Mergui, the most valuable possessions of the Burmese on the Tenasserim coast, surrendered to an expedition commanded by colonel Miles. On the 14th of October, colonel Godwin was dispatched from the Rangoon river, against the important town of Martaban. In consequence of calms and contrary currents, and the ignorance of the pilots, the expedition did not reach its destination till the morning of the 29th. Colonel Godwin found the appearance of the place uncommonly strong and commanding. The town stood at the bottom of a very high hill, washed by a beautiful and extensive sheet of water; on its right was a rocky mound, on

which was placed a two-gun battery with a deep nullah under it. This battery communicated with the usual stockade of timber, behind which was a work of masonry, varying from twelve to twenty feet thick, with small embrasures for either cannon or musketry. The stockade ran along the margin of the water for more than three-quarters of a mile, where it joined a large pagoda, projecting into the water in the form of a bastion. The defences thence continued a short distance, and ended at a nullah; on the other side of which all was thick jungle. The town continued to run in an angle from the pagoda for above a mile, and terminated in the house of the Mayoon, close to a stockade up the hill. The rear of the town and works was protected by thick jungle and large trees.

In spite of the strength of the place, and three or four thousand troops, by whom it was defended, it was taken by storm on the 30th, with a loss, on our part, of only seven killed and fourteen wounded, by a detachment consisting of ninety-eight men of his majesty's 41st regiment, seventy-five of the 3rd Native Light Infantry, eight of the Bengal Artillery, and thirty-eight seamen of the royal navy; in all, about two hundred and twenty men. The importance of the capture was increased by the large quantity of ordnance and stores which fell into our hands. Besides many cannons and upwards of 152 wall-pieces, and 500 muskets, there were found in the magazines and arsenal, 7,000 round iron shot, 1,500 grape shot, 10,000 musket cartridges, 6,000 cartridges for wall-pieces, 26,500lbs of gunpowder, 20,000 flints, 100,000 musket balls, 10,000lbs of salt-

petre, 5,000lbs of sulphur, and 9,000lbs. of lead. There was also a regular powder manufactory, which col. Godwin caused to be blown up.

This success was followed by the submission of Tenasserim, and of the town and province of Yeah, who of their own accord requested to be placed under our protection. Thus the whole of the Burmese coast, from Rangoon to the Eastward, was subject to the British arms.

In the mean time, Maha Bundoola had been nominated to the chief command of the Burmese army. On the morning of the 1st of December, that chief appeared in front of general Campbell's position at the head of the whole united force of the Burman empire, amounting to from fifty to sixty thousand men, apparently well armed, with a numerous artillery and a body of Cassay horse. He was allowed to extend his line round our flanks, and to our rear, and to intrench himself in the positions he had chosen. He ventured to attack some of our posts, particularly that at Kemmendine, the assaults on which were continued during four days; but he was uniformly repulsed with great slaughter. On the other hand, the British troops and sepoy's invariably succeeded in storming every one of his positions, from which he could have annoyed us. On the 5th, general Campbell attacked and completely routed their left wing: with the scattered remnant of which Bundoola, on the 6th, reinforced his centre and right, and posted himself in our front, having pushed his intrenchments so close to us, that the soldiers in the barracks could distinctly hear the threats and bravadoes of the first line of the Burmese. At noon, general Campbell

attacked them, and drove them from all their intrenchments; they fled in the greatest confusion, having lost in killed and wounded about 5,000 men. Of 300 pieces of ordnance, which accompanied the grand army, 240 were brought into the British camp: 900 muskets, 2,000 spears, and 5,000 intrenching tools were taken: great quantities of these weapons and implements, and 10,000lbs. of gunpowder were destroyed.

Anxious to retrieve his disgrace, Bundoola rallied his dispersed troops, and having received some re-inforcements, was enabled to muster a strength of from twenty to twenty-five thousand men. With this army, he returned to the village of Corkain, about three miles from one of our strongest posts, where he took up his ground, protecting himself by intrenchments and stockades "with a judgment in point of position," said sir Archibald Campbell, "which would do credit to the best instructed engineers of the most civilised and warlike nations." On the 15th, 1,300 of general Campbell's infantry stormed these formidable works: the enemy fled, leaving their camp standing, with all their baggage, and a great proportion of their arms and ammunition.

The warfare on land was generally accompanied by concurrent operations on the river; in all of which the most distinguished success rewarded the gallantry and skill of our seamen. On the 15th of December, lieutenant Kellett came up with a fleet of Burmese war boats, thirty-two in number, of which he captured thirty.

The Chittagong frontier had also been the scene of military operations; towards the commencement of which one untoward event,

though of little importance in itself, had contributed to embolden the enemy. On the 9th of May, the Burmese obtained possession of a stockade at Rutnapulling; and captain Noton, with the troops under his command, retreated to Ramoo for the protection of the magazine and of the public stores. On the 13th, the Burmese, amounting, it is supposed, to 10,000 men, advanced on Ramoo, from the Rutnapulling road, and encamped on the south side of the river. On the following evening, being within gun-shot, and advancing apparently with the intention of fording the river, a party, with two six-pounders, under the command of captain Trueman, was detached for the purpose of annoying the enemy, and frustrating any attempt to cross; this our troops effected.

On the 15th, however, the enemy, at eight in the morning, advanced; and commenced intrenching themselves about 300 yards in front of our position, the right flank of which was protected by the river and by a tank, about 60 paces in advance; this being surrounded by a high embankment, serving as a breast-work, was occupied by the picquet, who opened and kept up, without intermission, a fire on the enemy during the whole day and following night. Our position was strengthened in the rear by a tank similar to that in front; for the defence of which a strong detachment from the provincial battalion and mug levy was allotted.

On the morning of the 16th, it was discovered that the enemy had, during the night, opened trenches on our left flank, and had considerably advanced those in front. A desultory fire was con-

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tinued during the next twenty-four hours from each tank, but with little effect on either side. By day-break on the 17th, the enemy had carried on their trenches to within 1½ paces of the picquet, and had also approached to within a short distance of the tank in our rear; they gained possession of the latter about ten a. m., the troops defending it having quitted their post, and fled with precipitation. The consternation caused by this quickly spread, and the fugitives were almost immediately followed by the remainder of the mug levy. The elephants (on one of which lieut. Scott, who had been severely wounded, was tied) were alarmed at the tumult and fled.

Shortly after this (our rear being now undefended), captain Noton ordered a retreat, which was effected in good order for about half a mile, the two six-pounders being from necessity abandoned. The enemy's cavalry, however, pressing hard upon the rear of the column, a square was ordered to be formed; but in consequence of the excessive fatigue and privation which the troops had previously undergone, and which rendered them absolutely incapable of offering any effectual resistance to the overpowering masses of the enemy pouring in upon them on every side, the utmost exertions of the officers to preserve discipline were unavailing. On reaching the river, the sepoy dispersed in every direction, and individual safety became the primary object of each. Under these circumstances, ensigns Codrington and Campbell, having seen the other officers cut to pieces by the enemy, together with a great part of the detachment, escaped, the former closely pursued, to Coxe's Basar,

and thence by water to Chittagong, and the latter, who was slightly wounded, by a circuitous route through the hills, to the same place. Within a few days about one half of the sepoy of the detachment re-assembled there.

This trifling advantage was not followed by any other. The Burmese did not venture to advance, though they remained in the neighbourhood of Ramoo till the end of July. They obtained possession of the stockade of Tek Naaf, garrisoned by about 150 provincials, under a scobedar, with a gun, in consequence of the treacherous and mutinous conduct of the provincials, who refused to fight, and went over to the enemy in a body, delivering up the whole of the ammunition in the hope of making good terms for themselves.

Colonel Innes having taken the command on the Sylhet frontier, they gradually fell back. They abandoned their strong posts at Tyloayn and Doodpattee. By the end of October, Cachar was completely evacuated by them; and they were in full retreat for Munnipoor.

At the commencement of the war, brigadier Macmorine, with a considerable force, accompanied by a flotilla of gun-boats, had penetrated into Arsam. He reached Gawahati, the capital of Western Arsam, on the 28th of March.

The Burmese retreated before him; and he succeeded completely in detaching the native chiefs from any connection with them. The cholera morbus terminated the life of this meritorious officer towards the end of May. His death, however, made no alteration in the prosperous course of affairs in that quarter. About the 20th of October, operations were re-commenced

mented; the Burmese fled wherever our troops appeared; and an end was put to the apprehensions, which at one time were entertained, of an invasion of Bengal through Arsam.

Considerable alarm was excited by a mutiny, which, on the 1st of November, broke out at Barakpore in the 47th regiment of Native Infantry, and in which two companies of the 62nd, and about 20 men of the 10th Native regiment participated.

The 26th, 47th, and 62nd regiments had been under marching orders for some time; and on the 1st of November, the 47th was to have proceeded upon its route. During several days preceding, symptoms of discontent had been displayed in it, but not of a nature that threatened to be serious. On the 31st of October a parade was directed in marching order, that the commanding officer might inspect the knapsacks and accoutrements, &c., to see that all was in good order for general service. On going to the parade, it was officially reported to lieutenant-colonel Cartwright that a great number of his men had positively refused to put on their knapsacks. He instantly proceeded to the right grenadier company, and ordered them to put on their knapsacks; expressing, at the same time, his displeasure at their conduct. He addressed all the companies successively in the same manner; and, in about two hours, many of the men appeared properly equipped. The colonel formed them into a square, and harangued them for a considerable time; pointing out the criminality of their conduct, their ingratitude towards government, and the inevitable ruin which perseverance in it would

speedily bring upon them. In spite of this admonition, a considerable number declared, that they would not march. A parade was ordered for the following morning. Next morning at day-break, when general Dalsell and colonel Cartwright arrived on the ground, they found only between 300 and 400 men (including commissioned and non-commissioned native officers), on parade; the rest remained behind, with their accoutrements on and their muskets loaded. On seeing that, the general rode up to them; they immediately charged and drove him back, and followed the act by rushing upon those who had already paraded, and driving them all back into the lines, except the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who joined colonel Cartwright, and were sent to his house as a place of safety. After gun fire on the evening of the same day, a body of about 130 of the 62nd regiment suddenly rushed to the quarter guard, seized the colours, and carried them to a distance of a hundred yards to the front. Captain Ashe and ensign Boyd, being nearest to the spot, hastened to this place (the commanding officer major Roope and the rest of the officers exerting themselves to preserve order in other parts of the corps): the former expostulated with them, upon the madness of their conduct, and had hopes of persuading them to return to their duty, until a sepoy rushed from beside the colours and told him to be gone, or his life should be taken. Captain Ashe declared his resolution not to leave the colours, the sepoy then struck him twice, and sought for a bayonet to assail him; but some of the other men held the ruffian, and said they would not

suffer him to injure their officer, whom, however, they intreated to go away, adding that they were mad, and knew not what they were about. Having thus driven him and ensign Boyd away, they immediately proceeded with the colours to join the 47th. At nearly the same time, a small number (about twenty) of the 26th regiment rose, seized upon one colour, and likewise joined the original mutineers. By this time, the Royals, the King's 47th, and the artillery had arrived, as well as the commander in chief; and daylight alone was waited for, in order to put into execution those prompt and vigorous measures which were now necessary. On the morning of the 2nd of November, the whole of the troops were drawn up in position; the mutineers were likewise in a line of their own, apparently as resolute as ever. General Dalsell was sent to desire them to lay down their arms, and to point out the immediate consequences of refusal. They replied, that they had sworn not to surrender, and would keep their oath: two signal guns were then fired, and the artillery opened on them from the rear. They returned this fire in an irregular way, and then immediately fled, receiving a volley from the Royals, who commenced a keen pursuit. The mutineers threw off their accoutrements as quickly as possible, and endeavoured to conceal themselves in every direction. About a hundred, it is supposed, were either killed or perished in attempting to cross the river: many were taken, of whom only twelve were executed, the sentence of the rest being commuted into fourteen years hard labour in irons. Though the native officers took no open part in the mutiny, it was evident

that there must have been either connivance or gross negligence on their part. They were therefore dismissed from the service as unworthy of confidence; the regiment was disbanded, and its number ordered to be erased from the army list.

Our possessions on the Coast of Africa were this year the scene of important events.

In the vicinity of our settlement at Coast Castle are the Fantee tribes; and more towards the North and towards the West, is the kingdom of Ashantee, separated originally from the Gold Coast by various petty states. In the beginning of the present century, the monarchs of Ashantee had reduced all these states to vassalage. The chiefs of Assin, one of these subjugated kingdoms, revolted; but defeat forced them to seek refuge in the Fantee territory. The king of Ashantee pursued the fugitives; and though he, at the same time, sent assurances that he entertained no hostile intentions against the Fantees, that people not only received, but joined the revolted chiefs. They proved, however, wholly unable to resist the invaders, and were vanquished in repeated battles. The victors came first in contact with the British at Anamaboe, a seaport, situate East of Cape Coast Castle, the inhabitants of which, though so imprudent as to reject the offer of mediation by governor White, were unable to stand the first assault, and flying before their invaders, were massacred in great numbers. In this terrible extremity, the gates of the fort were opened to receive as many of the women and children as its area could contain. Governor White ventured

even further, and kept up a constant fire on the enemy, while they were engaged in the work of destruction. The consequence was, that when they had satiated their vengeance on the people of Anamaboe, they immediately directed their arms against the fort. The English, who had calculated on finding in their new adversaries a prowess somewhat on a level with that of the negroes of the coast, were exceedingly astonished at seeing them rush to the very muzzles of the cannon, and fire with such precision that not a man could appear at an embrasure without being instantly brought down. A defence by 30 men, in a little old fort against 15,000 assailants, could not have lasted long; and colonel Torrane, then chief governor on the coast, hastened to send a reinforcement, and also to take measures for conciliating so formidable a power. With this view, he obtained possession of Cheboe, one of the revolted chiefs, then concealed near the castle, and sent him to the king, who caused him to be immediately beheaded. Hostilities ceased; and the Ashantees showed themselves most anxious to cultivate the favour and good-will of the British.

The Fantees, impatient of their subjugation, seized the earliest opportunity of endeavouring to shake off the yoke. In consequence of this, the Ashantees in 1811 made a second inroad, carrying, as before, all before them; but the revolt of some of their eastern vassals prevented them from making a permanent impression. In 1816 another campaign took place, the result of which was still more disastrous to the Fantees. Cape Coast was long held in blockade, and, but for supplies afforded by the castle, a great

part of its inhabitants must have perished by famine. The result was, the establishment and acknowledgment of the authority of Ashantee over the whole coast.

Under these circumstances, the British African government admitted the sovereignty of the king of Ashantee over the Fantee territory, consented to pay to him the rents which they had before paid to the Fantee princes, and sent Mr. Bowdich on a formal mission to him. Mr. Bowdich was favourably received; a treaty was concluded; and the British relations in Africa seemed established on the most satisfactory foundation.

Not long afterwards it was determined to send out a permanent resident with the title of consul, to Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee; and for this office Mr. Dupuis was selected, who had long held a similar situation at Mogadore. His instructions, drawn by Mr. Cook, secretary to the African Company, were, that he should give full assurance of the determination of Britain sacredly to observe the treaty concluded by Mr. Bowdich; that he should cultivate by every proper means the confidence of the king, with a view to forwarding commercial intercourse, and promoting measures that might advance the civilization of Africa; and that he should lose no opportunity of making inquiries concerning, and opening communications with, the interior of the Continent.

The new consul on his arrival found matters beginning to wear an inauspicious aspect. The king of Ashantee was engaged in suppressing an insurrection that had arisen in the subject state of Gaman, which, being supported by the powerful western kingdom of Kong,

afforded full employment to his arms. Rumours of disasters which he had sustained, were assiduously spread in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast: the Fantees threw off the yoke which had been imposed upon them; and, in opposition to the earnest remonstrances of Mr. Dupuis, Mr. Smith, the governor of Cape Coast Castle, and the council entered into all the feelings of the natives, encouraged them in despising the authority of the king, and in treating with contempt, and even with insults, his subjects who were residents or visitors in the town.

At length it was ascertained, that the king and his chiefs, having returned triumphant from the conquest of Gaman, were vowing vengeance on the inhabitants of Cape Coast for their late proceeding. The courage of the natives instantly fell; but Mr. Smith replied by a defiance to the first messengers of Ashantee. The king was then strongly urged by his military council to march directly upon Cape Coast, and destroy the town; but his desire of being on good terms with the English, made him adopt a more pacific recourse. A messenger of high rank was dispatched, who, in an audience before the council, produced from a little morocco trunk, the treaty concluded by Mr. Bowdich, and, causing it to be read over article by article, demanded whether every part of it had not been violated. Mr. Smith was perplexed, what course to follow; and at length he consented that Mr. Dupuis, whose mission had not yet been carried into effect, should proceed to Coomassie. The messenger was satisfied, and agreed to pause, till he could learn the king's views on the subject. Soon after, it was an-

nounced that either an embassy or an army was approaching Cape Coast. This rumour was excited by the approach of twelve hundred men chiefly armed; but, on their coming nearer, a mixture of boys and girls was descried, and it proved to be a pacific array, escorting a nephew of the king, who came in solemn embassy. He brought a cordial welcome to Mr. Dupuis, and an assurance that all due preparations had been made for his conveyance and reception; and accordingly, Mr. Dupuis proceeded immediately to Coomassie.

The mission was well conducted, and prosperous. The king renewed, in the fullest manner, all his professions of a desire to maintain amicable relations with the British. He withdrew altogether his demand of money from the fort, and intimated his willingness to accept a moderate composition for his claim upon the town. He even assumed the title of vassal to the king of England, and professed a readiness to lead 10,000 men to any part of the continent, where his services might be wanted. At the same time, he asserted his own full dominion over all the countries on the coast, consenting, however, that the English should exercise jurisdiction over such of the natives, and even to a certain degree, over such of his own subjects, as were in the immediate vicinity of their forts. A treaty was concluded upon these bases, the fifth article of which was in the following words:—"The king of Ashantee claims the Fantee territory as his dominions, which the consul on the part of the British government accedes to, in consideration, and on the express condition, that the king agrees to acknowledge the natives, residing under

British protection, entitled to the benefit of British laws, and to be amenable to them only in case of any act of aggression on their part." Thus the relations between the two powers appeared to be settled on a satisfactory footing.

When Mr. Dupuis arrived at Cape Coast, the aspect of affairs was completely changed. The governor refused to see him for several days; and when he did see him, it was only to disown the treaty, and brand it as one which betrayed the interest both of Britain and of the Fantess. Not content with this disavowal of the treaty, he excited the natives to withdraw their allegiance from Ashantee, and persuaded sir George Collier, who then commanded a squadron on the Coast, to promise his support. Mr. Dupuis wrote to sir George, endeavouring to show the erroneous nature of the policy to which he was lending himself, and intreating him, at least, to take on board two ambassadors who had come from Ashantee, with a present of two beautiful leopards. Sir George excused himself from taking on board either the leopards or the ambassadors, alleging that he had not room for the quadrupeds, and that his instructions from the admiralty forbade him to carry away any natives from the Coast.

While affairs were in this state, the administration of Cape Coast Castle was taken away from the African Company; and sir Charles McCarthy was sent out by his majesty's ministers to take the command on that Coast. Sir Charles immediately proclaimed defiance to the power of Ashantee, and promised protection to the Fantess, who now rose again in revolt against their conquerors.

Notwithstanding such provocation, the resentment of Ashantee was at first shown only by a suspension of intercourse, and every thing remained as quiet as if the treaty had been in force. Those, however, who were familiar with the policy of that state, saw in this very silence the omen of approaching tempest; for they knew that its great expeditions were always preceded by a long train, not only of military preparations, but of auguries, incantations, and sacrifices. Sir Charles, lulled into security, set out to visit the settlement of Sierra Leone.

The storm was first announced by an act of violence against a private individual. A British sergeant was seized in the great square at Anamaboe, and carried off to prison, on pretext of his having used disrespectful expressions towards the king. Captain Laing, a meritorious officer under sir Charles, offered to undertake an embassy either to Coomassie, or to Donqua, the place of the sergeant's confinement; but sir Charles, overrating the danger of such a step, declined these offers. During six weeks, nothing was done to save the prisoner, and at the end of that period, he was beheaded at Donqua. This was evidently intended as an open declaration of war. The king summoned all his vassal states to his standard, calling on them to arm against Britain the very fishes of the sea: and he sent a message to tell sir Charles, that his skull would soon adorn the great war drum of Ashantee. Yet amid this parade of hostility, a pacific overture was made, through the medium of the governor of the Dutch factory of Elmina. Deputies from both sides having met, the Ashantees opened with a long

invective against the Fantees and the people of Cape Coast, to whom they imputed all the mischief that had happened, and even the seizure of the serjeant. This discourse was considered unworthy even of an answer; the negotiation was without effect, and war was declared.

At first the enemy showed on the frontier only a few small detachments. One of these was completely beaten by captain Laing, though not without considerable loss on his side. The fame of this success spread over the coast, and sir Charles received the ready allegiance of most of the Fantee tribes. Captain Laing made also two gallant and successful attacks upon a large division of the enemy, and entering the territories of the king of Ajumacon, who was suspected of leaning towards the Ashantees, he compelled that prince to place his troops under British command. These first reverses seem only to have urged the king to more strenuous preparations. He sacrificed daily nine or ten victims to propitiate his deities; he called upon all his chiefs and vassals to furnish their quota of troops; and sir Charles M'Carthy received intelligence, about Christmas 1823, that the whole force of the Ashantee monarch was in rapid movement towards Cape Coast. Preparations were immediately made for concentrating the regulars, the Cape Coast militia, and the unorganized part of the inhabitants of the town, together with some few of the neighbouring Fantee chiefs at Djuquah, distant from Cape Coast about eighteen miles, to which place sir Charles proceeded in person.

A force of nearly two thousand men having been collected by the

4th of January, a movement to Ampensasoo (the head-quarters of Annimelli, the king of Wassaw), on the left bank of the river Boosom-pra, was determined upon. But the difficulty of procuring provisions and shelter for the men on the route, rendered it necessary to advance in small parties; which circumstance, together with the impossibility of procuring carriers for the ammunition and provisions, retarded for some days the departure of his Excellency from the camp. On the 8th of January, accounts were received of the entrance of the enemy into western Wassaw, and of the precipitate retreat of the allied forces before them; this information decided sir Charles to march immediately to their camp, on the right bank of the river, with such a part of the force as had not already marched for Ampensasoo. Accordingly, he set out from Djuquah at seven o'clock on the morning of the 9th, with one company of the Royal African Colonial corps, eighty strong; one company of Volunteers, 68 strong; three companies of Militia, 170 strong; making a force of 318; besides 200 Comendas, 200 of Appia's people, and a company of natives of Cape Coast, about 40 strong, making a total of 440, which were ordered to follow. These irregulars, along with the troops, made a force of 758 strong. On the same evening, sir Charles reached Bansoo, a village about 17 miles distant from the camp at Djuquah, where he remained the whole of the 10th, waiting for the junction of the native force, which did not arrive until late in the day. On the morning of the 11th, his Excellency marched onwards with the combined force of regulars and militia,

and arrived in a village on the banks of the Boosom-pra, called Ihimin, late in the evening, having marched eighteen miles. There he remained till six o'clock the next morning, the 12th; and then proceeded to another village, about 17 miles lower down on the banks of the Boosom-pra, named Daraboo-assie. In consequence of the extremely bad state of the path, passing through swamps in which the men sunk much above their knees, they did not arrive there till very late in the day. Every person was now excessively fatigued, and the native force was a considerable distance in our rear.

About seven o'clock in the morning of the 13th, sir Charles commenced crossing the river Boosom-pra, about two hundred yards wide, in small canoes (eight in number), which could carry only two men at a time, besides the person who paddled. As soon as the company of regulars had crossed the river, his Excellency, who was one of the first that had passed over, proceeded with them towards Assamacow, in the Wassaw country, distant about twenty miles from the river. The road or path was bad beyond description, swamps and numerous small rivers of considerable depth were to be crossed: so that he was only enabled to reach that night a small village, called Guah. On the morning of the 14th, his Excellency proceeded in advance with the company of the Royal African Colonial corps, and arrived at Assamacow, at about half-past two in the afternoon. There he halted and remained five days, waiting for the native force to come up. On the 17th, he wrote to major Chisholm, who commanded the force at Ampensasoo, to join him without delay.

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This letter ought to have reached major Chisholm on the following day; but being intrusted to a man who was unacquainted with the country, was not delivered till the 22nd. On the afternoon of the 21st, sir Charles wrote again, pressing him to make all possible haste. This second letter reached its destination on the evening of the 22nd, about two hours before the first.

During his stay at Assamacow, he was informed that the Wassaws and Dinkeras were retreating before the Ashantees, and were in distress for provisions. Sir Charles, therefore, immediately on the arrival of part of the native force, dispatched Mr. Williams, the colonial Secretary and Adjutant-general of Militia, with twelve volunteers, to assure the Wassaws and Dinkeras, that he would, in a day or two, march forward with the force under his command to join them; that he expected to be soon joined by the division of the army, under major Chisholm, and numerous parties of natives; and that he should have sufficient forces under his command to meet the Ashantess. Mr. Williams found them retreating; and it was with the greatest difficulty, that he persuaded them to halt on the bank of the small river Adoomansoo and make some preparation for defence until sir Charles should come up with his troops. On the morning of the 20th, captain Ricketts arrived, with the company of the Royal African Colonial corps, the company of volunteers, and three companies of militia; having, by the direction of sir Charles, marched from Assamacow on the 19th. The distance from Assamacow to the Adoomansoo, was about 24 miles.

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Shortly after his arrival, the Adjutant general informed him that he could not get any of the people to clear ground for the camp. He accordingly went to the chiefs of the Wassaws and Dinkeras, and explained to them the necessity there was that the bushes about the place, intended for a camp, should be cleared away. They promised to do so. Shortly after this, the Wassaws mustered their force, and were moving off with every thing they had. Captain Ricketts inquired, where they were going? They said that they were going to clear the wood on the other side of the river: but as he saw that their intention was to retreat, he put a strong guard of militia to prevent their doing so, till sir Charles should arrive. He then sent for the chiefs, and asked them, what they intended to do, whether they intended to fight or not? they said they intended to fight. At this moment an alarm was given that the Ashantees were advancing, and every one went to his station, where they remained for about five hours, exposed to a tremendous shower of rain. Darkness now came on; and as it is a rule with the Ashantees never to fight at night, the troops were called in and sentries were posted. Both officers and men slept this night without any covering, as there was not time to erect huts, and all were much fatigued.

On the morning of the 21st, sir Charles arrived, with about two hundred of Appia's people and forty of the natives of Cape Coast; the Commandas having halted on the way. After he had taken a little rest, he sent for the chiefs of the Wassaws and Dinkeras; but before he had gotten half through the conference, the alarm was given and every person repaired to his station.

About two o'clock the Ashantees, ten thousand in number, marched up to the opposite bank of the river, when the action commenced with determined vigour on both sides, and lasted till nearly half-past four o'clock, the Wassaws quitting the field early in the day. It was reported before four o'clock, that the regulars, volunteers, and militia, had no ammunition left, only twenty rounds per man having been previously issued to them. Application being made to the Ordnance Storekeeper, Mr. Brandon, who had received positive orders always to have forty rounds for each man, packed up in kegs, he stated, that he had with him only one small keg of ball and one of powder. This was immediately issued to the men, but did not last very long. The enemy perceiving that our fire had become weaker, attempted to cross the river, and succeeded; they had frequently attempted the same thing before, but had been always repulsed with great slaughter. They at the same time sent a very considerable force round our flanks to cut off our retreat, in which, from their superior numbers, they completely succeeded. The whole now became one scene of confusion; the enemy were intermixed with our troops. Sir Charles, in the midst of them, received a wound in the breast by a musket ball. Three officers, Messrs. Buckle, Wetharell, and Williams, conveyed him for shelter to the nearest tree, and there sat to await that fate which appeared inevitable. They had not remained long, when they were discovered by the enemy, who immediately rushed on them with their knives. In the struggle, Williams received a cut on the left side of his neck; but before the stroke could be repeated,

a man who appeared to be of authority among them fortunately passed by, and ordered the barbarian to desist. On being released from the grasp of the savages, and turning round, he saw his three companions lying headless corpses at his feet. He himself was bound as a prisoner and conveyed to their camp: his release was subsequently obtained.

The troops dispersed in different directions. A number of the wounded men followed captain Ricketts into the thickest parts of the woods, through which, with the assistance of a Wassawman, who undertook, for a reward, to guide them, they travelled the whole of that night and half the next day, frequently going a considerable distance through a stream of water, for the purpose of concealing their track. When they got into the wood leading to Assamacow, and had proceeded about five miles, a party of the enemy was reported to be before them; they therefore retreated and got into another path leading to the same place, in which they had not proceeded above three miles, when they had again to retreat, as a party of the enemy were in their front. About sunset, they fell in with a party of Wassaws, who were in search of their wives and children, and said, that they were going towards the Boosom-pra, and would conduct captain Ricketts to it. At about three o'clock in the morning they commenced their march. They observed on their route a number of infants lying in the bushes gasping for breath, the Ashantees having taken their mothers to carry their plunder, and obliged them to throw their children away. They recovered a number of the women, and killed about twenty of the enemy.

On the 24th, they fell in with major Chisholm. That officer, not having received sir Charles M'Carthy's orders till seven o'clock in the evening of the 22nd, was anxious that no time should be lost, and determined, therefore, to proceed by a shorter, but unfrequented and bad path. He set out on the morning of the 23rd, but having to cross the river Boosom-pra, at a distance of five miles from Ampensasoo, in a single canoe, the whole day was consumed in ferrying over his party, and he was under the necessity of halting for the night at a village on the opposite bank. There he received the first intimation of an engagement having taken place, but could ascertain nothing of the result.

On the 24th, he made a march of twenty-one miles; and having, at its termination, to cross the river again, without a single canoe, or any means of conveyance over, he was obliged to construct rafts for such of the party as could not swim, and to float over the ammunition.

On crossing the river, they found captain Ricketts lying wounded in the adjoining village; and ascertained from him the disastrous issue of the action of the 21st. As major Chisholm's detachment was totally unable to cope with the enemy, or to afford any assistance to the party of the late sir Charles M'Carthy, from their complete dispersal, and there was reason to apprehend that the Ashantees, flushed with their recent victory, might advance upon Cape Coast Castle by rapid marches; it was thought most prudent to hasten thither immediately.

In this disastrous engagement, 177 privates were killed or lost in the woods, and 90 were wounded.

Of eleven officers, exclusive of the commander-in-chief, only captain Ricketts and ensign Erskine escaped, and they were both wounded.

Two other detachments, besides those of sir Charles M'Carthy and of major Chisholm, were at this time in the field.

The most numerous body of our forces was encamped at a place called Yancoomassie, in the Fantee country. It consisted of the men of that nation, of a few regulars, of the Annamaboe militia, and of some unorganised natives of that town. It was under the command of captain Alexander Gordon Laing, of the Royal African Corps, one of the most experienced officers in the service. Captain Laing's orders were, to advance and menace the Assin country, with a view of bringing them over to our cause. He had accordingly proceeded about thirty miles, when reports reached him from the officer in temporary command at Cape Coast, of the result of the engagement of the 21st of January; in consequence of which he immediately returned, in order to protect the settlement there.

A fourth division, under the command of captain Blenkarne, of the Royal African Colonial Corps, was on its way to Akine, a country bordering on Ashantee, for the purpose of inducing the enemy to withdraw a part of their force from Western Wassaw; but an unfavourable disposition having been shewn by the chief of the Aquapim country, the native chiefs, under captain Blenkarne's command, expressed their wishes for his return. Under these circumstances he did not consider it prudent to advance, and fell back upon Accra.

The natives of an extensive

village in the vicinity of Succondee, having fired on the boats of one of his majesty's ships, and disarmed several of our soldiers who were wounded in the late action, and were endeavouring to effect their escape from the Ashantees; it was thought necessary to attack it. Accordingly a force of one thousand two hundred men was embarked on board the squadron, and the place was taken possession of on the 17th of February without any opposition. The whole of the inhabitants, together with 400 Ashantees, betook themselves to flight; the town was set on fire and razed to the ground.

The Ashantees advanced to Assamacow, where they mustered 15,000 strong, but remained inactive during the whole of February. Major Chisholm, in the mean time, exerted himself to put Cape Coast Castle in a state of effective defence; and made arrangements with a view, while he avoided a general engagement, to take up positions on the banks of the Boosom-pra, and dispute the passage of the enemy. In these exertions, he received every assistance from major de Richelieu, governor-in-chief of his Danish majesty's settlements on the coast, who showed his respect and friendship for our government by actively taking a part in the war. He sent all the force he could collect to our aid, and assembled a strong detachment to proceed through Akim towards Ashantee, with a view of diverting the enemy. Major Last, the governor of the Dutch settlement of Elmina, with a liberality very unlike the conduct of his predecessors, manifested the most friendly disposition, and used his influence with the Ashantees for the protection of the prisoners.

In March, the Ashantees recommenced their operations. The Fantees not daring to oppose them, they pushed forward a strong detachment in the month of May, who took up a position of difficult approach at Fettue, within ten or twelve miles of Cape Coast Castle. Major Chisholm was opposed to them: but the extreme scarcity of ammunition fettered him in his operations. On the 20th of May, colonel Sutherland, who had arrived to take the command, and had learnt that 10,000 Ashantees were hastening to join the advanced body, ordered every man, who was well enough to do duty, to take the field, in order that an attack might be made on the enemy as soon as possible; and the forts of the settlement were left to be garrisoned by seamen and marines, who were landed for that purpose from the squadron. Thus re-inforced, major Chisholm, who had succeeded, after great exertion and fatigue, in cutting paths to the enemy's position, attacked them on the 21st about an hour after noon. The Ashantees fought bravely, keeping up a heavy fire from bush so thick that they could be seen only at intervals, and making several attempts to turn the major's flanks. Finding themselves baffled at all points, after fighting for five hours, their fire ceased, and they retired from the field with great loss in killed and wounded. The advantage thus gained might have been productive of the most beneficial and decisive results, had it been in major Chisholm's power to follow it up; but neither threats nor persuasions could prevail on our Fantee allies to advance a step in pursuit of the enemy. On the contrary, most of them fled previous to the first fire; others soon follow-

ed; and as major Chisholm at last found himself abandoned by all, except the officers, regulars, and militia, and a few of the braver native auxiliaries, not composing in the whole nearly half our forces, he prudently retired, without the slightest molestation, to a position rather in the rear of that which he occupied previously to the action; and the Ashantees, two days afterwards, returned to the ground, from which they had on that occasion been driven. Of the regulars and militia, 4 were killed in this action, 75 were wounded, and 88 were returned as missing. The unorganized native force consisted of 77 chiefs and 5,187 men, of whom 84 were killed, and 603 wounded.

In the mean time, Assai Tootoo Quamina, who was the reigning king at the commencement of hostilities, having lately died at Coomassie, Adoo Assai, his successor and brother, left Ashantee, accompanied by all the warriors he could muster, with the determination of destroying Cape Coast, and driving the English out of the country. His majesty joined the army at Fettue; and soon after his arrival, sent to colonel Sutherland a Fetish (sanctified or sacred) boy, with a message, importing that

"If the walls of Cape Coast Castle were not high enough, colonel Sutherland ought to build them higher; and if they were not sufficiently furnished with cannon, he should land those belonging to the ships of war; but that all could not prevent the king from throwing the whole into the sea!"

After about three weeks of preparation, during which our scouts and small parties were very successful in cutting off the enemy's

foraging stragglers, and in keeping him, by frequent alarms, constantly on the alert in his camp, so as to prevent his collecting provisions, of which he was very much in want, on the 21st of June the king advanced from Fettus with his whole army, to within five miles of the fort. He drove in without resistance a party of observation which had been left at the government Garden-hill village, and established his headquarters there. On the 22nd, he took up an extensive chain of posts round great part of the settlement, distant from it about three miles, but in bush so thick that it was impossible to judge of his strength, except by the extent of his line, or to discover his position, otherwise than by the smoke of his fires.

On the 23rd he advanced so close that he was seen in great force from the Hill-tower, and a signal was made from thence to that effect. The settlement was now in momentary expectation of being attacked. The townsmen were ordered to make all possible resistance; the women, children, provisions, and valuable effects were taken for protection into the fort; the seamen and marines were landed from his majesty's ship *Victor*, and the merchant ships in the roads, to man the guns; and every other preparation was made for defence.

Before this time, colonel Sutherland had given orders for pulling down some houses, which, being within thirty yards of the fort, commanded and overlooked the principal ramparts and defences on the land side. These repeated orders had been disregarded by the town's-people, and the garrison was too weak to execute them. Every moment's delay was now

dangerous: and he therefore commanded four of those houses to be set on fire. In consequence of a sudden rise of wind, the flames extended much further than was anticipated or intended; and, in spite of every effort to arrest their progress, consumed a considerable part of the town, and burnt the grass thatch off most of the huts and houses in it.

The Ashantees, notwithstanding their threatening movements, did not venture upon an attack. During the night they occupied Parton's-Croom, a village within one mile of the fort, and retired early on the 24th to the encampment which they had quitted two days before. From that time up to the end of the month, they contented themselves with detaching strong parties to lay waste the adjacent country, and to burn and destroy all the villages within their reach. This they were enabled to do with perfect impunity; for the whole of the garrison at Cape Coast and for both castle and town (exclusive of a very small unorganized force, on which little dependence could be placed) amounted only to 316 rank and file, many of them very young soldiers, of whom 104 were in hospital, 12 were sick in quarters, 32 were recruits, and 12 were boys.

On the 4th of July, the *Thetis* arrived from England with a few troops; and on the 6th, the garrison was further strengthened by a body of auxiliaries from Accra. Intelligence of these events induced the enemy to concentrate his strength, and, for that purpose, to recal the detachments which were ravaging the country and burning the villages far and wide. On the 7th, part of their army was observed from Cape Coast, drifting

in great force over a hill, by several paths, towards some heights near the left of their position, where the king's tent was erected.

On the 8th, the Aocra auxiliaries, who had been supplied with arms and ammunition as far as the scanty means of the settlement would permit, were, with the Cape Coast people, placed in position on a strong and commanding chain of heights (opposite to the enemy), round the town and fort. They were employed until the 11th in clearing away the bush, fortifying their posts, and watching the motions of the Ashantees, with whom there was occasionally some skirmishing, and who on their part were equally busy in cutting paths towards our posts.

On the 11th, soon after day-light, the enemy were seen descending in several masses of great strength into, and forming their line across,

the valley leading to the right of our position, which was about half a mile from the town. About two in the afternoon, their advance having been fired upon by our skirmishers, a general engagement ensued, which at dusk, terminated in their being defeated at all points, and obliged to retire. Two camps on the right of their position, which they had weakened to reinforce their left, were burnt and plundered by part of the unorganized forces, who, although daily driven out of the town to their posts at the point of the bayonet, fought on this occasion for four hours with great courage. The Ashantees displayed considerable bravery, and made several gallant but ineffectual attempts to turn our right wing.

The force, which colonel Sutherland had with him on this occasion, was as follows :

	Officers.	Serjeants and Rank and File.
Royal Marine Artillery	1	2
2nd West India Regiment	1	90
Royal African Colonial Corps.....	15	193
Total Regulars.....	17	285
Militia	2	118
Unorganized	0	4650
Total	19	5053

The regulars had 3 men wounded, and an officer killed. The militia 1 man killed ; and 5 wounded. The unorganized armed forces 102 killed, and 440 wounded.

The Ashantee force was estimated at no less than 16,000 fighting men. Their loss in killed and wounded could not be ascertained ; but their dead were very numerous on the scene of action ; and the prisoners and deserters stated it to be great, and that many chiefs were killed and wounded.

On the 12th, the enemy again appeared drawn up in the valley, apparently with the design of making another attempt on our positions. In order to draw them into some movement that might expose their intentions, colonel Sutherland twice or thrice ordered a body of skirmishers to creep up and open a fire on them, and then retire. This fire was each time returned with great animation from the enemy's whole line for about half an hour, after our skir-

ishers had retired unobserved. As they made no demonstration of advancing, a few random shot from a field-piece were fired through the bush in the direction of their line. They then retired towards the head of the valley, where they remained on the 13th. On the following night, they retreated by the government garden, Elmina, and Fettue, towards Doonquah, which is on the direct route to Ashantee. On the 19th, they again appeared within five miles of Cape Coast: but on the 20th they withdrew.

It afterwards appeared, that the result of the action of the 11th, together with the sufferings produced by disease and want of provisions, had occasioned strong symptoms of insubordination and discontent in the Ashantee army. As early as the night of the 11th, whole bands

had deserted; and though four out of six captains, who had been retaken, had been beheaded after being tortured, while the other two remained prisoners in heavy logs, the desertion still continued; and the king found it impossible to continue the campaign, or to prolong his desultory warfare in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast.

The miseries, however, of which his presence had been the cause, did not cease with his departure. The plantations of India corn, yams, plantains, and bananas, which form the food of the natives, had been entirely destroyed; and the Fantees, who had escaped the sword, had still to dread the more lingering perils of famine. Beef was at sixteen guineas a tierce at Cape Coast, and flour or bread could scarcely be obtained at any price.

CHAP. X.

FRANCE—Elections of the Members of the new Chamber of Deputies: advantages of the Ministry in the Elections: results of the Elections: means employed by the Ministry to influence and control the Elections—Opening of the Session—Complaints of the improper conduct of the Government in the Elections—Discussion with respect to the eligibility of M. B. Constant to be a Member—Budget of the Year—Expenditure occasioned by the Spanish Campaign in 1823—The pecuniary frauds practised on the Treasury in respect of the commissariat—Law extending the duration of the Chambers to Seven Years—New Plan of recruiting the Army—Colonial Affairs—Plan of M. de Villèle for the reduction of the interest of the Public Debt: the Grounds on which it was supported: unpopularity of the Measure: Objections to it: it is carried in the Chamber of Deputies: Amendment moved in the Peers, and rejected by a Majority of two only: the Law itself is rejected—Dismissal of M. de Chateaubriand from Office—Failure of the Ministry in the Prosecution of some Journals—Re-establishment of the Censorship—Rejection of the Law for the Establishment of Nunneries—Close of the Session—New official Arrangements—Ordinances with respect to Education—Illness of the King—His Death—Answers of Charles X. to complimentary Addresses—Funeral obsequies of Louis XVIII.—His Character—Extravagance of the French Journals—The solemn Entry of Charles X. into Paris—The Censorship abolished.

DURING January, February, and the beginning of March, the public attention in France was engrossed exclusively by the general election of deputies and the measures which were taken in order to influence the returns. There was no doubt but that the result of the elections would give the ministers a much greater majority than they were able to command in the late chamber. For the success of the invasion of Spain had gratified the military vanity of the nation; the ministry, which had marched a French army into a neighbouring country, could not fail to acquire a certain degree of

popularity; their partisans felt themselves animated by new zeal, and put forth more strenuous exertions to acquire that complete ascendancy which seemed now to be within their reach; while, on the other hand, their antagonists, less strong in popular sympathy than before, accustomed to defeat, and despairing of success, sunk into comparative apathy and listlessness. Another circumstance highly favourable to the ultra-royalist party was this—that, the present election being general, and not, as in former years, merely a renovation of a fifth part of the chamber, the tools of the govern-

ment might venture on a much more audacious interference with the exercise of the elective franchise than at any former time. There exists in France no corporation, no magistracy, emanating from the people; all authority flows from the ministers; and on them the exercise of every public function, whether intrusted to individuals or to bodies, is completely dependant. The consequence is, that, in the elections, it is the government which distributes the capacity of elector to those whom it thinks proper to invest with it. If it refuses this right to men on whom the law confers it, these men can appeal only to ministerial agents for redress. If it gives it to men who are not entitled to it, no person has the right of remonstrance. The only check on arbitrary interference is, that the Chamber of Deputies pronounces subsequently on each of the elections; but, in the case of a general election, this check ceases to be any guarantee; if the ministers are able to pack the chamber according to their wishes, the scrutiny of the electors becomes a mere farce. The same thing does not happen, when the chamber is renewed by fifths. Then there always remain four-fifths of the deputies to pronounce on the validity of the elections of the fifth last nominated; and among these four-fifths there will be a number of deputies, who were elected under the influence of previous ministries. It was clear, therefore, upon general principles, that, in the new chamber, the Liberal party had little chance of mustering in its former strength. In the result, however, the triumph of the ministerial party went much further than had been

anticipated. The elections for the districts (*arrondissements*) took place first. The electoral colleges of the *arrondissements* consist of all individuals not under thirty years of age, who pay 300 francs or upwards of direct taxes;* and they return 258 deputies. Out of this number, only 16 opposition candidates succeeded on the present occasion.

The district or *arrondissement* colleges of Paris are eight in number; and the number of voters in each college was as follows:—in the first, 1,502; in the second, 1,360; in the third, 1,305; in the fourth, 1,318; in the fifth, 1,080; in the sixth, 861; in the seventh, 1,118; and in the eighth, 456. The candidates proposed by the Liberals for them were, general Foy, the late deputy; M. Lafitte, the banker; M. Cassimir Perrier, the banker; M. Benjamin Constant; M. Benjamin Delessert, the banker; M. Delaborde, the author of a work on Spain; M. Salleron; and M. Ternaux, the distinguished manufacturer. Of these, M. M. Lafitte, Delessert, Delaborde, Salleron, and Ternaux were defeated.

In a few days afterwards, the elections for the departments took place. The departmental colleges return 172 members; and they are composed throughout the kingdom of the fourth part of the electors of the *arrondissements* who pay the highest rate of direct taxes, above 300 francs, and who thus, by their wealth, acquire a right to a double vote—one for their district (*arrondissement*), and another for their department. The qualification for the latter in Paris at the present election amount-

* See Annual Register, vol. LXXII, p. 306.

of to 1,297 francs. The college was divided into five sections, which returned four members, and the total number of electors on the list was only 2,059; or about 500 voters for one representative. The ministerial candidates were Messrs. Olivier, Breton, Buter, and Bonnet—the first a banker, and the last a barrister; the two others, individuals of no note. Their antagonists were, Messrs. Manuel, Lafitte, Ternaux, and Delessert, who were all distinguished members of the last chamber. The following was the state of the numbers at the close of the ballot—Olivier, 1,282; Breton, 1,267; Bonnet, 1,254; Bertier, 1,160; Delessert, 1,120; Ternaux, 1,044; Lafitte, 1,097; Manuel, 728. In most of the other departments, the Liberals were equally unsuccessful. Upon the whole, the total of their strength in the new Chamber was estimated at not more than from 22 to 26 secure votes.

The result of these elections may teach political theorists a salutary lesson with respect to the inefficiency of the most ingenious arrangements in the organical constitution of an elective body, to ensure a legislature which shall not be the subject tool of the Executive authority. In France, the elective franchise is diffused equally over the whole kingdom: it belongs to every citizen of proper age who is removed, in a moderate degree, from the pressure of poverty: with respect to the election of nearly two-thirds of the members, superior wealth confers no pre-eminence; and that slight pre-eminence, which is assigned to it in the departmental colleges, is shared equally among a great number of persons of very differ-

ent degrees of wealth; so that the extreme preponderance of wealth, and the undue influence of the dregs of the populace, seem to be guarded against with prudent foresight. To judge, *a priori*, what political system could be better contrived than this? in what class of citizens could the public trust be more safely reposed, than in those who compose the electoral colleges of France—men equally removed from extreme poverty, and excessive wealth—diffused over the whole country—and collected in numbers great enough to give them confidence and independence, and to exclude individual control, and yet not great enough to convert their assemblies into mere mobs? Yet beautiful and well-ordered as this system may seem to the eye of the superficial theorist, experience has proved that it is altogether inefficient for the purposes of good government, and that, under it, the executive can at pleasure dispose of the result of the elections.

It is a point of no small importance, to inquire by what species of management the ministers so controlled the choice of the electoral colleges, that the Liberal party, who had been so strong in the late Chamber, composed scarcely a twentieth part of the present; and though the improper intrigues and manœuvres of a government are seldom exposed with such clearness at the time, as to enable contemporaries to detail positively, upon satisfactory evidence, the particulars of what has been done, yet we can state what means were generally said and believed to have been employed. The measures, which were supposed to have given the ministers their triumph, were the following:—1. Numbers of perorals

entitled to vote were, under various pretexts, struck off the election lists.—2. Great numbers of unqualified persons were placed on the lists.—3. Orders were given to deliver no passports until the close of the elections, and the gendarmes were directed to arrest all persons travelling without passports. The consequence was, that, in several departments, none but ministerial electors were able to reach the assemblies.—4. The electoral colleges were convoked in distant villages, where the electors could not expect to find lodgings during the period of the election.—5. The secrecy of voting was openly violated.—6. Promises and menaces were employed liberally by the presidents and vice-presidents of the colleges, and by the commissaries of police, to induce electors to support ministerial candidates.—7. Dependants of the government were furnished with electoral tickets, to enable them to vote again and again in different assemblies. So openly were these practices resorted to, even in Paris, that, in the college of the fifth arrondissement, the members of the bureau, whose business it was to collect the votes conjointly with the presiding officer, felt it to be their duty to make a public protest against them. In the document which they published they say,—“We have considered it our duty to prove, and to make known by the present minute, offences committed by the vice-president—1. against the freedom of election; 2. Against the purity of voting, and the formal tax of the constitutional charter: 3. Against the rights of the bureau.”

There was also a great deal of management in the distribution of the electors among the different

colleges. Thus, in Paris, the electors, being about 10,000 in number, are divided into eight sections; and it was the ministers who distributed the electors among those sections as they thought proper. Then, to obtain the majority in all the sections except one, and to free at the same time from troublesome vigilance the bureaux appointed to collect the votes, the ministers assembled in the same section all the electors whom they knew to be their decided opponents and to possess sufficient energy and talents to defend their opinion. They calculated, that, in thus purifying the other sections, there would remain only men incapable either of resisting the dexterous managers of the bureaux, or of coming to a common understanding on the objects of their choice. To obtain this latter result, they took likewise especial care to confound the electors of the different quarters, and to mix them as much as possible, so that they might not have much mutual acquaintance, or place reliance on one another.

It may, perhaps, seem incredible, that such practices could be ventured upon openly in a community having any pretensions to the name of freedom, or enjoying in any degree the diffusion of knowledge. But we must never lose sight of the unfortunate circumstance—that in France there is no organization, no power which does not proceed from the executive. There are no assemblies for discussion, except under the authority of government; there are no public or private schools to which a parent can send his children for education, except those which the government establishes or authorises; there is no administration, of which the government does not

choose, and may not arbitrarily dismiss, the members; no roads or highways can be either made or repaired, except by the will of the government; there are no tribunals which are independent of the government; no crimes or offences can be prosecuted except by its order, and by its agents; there are no taxes that may not be arbitrarily assessed by its collectors; there can be no force charged with the care of the public peace, except what it arbitrarily organizes. It controls even the private functions of the citizens; and a lawyer, a teacher, or a physician, may be interrupted in the discharge of his duties, as easily as a clerk may be dismissed in the department of the minister of finance. Add to all these prerogatives, that there is not a single functionary who is responsible towards the citizens; and that, however great may be the abuses of power of which they are guilty, no prosecution of them can take place except by the consent of the ministry. Under such circumstances, it is easy to see, how completely elections, apparently popular, may come under the direction of the executive. The quality of elector depends, not on the revenue which a citizen possesses, but on the direct contribution which he pays; and as it is the agents of the ministers who assess these contributions, it is they who either make or unmake the electors. The result is, that individuals devoted to the ministry are assessed somewhat more heavily than usual in the year when an election is to take place, and that those, whose opinion cannot be depended on, pay a little less than they ought to pay; but, in years in which there are no elections, this proceeding is reversed, and the friends of ministers are

relieved, while their antagonists are over-charged. It was stated as a notorious fact, that the assessments of many of the liberal electors had been reduced, in order that they might be deprived of their electoral rights.

Great as this direct exercise of influence was, the ministers did not trust to it exclusively. Their agents neglected no means to inspire such citizens as might be inclined to support liberal candidates, with fears for their personal safety, for their property, and for the safety and property of their relations and children. The Chamber of Deputies was scarcely dissolved, when each of the ministers addressed to his numerous subaltern dependents a proclamation, enjoining them, under pain of dismissal, not only to vote for the ministerial candidates, but to exert themselves to make the citizens vote in the same way. These proclamations, or circulars, induced nearly all the numerous agents of authority to employ promises or menaces towards the citizens invested with electoral rights.

The keeper of the seals, the minister of justice, who ought, above all others to remain neutral in political contests, was the first to set the disgraceful example. In his circular, addressed to the royal procureurs, he told them, that the duration of their functions depended on the stability of the ministers—that the government conferred employments, only that those who received them might serve and support it—that whoever accepted an employment, contracted an obligation to exert his efforts, his talents, and his influence for it—and that, if a public functionary refused to the government the services which it expected at his

hand, he betrayed his faith, and broke the compact of which his plea was the object or the condition. After having laid down this principle, the minister of justice added "Recal these truths to your substitutes, to the officers of the judicial police (a body which comprehends a great part of the judges), and to the ministerial officers of your jurisdiction; in a word, to all those of whom the law has made you the superintendent (*surveillant*) and guide—tell them that I expect from them a faithful, active, and efficient co-operation—condemn all division of votes, the surest effect of which would be to offer chances of success to the opposition."

In virtue of this edict, in which the government declared that it conferred judicial functions, only that the magistrates might second its political views, all the functionaries, from the highest to the lowest ranks, were obliged, under pain of dismissal from office, to do their utmost to influence the elections. The president of the royal court of Grenoble, for instance, writing to the inferior magistrates, told them that there were two sorts of public functionaries who might be useful—the attorneys and the (*huissiers*) messengers of the court; that the connexion of the attorneys with their clients gave them a great influence; and that if any among them refused to attend to the invitation sent to them to support the ministerial candidate, they should be reminded that they could be struck off the roll. Nay, menaces were extended even to electors who held nothing of the government; and they were threatened with being deprived of the protection of law, if they did not vote for the

ministerial candidate. This fact would be incredible, if it did not appear in a document, the authenticity of which cannot be called in question. The following is the manner in which the king's procureur at Pontoise expresses himself:—"Cause it to be understood (by the electors), that the direction which government wishes to give to public opinion will henceforth be invariable; that the protection of government will be secured only to those who enter frankly into its views; and that an infallible and just severity is reserved for all those who oppose its desires."

The prefects went farther; they threatened ruin to refractory electors. The following were the terms which count Floirac, the prefect of l'Aisme, employed in a circular addressed to his department:—"The lot of the *arrondissement*, that of the chief town, is in your hands. From the part which you take will result your safety or your destruction. To make a choice offensive to his majesty, is to renounce for ever the favours of a paternal but just government, which is necessarily severe, when it is outraged. Public functionaries of all ranks—you who watch more particularly over the interests of your country—direct your fellow-citizens, enlighten them in the dangers which menace them at this decisive crisis. Their safety, that of your children, your own, depends upon the resolution which you are about to take." The presidents of the electoral colleges had received orders to dissolve the assemblies, if they found that they could not control them. There was, however, only one instance in which that step was taken. In the department of the Gars, the electors were summoned to meet

in a little remote town which contained no inn. This did not prevent them from repairing to the appointed place. The president, seeing that the ministerial candidate had no chance of success, thought, that, by delaying the business, he would oblige the opposition electors to return home. He accordingly resigned. It was then necessary to wait, until the prefect should send another president to superintend the college. This was at last done; and the opposition candidate M. de Cassagnoles, was finally elected; but in order to gain the victory, the electors had to sleep three nights under tents in the open fields.

The priests, also, took a very zealous part in the elections. They accompanied the voters to the place of meeting, to guard them from any evil influence which might assail them by the way; public prayers were offered for the triumph of the ministerial candidates; and mandates were issued by the bishops, to add the force of spiritual sanctions to the temporal promises and menaces of the prefects and presidents.

The chambers were opened on the 23rd of March by the king, who addressed them in a speech moderate in language, but in spirit most adverse to a liberal policy. After exulting on the success of France in Spain, as if a warlike triumph had been actually achieved, his majesty stated, that the union which existed between his allies and him, and his friendly relations with all other states, guaranteed a long enjoyment of general peace, and that he had hopes "that the affairs of the east, and those of Spanish and Portuguese America, would be regulated for the greatest advantage of the states and

people concerned, and for the greatest development of the commercial relations of the world." He likewise intimated, that some measures were to be proposed, of considerable importance in the internal policy of the kingdom. "Ten years of experience," said he, "have taught all Frenchmen not to expect true liberty, except from the institutions which I founded in the charter. This experience has, at the same time, led me to recognize the inconveniences of a regulatory disposition, which requires modifying, in order to consolidate my work. Repose and fixed purpose are, after long struggles, the first want of France. The present mode of renewing the Chamber does not attain this object. A project of law will be laid before you for a septennial renewal. The short duration of the war—the prosperous state of the public revenue—the progress of credit—give me the satisfaction of being able to announce to you that no new tax, no new loan, will be necessary to cover the expenses of the year just past. The resources appropriated for the current service will suffice. Thus you will not find any obstacle in anterior expenses, in the way of insuring the service of the year. Already numerous channels are regularly opened to the products of our agriculture and industry; sufficient maritime forces occupy the stations most suited for the efficacious protection of this commerce. Measures are taken to ensure the re-payment of the capital of the rentes created by the state in times less favourable, or to obtain their conversion into stock, bearing interest more conformable with those of other transactions. This operation, which must have a happy influence on

agriculture and commerce, will, when it is completed, allow the reduction of taxes, and the closing of the last wounds of the revolution."

The address of the Deputies, in reply to the speech from the throne, was merely an echo of the sentiments which had been expressed by the king, and it contained a passage, which made a very direct allusion to intended measures for increasing the revenues of the church, and indemnifying the emigrants for their losses:—

"Your majesty," said the deputies, "wishes to close the last wounds of the revolution. It was for the king, who has already redeemed so many evils, that this great task was reserved.

"Religion requires, for divine worship, protecting laws: for its ministers, an existence more worthy of them.

"Unfortunate fidelity asked nothing, but your majesty has been mindful of them, and when your designs shall be accomplished, justice will have obliterated the last traces of our civil dissensions."

No sooner had the Chamber of Deputies met, than the Liberal party were loud in their clamours against the course which had been pursued in the elections. M. Girardin offered to prove, that many persons had been allowed to vote who had not the legal qualifications, while others, who were entitled to electoral privileges, had not been permitted to exercise them; that menaces had been employed by the agents of government, which deprived the electors of all freedom of choice; and that the secrecy of ballot had been universally and audaciously violated. These complaints and remonstrances, however, were unavailing;

they were met with the order of the day.

There were many discussions on the returns of particular deputies; but the only one of these which excited general interest, was that which related to the admissibility of M. B. Constant. The words of the law say, that "all persons, born in a foreign country, descending in any degree from a French man or a French woman, who were expatriated on account of religion, are declared Frenchmen, and shall enjoy the rights attached to that quality, if they return to France to fix their place of domicile, and take the civic oath." M. Constant, it was alleged, particularly by M. Dudon, did not come within this description; for he had been born in Geneva, of parents descended from a Frenchman, who had quitted his country in 1605, under an accusation of treason. As a further proof that he had not, by his origin, the right of sitting in French assemblies, it was stated, that in 1796 he addressed an application to the Directory, to obtain his recognition as a French citizen. That demand not being granted, he then presented a petition to the council of Five Hundred, praying to be declared a French citizen, which also was refused. It was true, indeed, that M. Benjamin Constant had been permitted to take his seat in the Chamber in 1817 and 1819; but the Chamber had been led into error by the erroneous reports made to them by the bureaux which had not duly investigated the matter. On the other hand, M. Constant proved, by certificates, dated 1794, 1795, 1796, 1798, and 1800, that his father had resided in France, and that he himself had come early to France, pur-

chased an estate, and exercised the rights of a citizen. He had, indeed, presented a petition to the council of Five Hundred, to be admitted a citizen; but he took that step, merely because the Directory had objected to his occupying a place without having resided seven successive years in France. The objection was removed, and he had, in consequence, exercised the functions of a citizen. After the restoration, he had been placed on the list of electors, and of persons eligible to be deputies; he had been presented as a candidate, he had been ballotted for in several departments, and had been finally admitted into the Chamber in 1819. M. Delaroche, late deputy of the Seine, had been in the same position as himself, and was admitted into the Chamber without any question or opposition.

After seven weeks of investigation, before a commission, and several keen debates in the Chamber, it was at last determined by a majority of 214 to 168, that M. Constant was admissible. The ministers were neutral; but La Bourdonnaye, the leader of the anti-ministerial Ultras, contended, with great warmth, that the Chamber could not refuse the rights of citizenship to M. Constant, without showing an entire disregard of anterior judicial decisions, and affecting the interests and security of great classes of his majesty's subjects.

In the financial arrangements of the session, the ministers stated that the budget for 1825 would be the same as that of the preceding year: for in the departments of Justice, Foreign Affairs, War, and Marine, there was no reason to expect any change. The revenue was expected to be equally

productive, and, in consequence, would bear the same relation to the public charges. In one respect, the state of the national resources had been improved: for by the loan of last summer, the greater portion of the floating debt of France had been cancelled. As, however, a portion of floating debt was considered to be useful, the minister proposed, that it might henceforward amount to, but not exceed, 140 millions; and that no royal bonds should be issued by the ministers, without the leave of the Chamber. In the present budget, the interest of the consolidated debt and the sinking-fund was fixed at 237,085,785 francs: the credits opened for the general services of the year, at 661,847,395 francs; and, the taxes continuing as in 1823, the revenue was estimated at 899,510,383 francs.

The most difficult task for the ministers in the financial business of the year was, to explain and defend the expenditure of 1823. The expenses of the services of the year consisted of two kinds—the one relating to ordinary, the other to extraordinary services. The former had been fixed by the law of the 17th of August, 1822, at 899,838,451 francs, which was increased by departmental and communal charges, to a total sum of 929,257,960 francs. For the extraordinary supplies, the government was authorized to open a supplementary credit of 100 millions. It would be impossible, said the minister, to decide finally on the amount of the expenses incurred in 1823, or to settle the modifications which the estimates would receive from circumstances not yet fully known: but he confessed, that the credits opened for the ordinary supply of 1823 had

been exceeded by the sum of 6,940,732 francs; and that, with regard to the extraordinary charges, royal ordinances had added 107,827,085 of fresh credits to the legislative grant of 100,000,000; thus making the extraordinary credits of 1823 amount to 207,827,085 francs. This unexpected demand had arisen from the necessities of nearly all the departments of the government; but the chief sources of the excess lay in the department of the minister of War, which had required the sum of 83,672,000 francs beyond the estimate. The expenses of the campaign amounted to 170,789,000 francs (6,831,560*l.*), in which was comprised the sum of about 22,000,000 paid for the support of Spanish troops. In the department of the minister of Marine, an excess of expenditure had taken place to the amount of 14,588,187 francs; occasioned by the necessity of additional armaments to protect French commerce, and to co-operate with the land forces during the war. The department of the minister of Finance presented likewise an excess of expenditure, amounting to 20,770,898 francs. Of this sum 11,877,731 francs had been advanced to the Spanish government during the campaign, which, together with the twenty-two millions advanced to the Spanish army on the order of the minister of War, constituted a debt of 33,877,731 francs against king Ferdinand, for the repayment of which his government had entered into a convention with that of Louis XVIII. The other items of extraordinary expenditure in the department of the minister of Finance, were occasioned by the expenses of negotiation, the interest of sums borrowed, and the necessity

of keeping large establishments for paying the troops at Bayonne, Toulouse, and Perpignan. The whole of the expenditure for the year 1823, including those of an ordinary and extraordinary kind, amounted to 1,144,601,671 francs, or about 45,800,000*l.* The produce of the taxes had exceeded the estimates by 18,380,585 francs; but all the receipts, ordinary and extraordinary, fell short of the expenditure by the sum of 32,681,988 francs.

In the course of the discussions which this subject gave rise to, the extravagant contracts for the supply of the army which had been entered into with Ouvrard, were made the subject of severe animadversion. M. de Villèle's defence of the conduct of government with respect to these contracts, was not a little curious. For thirty years, he said, such a campaign as that of 1823 had not been seen; for thirty years, war had been carried on by France, only at the expense of the invaded country. The troops, therefore, found themselves on the eve of passing of the Bidassoa (when it was essential not to create a hostile spirit in the country), without the means of advancing, except upon the old system of forced contributions. As expedition was necessary, the ministers were compelled to accede to the terms of Ouvrard, who was the only person who had the knowledge necessary to ensure the supply of the army. He contended, that, though this bargain was certainly burthensome, yet that the complete manner in which the army was supplied, without being driven to violence, had facilitated the termination of the campaign, and had thus in reality been economical. Thrice did the govern-

ment desire to break off all engagements with Ouvrard, and thence were they compelled to sanction them, from an impossibility of getting the business done otherwise.

At the conclusion of the debate on the project of law for granting the supplementary credits which were required for the expenses of the Spanish campaign, M. de Martignac, the reporter of the commission, to which the law had been referred, admitted, that there had been great extravagance and great dishonesty in the expenditure of the public money; but he declared, that ministers, in the liquidation of the accounts, would not pay what was manifestly unjust.— Before the Chamber came to a vote, M. de la Bourdonnaye, the leader of the ultra opposition, asked M. de Villele a few questions, in answer to which, the latter admitted—that he considered all the three intendants employed successively during the campaign, as, at the best, of suspicious honesty; that the first was guilty; the second guilty in a less degree; and the third, not entirely free from corrupt conduct. These three intendants, were M. Sicard, M. Regnault, and M. Joinville. The opposition leader, while he admitted the corruption of all three, disavowed from the ministerial graduation of the scale, and declared his conviction, that, if the first deserved reproach, the second was still more guilty, and the third a thousand times more so than the second. Another question of M. de la Bourdonnaye led the minister of Finance to make, reluctantly, a still more extraordinary avowal—namely, that this guilty second intendant, M. Regnault, was now the auditor of his own dishonest

accounts, and was actually sitting at the head of a commission at Toulouse, passing the very bills which attested his corrupt conduct. However, the passing of the project of law was adopted by a majority of 234 to 69.

On the 14th of May, the minister of the Interior introduced the project of a law for extending the duration of the Chambers to seven years instead of five, and for renewing the Chamber of Deputies integrally at one time instead of having annual elections of a fifth part of the members. It was carried, though not without opposition. In the Chamber of Deputies, 292 voted for it upon the final division; and 87 against it. This alteration in the French charter was, in appearance, an approximation to the English constitution; but the forms, which are here consistent with or subservient to good government, may have a very different operation in a country where the executive can venture to interfere openly with the elective franchise of the citizens. The means of undue influence, which Villèle and his associates were accused of employing in the beginning of the year, can be made use of both more effectually and more safely, where the legislative body is to be renewed entirely, than if four fifths of the deputies continued invested with their representative character, and were thereby enabled to watch the proceedings of the government in the elections of the other fifth.

An important alteration was likewise introduced into the mode of recruiting the army. The conscription, as regulated by the law of 1817, called annually to the service 40,000 men, drawn by lot from those who had at-

tained the age of 21 years. After four years of service, these young men might, at pleasure, either return home or remain in the army; but there were generally few who adopted the latter alternative. This mode of recruiting offered several advantages. The soldiers did not remain so long in the army as to lose the feelings of the citizen; on leaving the service they were young enough to embrace an industrious course of life; and every year 40,000 men, trained to the military exercise, returned to civil life, carrying with them their experience and their courage.

The alterations proposed to be made in this system were, 1st, to raise the annual levy from 40,000 to 60,000 men: and 2ndly, to extend the duration of the service from four years to eight.

The Opposition contended, that such a plan could not fail to inspire foreign powers with jealousy; for it doubled the ordinary standing military force of the kingdom, which, from being 240,000 men, would thenceforth be 480,000. It was dangerous also to France herself. For it was evident, that, with so long a period of service as eight years before them, such young men as did not wish to devote their lives to military service, would, if they were able, find substitutes. None, therefore, would remain in the army except the youth of the lower classes and of the ruling faction—the former, because they had not the means of finding substitutes; the latter, because they would be certain of obtaining all the lucrative or honourable posts. Thus, in the course of no long time, the population would be divided into two parties; the one, active and

industrious, but unacquainted with the use of arms and incapable of resistance; the other, indolent and unaccustomed to civil labour or duties, but in possession of all the military force and talents of the country.

Objections like these, drawn from remote contingent results, could not be expected to control the will of a government; and accordingly the ministerial project received the sanction, first of the Peers, and next of the Deputies.

Some of the discussions of the deputies on colonial matters, though of little moment in themselves, are not unworthy of notice, as disclosing the prevalence both in France and her colonies, of opinions and feelings most hostile to the cause of humanity. When certain grants were proposed to be voted to Martinique, M. Benjamin Constant objected to the appropriation of 70,000 francs for that colony; and as one ground of his opposition, brought forward charges of oppression and injustice against the courts and the governor of the island. According to his statement, a few copies of a pamphlet recommending the amelioration of the condition of the West-India slaves, which was published in Paris, having reached Martinique, were made a pretext for the persecution of all persons supposed to be favourable to the view of the subject taken by the author. The enemies of amelioration addressed a remonstrance to the governor, in which they declared that the inhabitants of Martinique were determined at all risks to maintain the existing laws: and the governor, instead of vindicating his authority, replied, that the disturbers of tranquillity, who had clandestinely introduced the pamphlets,

should be prosecuted. A general search was ordered; and, besides that pamphlet, some copies of a speech of M. Laisne de Villeveque, on colonial slavery, which the Chamber of Deputies had ordered to be printed, were found. In consequence of these discoveries, 1,500 persons were arrested; of whom 37 were sentenced to transportation, and three to the galleys for life: and the sentences were immediately executed without allowing the parties to appeal.

The reply of the minister of Marine was not very satisfactory. He alleged that a conspiracy, the ramifications of which were very extensive, had been formed in Martinique; that parties were not entitled to appeal, except under the sanction of the governor, obtained within 24 hours after their sentence; and that the governors of the French colonies had always possessed the power of banishing or transporting, not merely persons of colour, but whites. The government, however, had been pleased to grant a relaxation of the law, with respect to the men sentenced to the galleys; and though they had no legal right to a re-consideration of the judgment pronounced against them, the Court of Cassation had admitted their appeal.

The most important of the matters which occupied the Chambers and the public in the present session, was M. de Villèle's plan for reducing the interest of the public debt. Towards the end of the preceding year, and the beginning of the present, the rentes had risen considerably in value; and for some time their current price had been generally above par, varying between 101 and 104. That circumstance would not alone have

enabled the government to reduce the interest of the debt. It proved that individuals were willing to invest their money in the public securities of France, at an interest of somewhat less than 5 per cent: but the difference was too small to furnish a basis for any great operation. Some, however, of the principal loan-mongers of Europe, the Rothschilds, the Barings, and Lafitte, had agreed to take as much 3 per cent stock at 75, as would be required for the extinction or conversion of the 5 per cents. The commission on the transaction would be a sure profit to them: and the room left for a rise in the price of the new stock, would, at first at least, be a sufficient attraction for speculators. The benefit, which the government would derive from it would be, to lessen the annual charge of the debt by one fifth; and the fifth thus saved, the minister might employ as a fund for providing for the emigrants, and the dependants of the court, so as to gratify his own party without imposing new burthens on the people. The capital of the debt, indeed, would be increased one-fourth: but that was a consequence, which, though it might be perceived, would be felt by none, and therefore was not likely to have much weight.

Accordingly, on the 5th of April, the minister brought forward his plan in the Chamber of Deputies. It was embodied in the following project of law:—

“The minister of Finance is authorized to substitute rentes at 3 per cent for those already created by the state at 5 per cent, whether he effect it by exchanging the 5 per cents for 3 per cents, or by paying off

the 5 per cents by means of the sale of the 3 per cents.

"The operation shall not be effected but in so far as—

"1. There shall be reserved to the holders of the 5 per cents, the power of making their option between the repayment of their nominal capital and its conversion into 3 per cents, at the rate of 75.

"2. That it shall present, as its definitive result, a reduction of a fifth on the interest of the debt converted or reimbursed.

"3. That the Treasury shall enter on the enjoyment of this reduction of interest on the 1st January, 1826, at latest.

"The minister of Finance shall render a detailed account of the operation in the course of the first following session of the Chambers"

The perpetual debt of the state amounted to 197,014,892fr. of rentes, at 5 per cent; but considered with relation to the proposed operation, there were to be subtracted from it about 57,000,000 due to the state, or to establishments endowed by the state, of which the use was regulated by particular laws; and it was not intended to comprehend the conversion of that portion in the general measure. There remained, then, 140,000,000 of 5 per cent rentes, which it was proposed to convert into rentes at 3 per cent. This capital of 140 millions, according to the calculation submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, was distributed among holders in the following manner:—In the hands of foreigners, 25,000,000; of the inhabitants of the departments, 20,000,000; of the inhabitants of Paris, 77,000,000; floating and serving to feed the jobbing on the 'Change, 18,000,000.

In expounding his scheme, M. de Villèle stated, as the principal recommendations of it, that it would procure a reduction of 28 or 30 millions in the annual charge of the debt, without diminishing the power of the sinking fund, and without aggravating the conditions of new loans, which extraordinary wants might subsequently render indispensable; that it would lower the interest of the public debt to the rate of 4 per cent; and would create a stock, which might improve in capital till it bore only an interest of 3 per cent, without being limited in this course of improvement by the fear of being paid off anew.

"But these advantages," said M. de Villèle, "ought to be refused, if the right of relieving itself by repaying the capital could be contested to the state; if this repayment were unjust towards any class of creditors: and if it were not a means of promoting the advantage of the people. Is a proof required of the right which we possess to pay off the capital of our consolidated debt? Let those who doubt, consult the ancient laws; let them read the edicts issued for their establishment, the securities issued in virtue of these edicts, and they will find this right always reserved to the state. Let them inquire into the new laws, and they will find that the civil code has formerly sanctioned it. Let them consult the language used in making contracts. The title, by which they have been sold, is 5 per cent. Why state the capital, payment of which can never be demanded, unless for the purpose of acknowledging that it may be paid off at that rate? Failing this means, the happy obligation, so to speak, which they have imposed upon us at the date of our greatest

loans, to endow a sinking fund to redeem our rentes, would prove, that they not only recognised our right to pay off our debt at par, but even that of redeeming it, as far as we could, at a rate below that of the nominal capital at which it was constituted.

“ Besides, would the idea of a sinking fund, richly endowed, be reconcilable with the impossibility of a general re-imburement, when the power of its action has raised the funds to par? Let the partisans of this opinion remove the difficulties which now present themselves, and which would be felt differently, since the rentes would be higher, if we had not announced our intention of paying them off. Will they propose to us to annihilate the sinking fund? But this would be to depart from the system, within which they have fenced themselves; this would be to violate engagements entered into; this would be to destroy the sources of credit for the future. Will they call upon us to suspend its action? This would be to throw disorder into the system—to make the sinking fund a means of jobbing and speculation, and to deprive the state not only of the right of paying off its securities by returning the capital, but even of redeeming its debt in the market by paying a price higher than the nominal capital. This would condemn us to be always in debt, without ever being able to relieve ourselves: it would have the effect (after depriving us of the advantages stipulated in the original title, which authorises us to pay off) of annihilating the faculty of redeeming the debt by our sinking fund, stipulated for in subsequent acts. The sinking fund would have only one object—that of promoting the

interest of the fundholder: it must stop, the moment that it may render a service to the state.

“ In England, every public fund, which is not accompanied with an express clause that it shall not be redeemed, is essentially redeemable; and the minister of that country, who is now giving 3½ per cent. to the holders of fours, is obliged, in order to remove the fear of a new repayment, to enter into an engagement that he will not exercise this right before a fixed time.

“ Thus, our ancient laws, our new laws, our engagements with our contractors, the example of other countries, the creation of a sinking-fund, every thing unites to render incontestable the right which we propose to exercise—that of offering to the holders of our rentes the repayment of their capital, or the diminution of interest upon it.”*

* Some of M. de Villèle's arguments showed an ignorance of principles, with which a minister of Finance can scarcely be excused for not being acquainted. “ The new 3 per cent stock,” said he, “ must gain 33 upon the 100 before you have a right to pay it off. Now, the more this new stock rises, the more the capital of the country will increase, and the more we will assist the progress of our own prosperity, by reducing the interest of money. If we examine the effect of the rate of interest paid by government, upon transactions of every kind, we shall remain convinced, that, even though the reduction of this rate should produce no diminution in the public burthens, it would still produce a wonderful effect in putting a stop to the unfortunate differences between the produce of capital employed in the funds, and the produce of money employed in agriculture, industry, and commerce.

“ Would you give life to these three props of our national prosperity, direct the public capital towards them, and endeavour that they shall obtain that capital at the lowest possible in-

This measure was exceedingly unpopular. The great body of French fundholders is composed of persons of very moderate means of living, who, having retired from business, being unacquainted with trade, or residing in the provinces, can find no other safe, convenient, and profitable investment for their money than in government securities. Such persons would rather submit to a disproportionate rate of interest (within certain limits), than accept a repayment of their small capitals, of which they could make no immediate use. They therefore regarded the ministerial plan as depriving them of a fifth part of their income; and the clamour of this large body was swelled by the sympathy of those who had connexions of blood, of affinity, of friendship, or acquaintance with any of them. In the Chamber of Deputies, the opposition to the law was strong, principally from the members of the extreme left, and those of the extreme right. Among the deputies who spoke against it, were M. de La Bourdonnaye (leader of the extreme right), M. de Vaublanc (formerly minister of the Interior), M. Sanlot Baguenault (member for Paris), M. Ricard, count de Thiard, M. Bourdeau, count Ferdinand de Bertier, general Foy, M. Mechin, M. Levesque, M. Cassimir Perrier,

terest. In order to accomplish this end, cease to put them, by the high interest of your funds, into a competition which they are unable to sustain." Here M. de Villele supposes, 1st, that a rise in the market price of a debt due from the community is an actual augmentation of the capital of the country; 2dly, that the interest yielded by investments in the funds depends on the nominal rate of interest which they bear: 3dly, that the general rate of interest in a country can be lowered by altering the denomination of its public funds.

M. de Girardin, M. Crignon d'Ouzouer, M. Dutertre, and M. Devaux. They asserted, that the rise of the stocks five or six per cent above par, and that only a month or two before the proposed operation, was not such an indication of public credit, as warranted a reduction of interest from five to four. They denied that the interest of money had fallen generally so low in France as to admit of the government borrowing at 4 per cent; they therefore objected to the attempt of compelling the creditors who lent their money at 5 per cent, to accept of 4, by bringing against them a conspiracy of the great bankers of Europe; and they argued, that, even if a reduction of interest to a certain extent were wise, expedient, and practicable, yet a plan of attaining that end by which a large amount of additional stock was created, was neither the only possible nor the most prudent mode of proceeding. The discussions, though vehement, displayed little ability: and ultimately the measure received the sanction of the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 83.

In the Chamber of Peers, the committee, to whom the plan was referred, reported in favour of the project, being unanimously of opinion that the right of paying off the fundholders belonged to the nation, and the majority thinking also that the proposed scheme was advantageous. The committee further stated, that they had received from the bankers, who had formed the agreement with the finance minister, a communication, announcing that they were ready, on certain modifications of the conditions of their contract, to give up, for five years, the one per cent, which was to be cut off from the income of

the lowest description of stockholders.

After the ministerial project had been discussed, count Roy, the late minister of Finance, moved the following resolutions as an amendment:—

“The minister of Finance is authorised to substitute *rentes* at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for those created by the state at 5 per cent, either by an exchange of the 5 against the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cents, or a re-imbusement of the 5 per cents by a contract at $4\frac{1}{2}$.

“1. This operation shall take place only by fifths, or in a less proportion, by operating on every portion of the *rentes* in the same proportion, commencing by those portions of the *rentes* which, united under one name, shall not exceed 100 francs.

“2. It shall not be renewed in the same six months.

“3. It shall be reserved to the holders of 5 per cents to make their election between the repayment of their capital and the conversion of it into the new $4\frac{1}{2}$ stock.

“4. They shall be allowed 40 days to make this election.

“5. The contract for the new $4\frac{1}{2}$ stock, for the re-payment of the dissentient holders, shall be made at a public bidding, as prescribed by the law of the 17th of March, 1823.

“6. The reimbursement of the holders of *rentes*, who may refuse their reduction, shall take place in the course of the half year which follows that in which the operation shall be terminated, in conforming to the order of their inscription in the registers, which shall be opened at the Treasury.

“7. The new $4\frac{1}{2}$ stock shall not be liable to be repaid, till after the conversion of the whole of the old fives susceptible of reimbursement.”

After the discussion of this amendment, the Chamber, on the 1st of June, divided; and the ministers were left with a majority of only two, there being, for the amendment 112, and against it, 114.

On the following day, the minister was defeated; for the first clause of the proposed law, on being put to the vote, was negatived by a majority of 120 to 105. This failure in a measure which would clearly have been beneficial to the state, and which promised the means of gratifying the court and those whom the court was most anxious to please, arose not so much from the general unpopularity of the measure, as from the opposition of the clergy, and the secret intrigues of Villèle's own colleagues. The archbishop of Paris was open in his opposition, and M. de Chateaubriand active, though not equally avowed, in his.

It was immediately seen that Chateaubriand and Villèle could not both continue in power; and the general opinion was, that he who had been defeated in the legislature, would be obliged to yield to his rival in the cabinet too. The result was contrary to the expectation. M. de Villèle retained his place and the royal favour: on the 5th of June, Chateaubriand was dismissed from his office: and, on the 6th, Villèle was charged, *ad interim*, with the portfolio of foreign affairs.

The Opposition, thus strengthened by the junction of the most violent ultra-royalists, assailed the ministers from the press with increased virulence; and the ministers, on their part, had recourse to the tribunals, but with less success than usually attended their invocations. The public prosecutor demanded the suspension of the

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Courier Français as having been guilty of disseminating mischievous principles; his demand was refused. In another attack which they made on the press, they were equally unsuccessful. By the law of 1822 no new political journal can be established without the authority of the king; or, in other words, without the permission of the administration. All the journals which existed at the time of the enactment of that law, however, had of course the right of existence, till they were suppressed by the decision of a court, even though their proprietors thought proper for some time to discontinue their regular publication. The *Aristarque* was in that situation; it was, at its origin, a Liberal journal: but, for want of encouragement, had ceased for a time to be published. M. de la Bourdonnaye and his friends, in looking out for an organ to express the opinions of the ultra-royalist opposition, cast their eyes on the ruins of the *Aristarque*, and, having purchased its title, resolved to establish the publication under new auspices. Two numbers appeared, and were seized by the police. The law officers of the Crown prosecuted the responsible editor before the Correctional court for the offence of publishing a new journal without the consent of the king. The court dismissed the complaint, and permitted the editor to continue his journal. The king's law officers appealed to the Royal court against this sentence; and this latter court, confirming the original judgment of the lower court, decided against the public prosecutor, ordered the seized numbers of the journal to be restored, and permitted the proprietors to continue its publication.

These defeats induced the king, shortly after the prorogation of the Chambers, to issue an ordinance, dated the 15th of August, by which, to the terrors of the existing law, were added the checks of the censorship, as it was established by the laws of March 1820, and July 1821. This step would probably have been taken sooner, had it not been that the Crown did not possess the authority to do so during the continuance of the session. [See Public Documents p. 90*.]

The reduction of the *rentes* was not the only plan in which the ministers were defeated. A project of a law for the establishment of nunneries, which was brought forward by them, was likewise rejected.

On the 4th of August, the session of the Chambers was terminated: and, on the same day, several changes in the official arrangements were announced, being rendered necessary by the removal of baron Damas from the war department to that of foreign affairs. Count Chabrot was appointed minister of marine. The marquis Clermont-Tonnerre, from being minister of the marine, became minister of war. The marquis of Lauriston, from being minister of the household, was named grand veneur of France, and secretary of state. The duke de Doudeauville, before postmaster-general, was made master of the king's household. M. de Martignac, was appointed director of the Enregistrement and the domains: the marquis de Vaulchier, postmaster: M. de Castelbajac, director-general of the customs.

The government of France continued to manifest a great anxiety to possess a complete control over

the instructors of youth. Some masters, having become obnoxious to suspicion, had been compelled to abandon their functions; but as interference so direct excited considerable clamour, it was thought that the same object might be accomplished more quietly by an ordinance, merely directing teachers, keepers of boarding-schools, &c., to provide themselves with new licenses within a fixed period. The object of this measure was, to exclude from the business of instruction, with as little noise as possible, all persons who were not friendly to the ruling powers. No one would be dismissed, but no licenses would be issued except to friends. As to the others, nothing would be given to them; and they could be told that they had no reason to complain, for no license had ever been promised them. Thus they would be obliged to retire from the business of instruction, and abandon the training of the rising youth of France to the care of the Jesuits.

In order to organize more perfectly the control of the ministers over education and to link it more closely with the influence of the priests, an ordinance was published, towards the end of August, which decreed, that ecclesiastical affairs and public instruction should be directed by a minister secretary of state for the department of ecclesiastical affairs and public instruction, who was to propose the persons most worthy to be presented to the arch-bishoprics, bishoprics, and other ecclesiastical offices in the kingdom; to direct all affairs concerning the Catholic religion, public instruction, the expenses of the Catholic clergy, the diocesan edifices, royal colleges and pensions; and to exercise the

functions of grand master of the university of France, as fixed by the laws, except those relative to the faculties of Protestant divinity. These latter were to be exercised by a member of the royal council of Public Instruction, and were to continue to belong to the department of the minister of the interior, as well as all affairs relative to the religious forms of worship not Catholic. At the same time, count Frassinous, bishop of Her-mopolis, was appointed minister secretary of state for ecclesiastical affairs and public instruction; and baron Cuvier, grand master of the university for the faculties of Protestant divinity.

These were the last public acts of Louis XVIII. The complication of diseases, which afflicted his majesty, had been gradually exhausting the powers of nature: and, for some months, his existence had been little else than a protracted agony, which he endured with piety and firmness.

The first public declaration of his danger was contained in a notification signed by four physicians, and the comte de Dumas, first gentleman of the chamber, dated at the Tuilleries, September 12, "six in the morning." "The old and permanent infirmities of the King," said this bulletin, "having sensibly increased for some days past, his health has appeared extremely impaired and has been the subject of more frequent consultations. The constitution of his majesty, and the attention that is paid him, have maintained for some days the hope of seeing his health restored to its habitual state; but it cannot now be dissembled that his strength has considerably declined, and that the hope that was entertained must be also

weakened." On the 13th, the danger became so imminent, that the king received the holy viaticum and extreme unction. At five minutes after eight, the grand almoner entered the chamber of the king, accompanied by the bishop of Hermopolis, and one of the clergy of the chapel. His royal highness monsieur the duke d'Angoulême, madame, and the duchess of Berri, attended the sacramental ceremony, carrying the lighted tapers. The prince de Castelcicala, the president of the council, the ministers, the grand officers of the household, and generally all the persons in the service of his majesty and their royal highnesses, were present at this august service. After this service was ended, the princes and princesses of the royal family heard a mass in the chapel on acts of mercy. They then returned to the king, and received on their knees his blessing—his majesty said, "Adieu, my children, may God be with you." Having left him, they heard the mass for the sick, and again returned to the royal chamber at the request of his majesty, who raised his hand from the bed, saying, "In bidding you adieu, I wish to give you my blessing—may God be with you." Louis evinced throughout these scenes remarkable calmness. Subsequently to this, the king's strength continued to decline, and at times the crisis became so alarming, that all around him thought instant death inevitable. On the morning of the 15th, he desired that the prayers for the dying might be recited; and being unable verbally to deliver the responses, he told those around him that he would do so mentally. He requested that a crucifix might be given him, which he kissed re-

peatedly. When the grand almoner arrived to receive his confession, the king, turning to his successor, said, "My brother, you have affairs which claim your presence—I have also duties to fulfil."

On the following day he expired at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Immediately after this event, the comte d'Artois, who was now king, under the title of Charles X, the dauphin, the dauphiness, and the duchess of Berri, set out for St. Cloud; and there on the following day, his majesty received various addresses. The members of the chambers of peers and of the deputies were presented to him; and to their condolences and congratulations he made the following reply:

"My heart is too deeply affected to allow me to express the sentiments which I feel; but I should be unworthy of him who has left me such great examples, if, yielding too much to my grief, I did not preserve fortitude enough to fulfil the duties which are imposed on me. I was a brother, now I am a king; and this title of itself points out the conduct I ought to observe.

"I have promised, as a subject, to maintain the charter and the constitution, which we owe to the sovereign of whom Heaven has just deprived us. Now that the right of my birth has made the power fall into my hands, I will employ it entirely in consolidating for the happiness of my people the great act which I have promised to maintain. My confidence in my subjects is entire; and I am fully certain, that I shall find in them the same sentiments with respect to me."

To the speech of the apostolic nuncio, who complimented his ma-

jeaty, in the name of the diplomatic body, the king answered,

"My heart is too much torn by sorrow, for me to be capable of expressing, at this moment, the sentiments by which it is filled. I thank you for those which you have expressed in the name of the diplomatic body. I have but one ambition, gentlemen—I pray to God that it may be gratified, and I hope that it will be—it is, to continue that policy which my virtuous brother has so well pursued—it is, that my reign may prove but a continuation of his. And this I desire, as well for the good of France, as for the peace and union of all Europe. This is my wish; it is my prayer to Heaven; and to secure this object shall be the study of my life."

In reply to the marshals of France, who were represented by the duke de Corneghiano, his majesty said—

"Gentlemen,—I shall not forget the services which you have rendered to the king and to France. Rely upon it, that, on all occasions, I shall be happy to give you proofs of my confidence and my regard."

To the French Academy, who expressed their confidence in the royal protection, the king answered,

"Gentlemen,—I have lost an affectionate brother—France, a wise and enlightened monarch—science and literature, a protector, who cultivated them from his most tender years, and practised them with particular care. I shall imitate him, not with equal talent, but with the same zeal: I answer for it, and I depend on the Academy to second me."

In the mean time, the body of the deceased* sovereign had been

* An account, published in the Gazette de France, of the medical examina-

tion of the body of the late king, made subsequent to his decease, contained the following passage, "Both legs, from the knees downwards to the feet, were of a substance approaching the consistency of lard; it was of a yellow colour, and the cellular membranes, the muscles, and even the bones, were converted into it! The instruments penetrated with facility even into the bones! The right foot, and the lower part of the leg, as high as the calf, was sphacelous; the bones were softened, four toes had dropped off successively by the progress of the disease! A short time after death, the body was washed with the chloride of M. Labarraque, which immediately destroyed every sort of bad smell: it was embalmed with this chloride and corrosive sublimate."

embalmed, and, according to French custom, was exhibited in state to the people. On a plain bed, surmounted by a green canopy, it was placed in a half reclining posture, with a crucifix in its hands, and a cap trimmed with lace on its head. As soon as the coffin was ready, the royal remains were placed in it, and transferred to the throne-room of the Tuilleries, where another public exhibition took place. The hall of the marshals, and the long suite of apartments intervening between that and the throne-room, were dimly lighted and hung with black, in order to give greater effect to the gilding and brilliancy of the state-room itself. There, elevated from the ground, covered with a pall of cloth of gold, and surrounded with innumerable burning tapers, stood the royal coffin, upon which were placed the crown, the sword, and sceptre. All around the platform were ranged mace-bearers and heralds, splendidly arrayed, intermingled with the officers of the crown, and crowds of ecclesiastical attendants, who chaunted from time to time the service for the dead; while nearest to the coffin, sat Talleyrand, the actor in,

and the gainer by, every revolution which the last five and thirty years had seen. What must have been his sentiments, as he gazed on the scene before him, and recollected all that he had done and plotted for the possession of a small portion of the power with which the putrifying remains before him had been so lately clothed? What an imposing lesson to the tens of thousands, who crowded to view this gorgeous chamber of death! Talleyrand had been in the room when Louis died; and watching the countenance of M. Portal the physician, as he leaned over the monarch, he said, the moment the decease was authenticated—"Go, go, and tell his majesty."

The funeral of Louis took place on the 23rd of September, and was celebrated with all the pomp which the occasion called for. The troops under arms amounted to 11,000; the procession set forth with the sound of cannon; and all the bells of the city tolled a mournful knell. The housings of the horses were of black cloth fringed with silver, and the heads were ornamented with plumes of feathers. The funeral car itself was remarkable for its magnificence; the upper part formed a canopy, surmounted by the crown of France, supported by four genii, seated, and with inverted torches. The canopy was adorned with velvet, enriched with fleurs-de-lis in gold, and supported by four angels bearing palm branches; at the head was the crown of France, and at the feet, the sceptre and hand of justice. Upon reaching St. Denis, the royal remains were presented by the grand almoner to the dean of the royal chapter, preceded by the canons and the clergy. The coffin was then temporarily placed under

a canopy erected in the midst of the choir, ornamented with the royal mantle of cloth of gold, and surmounted by the crown covered with crape. At the reception of the remains the usual prayers were recited; and after the "Magnificat," they were conveyed to the chapel of St. Louis, where they were to continue for thirty days, before they were finally committed to the vault of the Bourbons. The clergy, whose place had been assigned in a programme previously published, did not attend the ceremony.

Louis was born on the 17th of November 1755, and had been a widower from the year 1810, when he lost his wife, who was a princess of the House of Saxony. He possessed most of the qualities, which, in private life, constitute an accomplished gentleman—an amiable temper—considerable powers of conversation—much acquired knowledge—and a keen relish of social enjoyments. In public life, he did not possess the energy and talents, which are required in situations of great and imminent danger: but where prudence and management could avail, he was qualified to play his part with no mean dexterity. His situation on the throne of France was encompassed with perplexing circumstances; and it must be allowed, that he steered through the difficulties with no small skill.

The day before his decease he said to the present king who stood by his bed-side—"Judgment will soon be passed on my reign; but, whatever may be the opinion which may prevail, I assure you, brother, that every thing I have done has been the result of long deliberation. I may have been mistaken, but I have not been the sport, the slave of events; every thing has been conducted and argued by me."

The firmness with which he met his latter end, entitled him to the respect of every Christian.

The manner, in which the French papers spoke of the deceased king and his successor, was very characteristic. The following is a fair specimen: "How glorious, how holy is the agony of the most Christian king! Monarchs of the earth come and learn how to die. Sorrow is spread among the people; the father of the family is dying—weep all—weep. A new reign approaches; the noble son of France—the model of honour and loyalty is called to the throne—Frenchmen—let us console ourselves."

M. de Chateaubriand published a pamphlet on the occasion, which is, perhaps, the most perfect specimen of nonsensical, bombastical, antithetical flattery of the dead and the living, that was ever exhibited to the world.

In four days after the funeral of Louis, the new monarch, Charles X, entered Paris in state. At half after eleven on the forenoon of the 27th, he proceeded in his carriage from St. Cloud, and on his arrival at Porte-Maillot, mounted on horseback, although the rain fell in torrents. At half past twelve, he was met at the barrier l'Etoile by the municipal body, whose prefect presented him, after an appropriate congratulation, with the keys of the city of Paris.—Charles replied—"I leave the keys in your care, because I know that I cannot commit them to more faithful hands. Keep them, then, gentlemen, keep them. It is with sentiments of deep sorrow, and sincere joy, that I enter within these walls, in the

midst of my good people—of joy, because I know well that I wish to occupy myself in consecrating my life, to my last hour, to secure and consolidate their happiness." The king arrived at Notre Dame a little after two, where the congratulations of the clergy were presented to him by the archbishop of Paris, and various ceremonies were gone through, and various complimentary and adulatory speeches were made and answered.

The first act of the reign of Charles X was of a popular character. On the 29th of September, he published a decree in which he declared, that he did not judge it necessary to maintain any longer the measure, which was adopted under different circumstances against the abuses of the liberty of the journals, and that he, therefore, by the advice of his council, ordained that,

"The ordinance of the 15th of August last, which enforced anew the laws of the 31st of March, 1820, and the 26th of July, 1821, should cease to have effect." Thus the censorship ceased once more in France.

Though it was expected that the new monarch would have leaned more to the ultra-royalists and the clergy than his predecessor had done, there was nothing in the practical course of the government that showed such a tendency. M. de Chateaubriand was well received at court: but M. de Villèle continued in power, and the official arrangements sustained no alteration of any importance.

CHAP. XI.

NETHERLANDS—Treaty with England concerning Commerce and Possessions in Asia—Dutch Indian Possessions—Equalization of Duties on Dutch and English Shipping—Herring Fishery on the Coast of Scotland—Commercial Society of the Netherlands—Opening of the States-General—Budget—SWEDEN—NORWAY—GERMANY—Prussia—Hesse Cassel—German Commerce—Convention between Baden and Hesse Darmstadt—Pretensions of the Roman Catholics in the Grand Duchy of Weimar and in Saxony—Increasing influence of the Roman Catholics—Bavaria—Switzerland—Austria and Russia—Relations between Turkey and the European Powers.

ON the 17th of March, a treaty was concluded between Great Britain and the Netherlands, for the exchange of territory, and the arrangement of commerce throughout the Indian Archipelago. It was exceedingly advantageous to the Dutch, and was not an unsuitable supplement to the liberality which we displayed some years before, in resigning Java and the Spice islands to them without any equivalent. They were now exceedingly anxious, that we should give up to them Sincapore—a port which commanded the straits of Malacca, and was becoming the centre of a daily increasing commerce. They were not gratified in that desire; but we gave up to them Bencoolen, and the whole of our possessions in the extensive and important island of Sumatra: pledging ourselves against so much as establishing a factory on any part of its coast, or concluding a treaty with any one of its native governments. It was further stipulated, that British ships should pay, in Dutch East India ports, double the duties of Dutch ships;

and that, on the other hand, Dutch ships should, in British ports, pay a corresponding duty; but this nominal reciprocity was to have no effect in the ports of the Spice Islands. There the Dutch were to charge our ships whatever they pleased, as long as it suited them to retain a monopoly of the spice trade. We, on the contrary, made no reserve as to the entrance and rights of Dutch merchantmen in any of our harbours, beyond that of charging double the duties payable by British ships. Malacca was ceded to us, and all the Dutch settlements on the Indian continent. "The necessity," say the Dutch negotiators, M. M. Falck and Fagel, in a note* addressed to the British plenipotentiaries, immediately after the conclusion of the treaty, "of making the Spice Islands an exception from the general principle of the freedom of commerce, was admitted by England in the conferences of 1820, and is founded on the existence of

* See in the Public Documents, p. 94, the note of the English plenipotentiaries, to which this was an answer.

the system relative to the exclusive trade in spices:—If the deliberations of the government of the Netherlands lead to the abandonment of this system, the freedom of commerce resumes its rights, and the whole of this Archipelago, which is very justly described as comprehended between Celebes, Timor, and New Guinea, is open to all lawful speculations, on the footing to be established by local ordinances; and with respect to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty in particular, conformably to the bases laid down by the treaty for all the Asiatic possessions of the two contracting powers. On the other hand, so long as the exception in question remains in force, the vessels which traverse the Moluccas are to abstain from putting into any other ports than those, the list of which was officially communicated to the maritime powers some years ago, excepting cases of distress, in which it is superfluous to add, that they will find, at all places where the standard of the Netherlands is displayed, the services and assistance due to suffering humanity. If the government of Great Britain, in disengaging itself, according to the principles established by the present treaty, from the connexions which its agents formed four or five years ago in the kingdom of Acheen, think any real advantage will accrue to it from securing, by some new stipulation, the hospitable reception of the vessels and subjects of Great Britain in the ports of that kingdom, the undersigned do not hesitate to believe, that, on their side, they see no inconvenience in it. And they believe that they can, at the same time, give the assurance, that their government will proceed without

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delay, to regulate its relations with Acheen, in such a manner, that that state, without losing any thing of its independence, may offer to the navigator and to the merchant that constant security, which, it seems, cannot be established there but by the moderate exercise of the influence of some European power."

That the Dutch had no intention of receding from the principles on which they regulated the spice trade, was evinced sufficiently by an edict, published on the 29th of April, by the governor of Batavia, declaring that "all the laws, regulations, &c. tending to protect the existing monopoly of the spice trade, especially in nutmegs and mace, should be maintained in their full rigour."

The same officer was most diligent in enforcing the regulation which prohibited the importation of fire-arms and gunpowder into any of the Netherlands' Indian possessions: and several English ships, with arms and ammunition on board, destined for Singapore, having, in ignorance of the law, entered the harbour of Batavia, were detained and obliged to submit to the confiscation of the prohibited articles.

In Sumatra and Celebes, the Dutch were engaged in petty warfare with some of the native princes.

Negotiations were also carried on between Great Britain and the Netherlands for concluding a treaty of commerce on a liberal basis; and, in the mean time, in pursuance of a provisional agreement entered into for that purpose, a decree was issued on the 11th of August, declaring, that "all goods, which, after the 14th of that month, should be imported from the United Kingdom by ships under

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English colours, should provisionally be considered and treated, in respect of duties, as if the importation had been made by a Netherlands' ship. This arrangement, however, was not to be considered as definitive, until the treaty of commerce should be concluded: and the equalisation was not to extend to those goods, of which the importation under the Netherlands' flag was specially favoured by the general law, or by the tariff of duties."

The Dutch fishermen had been accused of frequenting the banks and rocks on the coast of Scotland, for the purpose of taking herrings for pickling. The herrings caught there were supposed to be of an inferior quality; and the intermixture of them with others was regarded as injurious to the general trade of the kingdom in cured herrings. Accordingly, an ordinance of the 4th of April commanded, that "no Netherlands' fisherman should carry on the great or pickle-herring fishery at a less distance from the coast of Scotland than two leagues (20 leagues to a degree); nor on any pretence whatsoever (except in cases of urgent necessity) even to approach within a smaller distance of the Scotch coast, while engaged in the pickle-herring fishery."

The commercial society of the Netherlands, which had been established under the royal auspices, found a supply of capital far exceeding its demands. The sum subscribed the first day amounted to 69,565,250 florins. It was provided by the first decree, that the original stock of the society should be 12 millions, which might in the sequel be raised to 24 millions. His majesty now fixed the capital of the society at 37 millions, including

the four millions inscribed for the king and the royal family. In allotting this stock among the different subscribers, the inscriptions made on the first day were to be accepted in proportion to their amount; viz. those of two shares and under, without reduction; those of four shares and under, for two shares; and those above four shares, at half their amount. If the subscriptions so accepted exceeded 33 millions, the excess was to be deducted from the four millions appropriated to the royal family. The shareholders were to choose deputies, in order to draw up, along with royal commissioners, a plan for the proceedings of the society; and in the election nobody was to have more than one vote. The number of deputies was to be forty; viz. eleven for Amsterdam, seven for Antwerp, six for Rotterdam, four for Brussels, three for Ghent, two for Leyden, two for Middleburg, and for Bruges, Dort, Ostende, Schiedum, and Tournay one each.

On the 18th of October, the king opened the session of the states-general at Brussels, with a speech, in the Dutch language, which breathed a very liberal and patriotic spirit, and delineated the state of the country as highly prosperous.

"High and Mighty Lords," said he "It is with pleasure that I open the session by the communication that an alliance, subject to the common consent of your high mightnesses, has been projected between my beloved youngest son and the youngest daughter of his majesty the king of Prussia. This union, which Heaven will bless, will augment the happiness of my family, and especially that of my son; the bonds of relationship and

friendship which already exist between me and my illustrious ally will be strengthened by it.

"Since your last meeting, not only have the most friendly relations and the most pacific sentiments been maintained between this kingdom and all the powers of Europe, but the hope is revived that arrangements with the neighbouring and friendly powers will give a freer course to commerce, and to the produce of our soil and manufactures more extensive markets than can be procured by prohibitions or restrictions.

"As a new proof of the sentiments of good-will that animate the government of the Netherlands, it has been regulated by a preliminary arrangement, which holds out the prospect of a more general convention, that the ships of one of our allies shall, from this moment, enjoy the same prerogatives which the law gives to our national vessels: this assimilation is founded on reciprocity.

"Our commercial relations, both in Europe and other parts of the world, are strengthened and increased by suitable measures.

"The patriotic institution, created in the course of this year by the general and efficacious co-operation of both classes, will, I hope, not attempt in vain, by a prudent employment of large capitals, to give new vigour to agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation.

"These views will be favoured by the extension given to our possessions in the East Indies, in consequence of the treaty lately concluded with Great Britain, as well as by the tranquillity and order which those possessions and our West-India colonies continue to enjoy.

"Our internal prosperity has increased. The institutions created, and the measures adopted to increase and secure the order introduced into the administration, are consolidated, and, in general, answer the expectations formed of them.

"The higher branches of instruction, as well as primary education, every where diffuse their salutary effects.

"The fine arts flourish.

"The harvest has again been abundant.

"The continued decrease in the price of grain has rendered it necessary to institute a further examination into the interest of the farmers, in relation to those of the communes.

"I depend on the co-operation of your high mightinesses, to determine the means which seem to me calculated to answer the wish which your assembly has expressed on this subject.

"Meantime, the abundance of provisions has had a favourable effect on the means of subsistence of the people. The object of my constant solicitude is, to cause the sources of industry to flow freely and abundantly, and to open new ones.

"The establishment of necessary or useful communications,* and the improvement of those that exist, continue to engage my attention.

"The laws on the national militia are now executed without any embarrassment. My desire to free also their execution from all difficulties as to the past, will give occasion to a project of law."

His majesty, entering on the subject of the finances of the king-

* Canals and Roads.

dom, stated that a further reduction of the public expenditure would be proposed in the budget; that some measures would be brought forward relative to the coin, and to the debt, towards the redemption of which it was intended to assign two millions of florins; and that some changes in the tariff of import and export duties would be required, for the advantage of the national manufactures, and more especially of agriculture.

His majesty further announced, that the Civil Code would be completed during the session, except some chapters, which would be added, when the code of civil proceedings was finished.

"Thus," concluded his majesty, "may each year of the re-establishment of our independence bring new benefits to the country. I shall endeavour, with the aid of Providence, to contribute to it by persevering zeal; and I confidently rely on the co-operation of your high mightinesses."

The first object which occupied the attention of the states-general, was the public expenditure, and the means of meeting it. The first subdivision of the annual budget, which, for the year ending in 1824, was 15,875,805 florins 97 cents, amounted for the ensuing year only to 13,275,446 florins 64 cents, being a reduction of 2,600,359 florins, 33 cents. The second subdivision amounted to 10,385,351 florins 21 cents, whereas in the former year, it was only 9,598,980 florins 11 cents, being an augmentation of 786,371 florins 10 cents. However, the saving on the first part of the budget enabled the government to lower the land tax $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and the other taxes $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It was from

a consideration of the lowness of the prices of grain, that so much more than a proportionate share of relief was granted to the land holders.

The liberal views of commerce acted upon by the English ministers, began to produce similar liberality in other countries, as well as in the Netherlands. Sweden issued formal acts, announcing, that British commerce was to enjoy the same advantages in Sweden, as were enjoyed by the Swedish in Great Britain; and therefore that English ships were to be put, in all the ports of Sweden, on the same footing, both with respect to dues, and with respect to the commodities which might be imported in them, as national vessels; subject only to this exception, that the privilege was not to extend to goods imported in English vessels coming direct from the colonies.

The Storting, or parliament of Norway, was occupied with matters of internal economy. The king was very anxious that orders of nobility should be instituted, and that an absolute *veto* should be granted to the crown. On neither point did the deputies comply with the wishes of their sovereign. On the 9th of August, the storting was prorogued. The speech from the throne, and that in reply to it by the president, contained many expressions of mutual good-will, but, in regard to the question of the *veto* betrayed, under the forms of superabundant courtesy and decorum, a feeling of deep dissatisfaction on the one side, and on the other, of calm and resolute self-respect.

The attention of the government to the instruction of the people was shown in an edict, which required the principals of

the Swedish consistory courts to elect only such persons for the office of churchwarden and parish instructor, as should be capable of teaching by the Lancasterian system; to replace the curates, who were stated to be far more numerous than were necessary for religious purposes, by well-instructed schoolmasters; to economize the incomes of church livings, and the funds engrossed by the clergy; and to render such funds available for the purposes of public education. Prince Oscar, the heir of the throne, was elected chancellor of the universities of Upsal and Lund.

A treaty was concluded between Prussia and Great Britain, for the admission of the vessels of each other into their respective ports, on terms of reciprocal equality.

In the minor states of Germany, no event of historical importance occurred. Early in the year many persons were arrested for political misdemeanors, particularly in Bavaria. The plot against the life of the elector of Hesse Cassel, which we mentioned in the volume of last year (see p. [173]), turned out to be a mere trick. In consequence of the interest which that affair excited, and the mystery in which it was involved, a M. de Horn published a pamphlet entitled "The Plot against the Elector William II. of Hesse Cassel," in which, after a laborious argument, he propounded certain rules by which the conspirators might be discovered, and particularly pointed out, that the principal contriver of the plot must hold a situation near the king's person. This publication was observed to give evident uneasiness to M. Louis de Manger, chief director of police. He first endeavoured to buy up all the copies of the pamphlet; but

not succeeding in this, he caused paragraphs to be inserted in different journals, impugning its credit, prohibited its circulation in Hesse Cassel, and even made a journey to Hanover, where the author resided, for the purpose of prosecuting him in the courts there. This conduct excited suspicion; and the elector, to whom it was related, caused M. de Manger to be arrested, and all his papers to be seized. These, it was said, furnished sufficient evidence, that he was the contriver of the trick; and he was detained in prison. There was no public investigation of the transaction.

The complaints still continued to be loud of the depression of German manufactures, in consequence of the prohibitory laws of their neighbours; and these complaints were mingled with regrets, that all the states of Germany could not be formed into a commercial league, to protect native against foreign industry. A more reasonable ground of complaint was, the obstruction to commerce, occasioned by the financial or political jealousies of the German states towards one another; and those who laboured to make Germany, in respect of internal commerce, one great country, had in view a noble and beneficial end. Too many adverse prejudices were concerned, to permit the object to be obtained; but some steps towards it were taken by treaties between individual states. A convention was concluded between Baden and Hesse Darmstadt, for facilitating the commerce between the two states; and it was preceded by an exposition of the views, on which the courts of the two grand dukes acted. That exposition stated four principles, in

which the two sovereigns concurred:—

1. They considered the unlimited liberty of reciprocal intercourse, not only between the two states, but with all the states of the confederation, and the greatest possible facilities to commerce with foreign countries, as one of the most important means to promote the welfare and prosperity of their subjects; and they would on all occasions direct their joint efforts towards the completest attainment possible of this object.

2. But as from the partial adoption of the principles of free commerce in their relations with other states, which fetter trade by prohibitions and high duties, evident loss would accrue to their subjects, they considered the introduction, or the continuance of similar regulations, as indispensably necessary to protect their own productions, and to prevent such loss.

3. The two courts continued to entertain the wish to put a stop to the injurious re-action which these regulations had on the commerce of their own and other states of the confederation, whose governments were, like themselves, disposed in favour of the principles of free trade, by entering into a convention with them for the introduction of a joint system of duties and of commerce, and thus to lead the way to give more freedom to foreign trade by commercial conventions with foreign states.

4. But as such a convention could not be effected without the concurrence of several states, and as the negotiations that had been carrying on with this view with several other states, had not yet led to the desired result, the contracting powers had no means of attaining their object as far as pos-

sible under such circumstances, but to introduce by special conventions all such facilities as were compatible with the system of duties generally existing, which they at the same time considered also as a suitable preparation for a general agreement on one joint system, after the hoped-for accession of several neighbouring states.

Considerable interest was excited by the complaints of the Catholics, who, by the territorial arrangements which were adopted at the end of the war, had been transferred to the grand duke of Weimar. They were placed under the administration of the episcopal vicar of Fulda: and, on the 7th of October, 1823, a law was promulgated by the grand-duke, which contained the regulations to which the Catholic church, and Catholic schools were to be subject in his dominions. By virtue of this law, all new episcopal ordinances, all decrees of synods and councils—lastly, all bulls and briefs, and other resolutions of the Holy See, whether addressed to the Catholic church in general, or to an ecclesiastical institution, a parish, or even to a Catholic inhabitant of the Grand Duchy, must be laid before the temporal authorities for their approbation, before they can be either published or registered. Whoever in the Grand Duchy shall violate this ordinance, or concur in such a violation, is to be proceeded against and severely punished. The same formal assent of the state is necessary for all the anterior ordinances of the Holy See (consequently for the whole canon law), as soon as it is intended to carry them into effect. There is, also, an appeal to the sovereign, from all the decisions of the spiritual authority, especially when

they prescribe penance or fines, for the infringement of ecclesiastical laws. The temporal Protestant government is to fix the holydays; and the liturgy which may be used, though prescribed by the episcopal authority, must have the approbation of the sovereign. When the bishop intends to visit in person Catholic churches and the parishes of his diocese, he must first of all give notice to the government, which shall decide whether it is proper to add a temporal commissioner to this visitation. The same law declares, that the secrecy of confession is not reputed more binding than the duty of every citizen to avert injury and prejudice to the state and to individuals, or to prevent the fatal consequences of a crime committed. If the bishop pronounces, against an ecclesiastic, arrest for four weeks, suspension from his office, deprivation, or any other penalty which has civil effects, his sentence can neither be ratified, nor executed without the approbation of the sovereign. Catholics and Protestants may intermarry; but they are not to be at liberty to agree together, in which religion the children shall be brought up.

In these regulations it is difficult to detect any thing which could reasonably be regarded as an infringement of religious liberty. They are nothing more than prudent precautions to keep the Catholics, and more especially the priests, in the same state of obedience towards the sovereign, as other subjects are placed in. However, the episcopal vicar of Fulda presented remonstrances against them: pamphlets were published, full of complaints of persecution, of the want of toleration, of departure from liberal ideas, and of the other

similar tirades which all such topics usually excite.

In Saxony, where the population is chiefly Lutheran, but the royal family are zealous Catholics, ardent in the work of proselytism, the government laid before the assembly of the states, the project of a law, which purported to have for its object to place Catholics and Protestants on an equal footing. The states declined to adopt this law; because, instead of establishing a real equality, it gave an advantage to the Catholics over the Protestants, and even endangered the liberties of the latter. With respect to the question, in which of the two religions children born of mixed marriages should be educated, the states also expressed their conviction, that, to prevent inconvenience and violation of rights on this subject, and even to make the minds of fathers and mothers easy, each of whom, by a concession on this point, would depart from what they owe to their church, the solution of the difficulty ought not to be left to agreements between the parents, but should be decided by a law which would exclude all uncertainty. Among the different measures adopted in other states on this subject, the best seemed to them to be, that, in mixed marriages, the sons should follow the religion of their father, and the daughters that of their mother.

It would appear, that the cause of the Catholics was on the ascendency in the north of Germany. Catholic churches were erected at Pirna, Coburg, Bremen, Darmstadt, and in Nassau. At Ham-burgh, the senate decreed that the Catholics should thenceforward be eligible to all offices equally with the Protestants; even the offices of senator and burgomaster were

to be open to them. The city of Frankfort, too, made an amicable arrangement with the Catholics.

The Protestants, also, shewed a tendency to approximate to Papal practices and doctrines. In several places, the Consistories adopted parts of the Roman form of worship. The consistory of Saxe-Meiningen, for instance, restored the prayer for the dead. The principal Lutheran church at Berlin was adorned with the statues of the Twelve Apostles; and on the altar stood a crucifix with wax tapers, and the Book of the Gospel.

Some may think, that circumstances like these are trifles, or even that they deserve praise as manifestations of a liberal spirit. But those, who are untainted with the cant of a superficial and spurious philosophy, will see in them only indications of an indifference to religion, and of a blindness to the pernicious influence which the Catholic faith and ceremonial exercise over industry, intelligence, and civil freedom.

In Bavaria, the government found it necessary to repress the priesthood within proper limits, and to guard against their encroachments on the temporal jurisdiction. On the 9th of June, a pastoral letter was issued by the archbishop of Munich, directed against the prevalent want of zeal in the duties of religion, and the increasing licentiousness of morals: the letter concluded with a notice, that, with respect to those parishioners who should be guilty of illicit intercourse with the other sex, both the seducer and the seduced should not only be held to a more frequent use of the religious means of salvation, according to a certain gradation, but for the first offence they should be reprov-

in presence of their relations; for the second, in that of some respectable members of the congregation; for the third, before the whole congregation; and for the fourth, they should be excluded for a time from the congregation. This pastoral edict immediately called forth a royal declaration, which, acknowledging the salutary views that probably actuated the archbishop, disapproved of the promulgation of this letter without the royal consent. His majesty then proceeded to declare null and void the regulations denouncing punishment for repeated misdemeanours in the commerce of the sexes. This he did, both from a consideration of the numerous difficulties which would follow the execution of the regulations, of the consequences that would ensue to the honour and tranquillity of families, and of the respect due to the clergy themselves; and also because the regulations evidently exceeded the limits of the spiritual authority. At the same time, the magistrates were directed to employ all proper and legal means, with the active co-operation of the clergy, to check the progress of immorality; but they were also cautioned to keep strictly within the bounds of their authority, vigilantly to see to the maintenance of the rights of the royal supremacy, and to preserve the subjects against any threatened infringement; since, though the church might be assured of the most powerful support from the crown in all its efforts for the promotion of good morals, his majesty never could allow objects in themselves laudable to be pursued so as to violate the legal forms of the state, or the limits fixed to the spiritual power to be in any manner exceeded.

An edict was issued forbidding the students of the kingdom of Bavaria, who were not Catholics, to study in any university except that of Erlangen, his majesty having taken such measures, that Protestant divines should have all necessary instruction in that university.

The information given to the world, of the proceedings of the Diet of the German confederation, was always very scanty. It now became more meagre even than before; for in January an order appeared, that no newspaper, except two favoured Frankfort journals, should publish any of its deliberations or resolutions.

In Switzerland, some jealousy was excited in the Protestant cantons by the zeal and successes of the Catholic priesthood in the perversion of feeble minds. A scheme of a *concordat* to define the effects of a change of religion upon civil rights being laid before the diet, the minister of Berne declared, that the zealous and active spirit of proselytism of a class of Catholic priests in the neighbourhood, who exerted themselves strenuously to seduce minors and children, required measures of special protection, and must prevent Berne from acceding to the proposed arrangements. The only reply made was by the ministers of Friburg and Soleure, who stated, that they did not believe that any thing passed in their cantons, which could give just ground for complaint.

On the 6th of July, a proposal was made by the presiding canton, to continue for 12 months the resolutions adopted last year relative to the abuses of the press and the *surveillance* of foreigners; no opposition was made to this motion: on the contrary, great praise was bestowed on the desirable results

which the restrictions had been found to produce: and they were accordingly confirmed unanimously.

It is disgraceful for mighty powers like Russia, Austria, and France, to carry on a rancorous persecution against a few insignificant refugees, seeking shelter in a foreign land: it is lamentable to see an independent state forced to make itself subservient to the mean revengeful tyranny of despots: but it is the most melancholy sight of all, to find the cantons becoming the panegyrist of that oppression, which degrades those who exercise it even more than the sufferers. The conduct of the Holy Alliance towards Switzerland, is the mere wantonness of tyranny, exulting to trample upon the weak, and to insult every principle of public law; for it has not even the paltry motive of fear to justify it. Why do they not issue to England mandates such as those which they send forth to the cantons?

Within the wide bounds of Austria and Russia, all was profound repose; and the regulation of the places of education, fiscal arrangements, and, above all, a vigilant surveillance over, or exclusion of, every individual who did not worship absolute power as the great source of human blessings, constituted the sole business of the governments. Prince Metternich seems to have found himself at a loss to discover some new mode of precaution against supposed danger: for in March he had recourse to the ridiculous expedient of sending forth edicts against individuals by name; and the individuals, whom he selected as the victims of his wrath, were lord Holland, and four ladies— lady Oxford, Mrs. Hutchinson, the

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comtesse Bourke, and—(can it be believed!) lady Morgan.* An order was at the same time issued

* The following is a translation of this most ridiculous ordinance :—

“Vigilance respecting several suspicious individuals. The magistrates of circles and districts must have learned from the newspapers, that the police of Paris has ordered two English ladies, who have become suspicious on account of their connexions with the Liberals, viz. lady Oxford and Mrs. Hutchinson, and also the widow of count Bourke, the Danish ambassador, who died in France, to quit Paris and France. As the suspicious political character of these foreigners, which caused their being sent away from France, shows it not to be advisable to allow these individuals to enter the Imperial dominions, in the same manner the notoriously very bad sentiments of lord Holland, who is well known as an enthusiastic adherent of Radicalism, and even in the English parliament openly utters the most insolent abuse of the allied monarchs, and the well known ultra-liberal tendency of the British authoress, lady Morgan, who, in the account of her travels on the European Continent, and especially in Italy, has allowed herself the most shameless calumnies of the Austrian government, are sufficient reasons to order, that these foreigners also, if they should happen to arrive at any part of the Imperial frontiers, be refused admittance, without any regard to their passports; or if they should already have entered the Imperial dominions, that they be hindered from prosecuting their journey, and sent over the frontiers by the shortest road. According to these directions, the magistrates, guided by the ordinance of the high police of the 14th of June, 1823, are to be attentive to the five foreigners herein-mentioned; and in case they should appear, to proceed towards them in the manner here proscribed, and report the same to me.”

to all the authorities “not to suffer any persons who appear suspicious to enter the Austrian dominions, and to send away any foreigners who may have already entered, the moment their conduct gives ground for suspicion.” The minister forgot to specify the criteria by which a *suspicious appearance* was to be distinguished.

In November, the emperor of Russia announced a diminution of the dues paid by the several classes of merchants.

The relations of peace were maintained between Austria, Russia, and the Porte. The latter power still evaded the evacuation of Moldavia, and Wallachia: but towards the end of the year, the Turks showed a disposition to fulfil the often-repeated promise. Orders for the evacuation of the two provinces were given; and the troops which had been stationed on the left bank of the Danube, withdrew to the right.

Lord Strangford, in the present year, resigned the diplomatic functions at Constantinople, which he had so ably exercised. No ambassador was appointed to succeed him: but Mr. Turner repaired thither as *chargé d'affaires*. His lordship introduced him to the Ottoman court in that character, and, on the 8th of October, embarked for Trieste. One of his last labours was the conduct of a negotiation on behalf of Denmark, relative to the free navigation of the Black sea.

CHAP. XII.

SPAIN—State of the Country—Suspension of Industry and Commerce—Annihilation of Public Credit—Financial Decree—Unsuccessful attempts to raise a Loan—Poverty of the Treasury—Policy of Spain towards South America: Ferdinand's pretensions to Dominion over South America: his Edicts with respect to Trade: preparations for an Expedition against South America—Juntas of Purification—Edict concerning the Importation of Books—Prosecutions—Tyrannical Edicts—Outrages against the Constitutionalists—Disorders—Conventions with France—Dissensions between the Spaniards and the French Troops—Tarifa taken by a party of the Constitutionalists, and recaptured by the Royalists and the French.

DURING the last four years, the transactions of Spain possessed great historical interest. In the present year the case is altered. The events of 1823 erased Spain from the political and historical map of Europe: for what is there in an ignorant, abject, ferocious despotism, brooding over disorganization and anarchy, which can either produce any effect on neighbouring states, or deserve the serious attention of the annalist?

Ferdinand had abolished every establishment and law, the origin of which was of a date posterior to the 7th of March 1820: The constitutionalists had passed and executed a similar sentence of abrogation on every political institution which had existed before that time: and the result was, that the country was now left without any system of regular government. There was a tyrant reigning over it, surrounded by creatures of hearts and capacities suited to his own, who could hurl oppression with more or less force at the head of this or that individual, of this or that class:

but it was only by that oppression that Spain knew of the existence of a government.

The necessary consequence of this state of things, was, that every course of peaceful industry was at an end. The confusion of the preceding years had in a great measure suspended the productive labours of the useful classes of the community; and the present circumstances of the country were such as to discourage more than ever, rather than to revive, the enterprises of the artisans and the agriculturists. The same causes had nearly annihilated the commercial intercourse of Spain—an evil which was increased by the conduct of the French in Cadix. In that city, the trade in British manufactured goods was thrown into a state of complete stagnation, by the quantity of French manufactures which were introduced free of all duty. The French authorities also found means to stop the trade, in fish, from Newfoundland to Spain, in which nearly 150 British vessels used to be employ-

ed, and imposed prohibitory duties upon it. The private distress and misery produced by this interruption in all the habitual modes of employing capital or making industry available, was further augmented by a scarcity of provisions, which, in the capital especially, rose to a very unusual price.

It may easily be conceived, that, from a country so situated, it was impossible to draw a revenue adequate to the wants of its administration. The immediate necessities of Ferdinand were great, for every thing was to be created anew. An army was to be levied; a navy was to be formed; colleges and schools, unpolluted by reason or learning, were to be established: various boards were to be organized and paid for the purpose of oppressing the country more systematically; and, above all, a numerous herd of vociferators in favour of arbitrary power (for the partisans of despotism are always lovers of official emolument, and Spain has long been, more than any country in the world, a nation of *placemen*), were to experience the bounty of him whose slaves they were proud to be. To supply wants so great, recourse was had to attempted loans; but Ferdinand found, to his surprise, that his most august government could obtain no credit in the money market of Europe. To cure this evil, he had recourse to a curious expedient. Without a revenue—without credit to obtain a loan—he, by a decree of the 4th of February, established a sinking fund.

“Reinstated,” said he in the preamble to this decree, “in the enjoyments of the rights of my crown, my attention has been fixed on the deplorable situation of a multitude of capitalists, reduced to

distress or to indigence by the total depreciation of the funds in which their fortunes consisted. Convinced of the necessity of correcting a state of things which opposes continual and invincible obstacles to the creation and increase of the credit of the state; convinced, that, if, to meet the current wants of the government, it is proper to contract a loan, it is indispensable that there should be an establishment which shall periodically pay the interest, and repay the principal, also, at stated periods; taught by constant experience to renounce the hope of seeing the institution called ‘of public credit’ suffice to obtain those advantages; I have resolved to obtain them by other means.” The decree then ordained that an annual sum of 80 millions of reals should be assigned to the *caisse d’amortissement* (sinking fund). This fund was to answer for the payment of the new obligations, which the treasury might contract, in order to meet the current wants of the government. The establishment called ‘of public credit’ was suppressed. A committee of liquidation was also created, the functions of which consisted in verifying and liquidating all the debts of the state, proceeding either from capitals, or the interest of those capitals, or from arrears of pensions, &c., provided that they were founded on titles *anterior* to the 7th of March, 1820.

Thus, even in the arrangements which were meant to restore some degree of financial credit to Spain, that measure was adhered to, which, more than any other step, had created Ferdinand’s difficulties. Had he recognised the debt of the state, as he found it on his liberation from Cadiz, he could easily

have met the present exigencies by a loan; till the restoration of tranquillity and order had given an opportunity of bringing the finances into a better state. The flagrant dishonesty, by which he repudiated a debt, which had been contracted with his own sanction by a government acknowledged by every state in Europe—a debt which comprised in it many of the obligations of the old monarchy—a debt, the money raised by which had been applied in part to administer to the pleasures, and supply the wants, of his family, and even of his own most sacred person:—this breach of faith it was, alike immoral and inexpedient, which had annihilated the credit of Spain; and yet, with the obstinacy which generally characterizes fools when invested with authority, he omitted no occasion of renewing the recollection, that he would not acknowledge any pecuniary obligations contracted before the 7th of March 1820. The applications of the cabinet of Madrid to the various capitalists of Europe were met always by the same answer—“acknowledge the bonds of the Cortes, if not to their full value, at least to a certain extent, and according to a fixed rate.” This condition was invariably rejected; in consequence, no loan could be raised; and so abject was the poverty of the treasury, that, if private extortion had not been resorted to, there would have been a difficulty in supplying the wants even of the royal household. Money could not be found sufficient to defray the expenses of an ambassador to London: while the public securities of the new South American states were at 70, 80, and, in some cases, above 90, the Spanish bonds varied from 18 to

24. So vast are the changes, which the crimes and follies of an individual can produce in the fortunes of a state!

The fatuity of the Spanish cabinet was not less strongly exemplified in the conduct pursued towards the states of South America. These countries had asserted a practical independence; and, from the forces which they had on foot, the resources which they possessed, and the distance and other local circumstances operating in their favour, it was evident enough that all attempts on the part of the mother country to re-establish her supremacy must be unavailing. Still, it was in her power to have derived advantages from them. The negotiations of the former year prove, that money might have been procured by a tranquil recognition of their independence; and at all events, such a measure would have contributed powerfully to establish relations between the colonies and the parent country extremely advantageous to the latter. Great Britain, too, urged her not to neglect the opportunity of gaining the grace and reputation of being the first old European power to acknowledge the sovereignty of states which she had no longer the means of assailing effectually: and our ministry intimated to her, that if she did not desist from the vain claim of dominion, we could no longer so far neglect our own interests, out of deference to her scruples, as to abstain from entering into treaties with those countries. Ferdinand, however, in grasping at the show, lost the substance. He clung obstinately to his supposed supremacy over South America; and decrees were issued purporting to regulate the affairs of that continent, precisely as if it had

been as obedient to the royal voice as Madrid or Cadiz.

"In all my dominions, in America," says Ferdinand in one of these decrees, "a solemn *Te Deum* shall be celebrated, in gratitude to the Almighty for the blessing which, in his infinite mercy, he has granted to the whole nation, in preserving me and all my royal family safe and unharmed amidst such great and continual dangers. The political constitution of the Spanish monarchy is for ever abolished in my said dominions in America. Their governments are re-established conformably to the laws and ordinances existing before the 7th of March, 1820. The political chiefs, the provincial deputations, the constitutional municipalities, their secretaries, officers, and dependents, shall immediately cease their functions. The newly-established courts of justice shall also cease their functions. The militia created by the Cortes, under the name of National, shall be immediately dissolved. The individuals comprising it shall give up their arms and equipments, before they return to their homes. The suppressed communities shall return to their convents, and be reinstated in all their possessions, comprehending those which have been alienated in any manner whatsoever. I confirm the favours and employments which may have been granted during the constitutional government, in my possessions in America; provided, however, that they are not derived from the Constitution; that they are not of new creation; and that those who have obtained them have not rendered themselves unworthy of them by their conduct. I order my viceroys, courts of justice, captains-general, governors, and intendants; and I

charge the most reverend archbishops and bishops, deans and chapters, of the metropolitan churches and cathedrals of my kingdom in the Indies, of the adjacent islands, and of the Philippines, to fulfil and cause to be executed, each as far as he is concerned, my royal will, such as it is here above expressed."

The restoration, however, of the laws, such as they existed before 1820, was attended with one inconvenience, which might have placed Ferdinand in collision with England: for an extensive commerce between Great Britain and South America had grown up, which those laws declared illegal. There was no hope of seducing, or deluding, or terrifying England into an abandonment of that commerce: and therefore Ferdinand sought to remove any ground of quarrel on our part, with his re-establishment of the ancient despotism, by issuing an order, on the 4th of January, that the respective authorities should make no change in trade or navigation, and should preserve the existing direct commercial relations with foreigners. This order was reduced into a more detailed form, in an edict of the 9th of February, which provided that a direct commerce should be maintained in the American dominions of Spain with foreigners, subjects of the powers which were the allies or friends of Spain; and that the merchant vessels of these powers should be admitted to traffic in these ports, in the same manner as in those of the Spanish dominions in Europe. A decree of law was to be issued to regulate this commerce, and to determine the ports which should be open to the Gulph of Mexico, in the Islands, and in the Pacific Ocean.

Custom-houses were to be established, where duties on importation and exportation should be imposed, on the footing of equality among the subjects of the different powers. Regulations, also, were to be published, fixing what advantages, preferences, and franchises, should be granted to Spanish trade, navigation, agriculture, and industry. Till that was done, there was to be no innovation in the actual state of the commerce of the America.

"The American Spaniards," said Ferdinand, "will see in this resolution, a fresh proof of my strong desire to increase their prosperity; the European Spaniards, the firm resolution to secure to them the franchises and privileges to which they have a right; the *bona fide* traders of all countries, the intention of preserving and favouring existing mercantile relations and the advantageous employment of their capitals; and, lastly, friendly and allied states and sovereigns, a public testimony of the price I attach to the preservation of the harmony and good understanding which unite us."

America and Europe laughed alike at these idle ordinances. The world knew, that Great Britain had pledged herself not to permit France or Russia to fight the trans-atlantic battles of Spain; and any puny efforts which Ferdinand might make, carried with them no terror. Still he affected to be making preparations for the reduction of his rebellious colonies. Steps were taken towards fitting out one or two ships, and troops were ordered to be raised for the purpose of an American expedition; but such was the aversion of the peasantry to the service, that the levy could not be completed. The junta of Catalonia

were unable to raise more than one-third of the number required from that province, although they had gradually raised the bounty offered to each recruit from one to eight ounces of gold: and the members of the junta, to avoid the displeasure of the government, drew up a representation, in which they enumerated the efforts which they had made, and deplored their inutility. In a very short space of time more than nine hundred conscripts deserted from Badajos to the Portuguese.

A matter, which occupied much of the attention of Ferdinand and his ministers, was the *epuration* or investigation of the characters of official persons, who, being in office before March, 1820, preserved their places under the constitutional government, or obtained others. A junta, composed of persons of high rank, was to make the inquiries in the capital; in the provinces, the local authorities, with an ecclesiastic, were to perform the same task. The procedure was to be founded on secret information collected by the judges: so that the registers of purification were, in fact, little more than a modified inquisition. They were ordered to make "secret, individual, certain, and exact reports, without using palliatives or generalities, of the political conduct of such *employés*, as above described, and to say what was the public opinion with regard to them in those towns where they were employed, or where they resided, during the continuance of the constitutional system; and also, whether they had done any injury to the partizans of the king, or offended the king's defenders, or showed any aversion to the priesthood." The agents of these juntas, were further assured, that no

person should see their reports, and that, after perusal, they should be sealed up and deposited in the archives.

It was fitting that such zeal, in purifying the kingdom from contagion already communicated, should be accompanied by a suitable degree of care in protecting it from future pollution. This care, his majesty conceived, could not be shown more effectually than in a vigilant scrutiny of such foreign works as were imported: and, accordingly, a decree was issued, in the beginning of May, which contained the following regulations:—“A register shall be kept at the frontiers of all the chests of books which shall be addressed to booksellers or merchants at Madrid, or other cities of the kingdom.—Every book which is in the Index, and in general every work the introduction of which has not been formally authorised, shall be detained.—A licence cannot be granted, till after the examination of a copy, which shall be sent to the council; and if the proprietor neglects to procure it within the term of one year, his books shall be lost to him.—Prohibited books shall be deposited with the ordinary of the diocess where the seizure of them shall be made; the importer, besides the confiscation of the books, shall be punished by a fine of 500 ducats, which shall be increased, and even accompanied with corporal punishment, in case of a repetition of the offence.

“The prohibition extends to detached leaves, and to the papers in which the books are wrapped up, experience having shown that these means have been made use of to elude the law.—Engravings, paintings, and other productions, of the

arts of design, shall be subject to the above regulations.—Private persons who may have in their possession prohibited books shall deliver them, within two months, to the ordinaries of their diocess, under the penalties prescribed by the existing laws.”

In the mean time, the work of vengeance was not forgotten. Military commissions were established in every province; which, without regard to justice or its forms, condemned the odious and the suspected to the dungeon, to exile, to the galleys, or to the scaffold. Some persons were executed for having been concerned in the murder of the canon Vinuesa. Even if those who were punished had deserved their fate, the extent, to which the prosecutions were carried, was contrary to every rule of moderation and expediency.*

* Some of the proceedings, which were now made the subject of investigation, brought forth scenes not more honourable to the Constitutionalists than their opponents. As a specimen, we quote the following narrative, given by Ferdinand's government, of a transaction of which nothing transpired while the constitution was in force.

“The governor of Corunna, Don Pedro Mendez Vigo, gave orders to his agents on the 15th, 16th, and 20th, of July 1823, to convey from the royal prison to the fort of St. Antony fifty-one prisoners; this was done; and by his further orders, they were removed from the fort, and put on board a vessel of Seville, called Santo Christo de los Afogados, between 11 and 12 o'clock in the night of the 22nd of July.”

[Here follow the names of the individuals; 43 of them had been arrested for political opinions and attachment to the royal government; and among them were several officers, and some priests. The remaining eight were accused of ordinary crimes.]

“All these prisoners were escorted by some of the national militia and the sacred battalion, accompanied by com-

A pretended amnesty indeed was granted on the 1st of August: but it contained so many exceptions as to be a mere nullity.

Ferdinand, not satisfied with the harvest of accusations, convictions, and executions which the arbitrary discretion of the military commissions procured for him, supplied them with new work by new decrees, creating additional crimes, and inflicting additional punishment. Some doubts entertained by the commission of Valencia with respect to the sentence to be awarded against an individual named Salvador Lloveno, who was accused

of having called out "Death to the King," gave occasion to a decree, issued in October, which illustrates strongly the maxims by which Ferdinand and his ministers were governing. The following are some of its regulations:

"All those who, since October 1, 1823, have declared or proved themselves, by any acts whatever, to be enemies to the legitimate rights of the throne, or partisans of the self-called constitution of Cadiz, shall be considered guilty of high treason, and, as such, subject to the punishment of death. All those who shall write pamphlets or journals with the same

missions of the government, who were informed of the tragical fate prepared for these victims. As soon as the prisoners came on board, they were stripped of their garments, effects, and money, and then bound, and put under the hatches. The vessel set sail in the night; but in the morning it anchored again, and did not quit the bay till about one in the afternoon of the 23rd, at which time there came on board, from the city and from Ferrol, a reinforcement of national troops, who had been sent for by one of the commissioners. When at three leagues' distance from the port, the principal commissioner gave orders for the prisoners to come on deck, as he called over their names from a list which he read. This being done, he desired them to sit down on the sides of the vessel, offering them bread and wine, which every body declined; he then informed them, that he was going to remove them into a vessel that was in sight; and, in the mean time, ordered them to be bound again and to go under the hatches. Soon afterwards, he ordered 20 of them on deck. They came; and one of them, seeing that the preparations were finished for throwing them into the sea, made a motion to rush on the principal commissioner: immediately the escort, and the other subaltern agents, drew the daggers which they had ready, began by stabbing the prisoners, and in this state threw them into the sea. The remainder were taken out one by one. The commissioner, who was close to the hatches, seizing them by

the neck, ordered them to go forward, and, as they passed along the side of the vessel, knocked them overboard. One of the priests began in a loud voice to sing the *Miserere*, and the other victims struggled with the waves and with death while the escort sung patriotic songs. Fearing that one of the prisoners who kept above water would save himself, they put two sailors into a boat, who beat him on the head with their oars, and killed him. They then divided the garments, money, &c., which they had taken, and returned to the city on the 24th of July in the morning.

The regency of the kingdom gave orders on the 24th of September, 1823, to a magistrate of the royal tribunal of Galicia, to proceed against the authors and accomplices of this crime. All the proceedings having been carried on in the regular forms of law, sentence was pronounced on the 24th of July 1824. By that sentence, six of the accused were condemned to be hanged, and the remainder to various terms of imprisonment, to payment of costs, and to fines; the property of the criminals was ordered to be applied for the benefit of the families of the victims. The sentence, being referred by his majesty to the supreme council for examination, was approved by his majesty: when it was announced to the criminals, most of them heard it with indifference, and Joseph Lizaro, a shoemaker of Ferrol, sang the *Tragala*.

object in view, shall be comprehended in the preceding article, and subject to the same penalty. Those who, in public places, shall speak against the sovereignty of his majesty, or in favour of the abolished constitution, in cases where the speeches produce no overt act, shall be punished with from four to ten years confinement. Those who shall attempt to seduce their fellow-citizens to form parties, and to procure for themselves the means of acting offensively, such as money, arms, horses, and munitions of war, shall be considered guilty of high treason, and punished with death. Those who shall excite insurrections, for the purpose of constraining the king to perform any act contrary to his will, shall be likewise considered guilty of high treason; but where the object of the insurrection is not of so culpable a nature, the punishment shall be only from two to four years' confinement. It is for the discernment and the equity of the judges to determine the force of the proofs for or against the accused. The cry of 'Death to the King!' is considered to be high treason, and shall be punished with death. *The Freemasons, Communeros, and Sectarians, being necessarily regarded as enemies of the throne, are subject to the punishment of death, and confiscation of all their goods to the profit of the royal treasury, as being guilty of high treason against divine and human laws, excepting those who are comprehended in the amnesty of August 1, in the present year. Every Spaniard, to whatsoever class, rank, or distinction, he may belong, shall be subjected to the above penalties, under the judgment of the military executive commissions. Those who shall*

dare to raise cries of alarm and of revolution, such as—'Long live Riego,' 'Long live the Constitution,' 'Death to the Serviles,' 'Death to Tyrants,' 'Vive la Liberté,' are to be subjected to the punishment of death."

Tyranny, under the cloak of justice, was not all that those had to fear, who were suspected of having been favourably inclined to the constitution. They were frequently exposed to violent outrage from the populace of the towns, from the bigotted soldiery, and from the excesses of the disbanded troops of Guerillas. Early in the year, great excesses were committed in Cordova, Valencia, and Seville, against all who were suspected of liberalism. In September, the party in Valladolid, and in Navarre, who took to themselves the name of Royalists, marched through the streets with the bust of the king, and murdered every Constitutionalist whom they met. Those who hid themselves in this moment of sanguinary rage, had their windows destroyed, and their houses given up to pillage. Outrages, scarcely less violent were perpetrated in Alicante and Carthagena.

Such a state of things could not fail to drive multitudes into an avowed disregard of civil order, and an open resistance of all authority. That this was the case, Ferdinand's edicts and precautions are sufficient proofs.

"The king is informed," says he, in one of his proclamations, "that in several parts of his kingdom, men still show themselves, who, obstinate in their bad principles, and accustomed to live in discord, seek to promote disturbance. They break out into invectives against the sacred rights of the throne, and into praises of the abolished

constitution ; they spread alarming reports ; and they carry their audacity so far, as to infest the public roads with arms in their hands." To guard against such evils, great pains were taken to disarm the country, by causing all offensive weapons to be deposited with the authorities, and likewise to compel all, who had lent their support to the constitutional system, to appear before the corregidores, who were required to draw up exact lists of of them. Yet, in spite of all that could be done, the country did not improve in tranquillity. Towards the end of autumn, bodies of Guerrillas began to collect upon different points. In the beginning of October, a party, composed of forty foot and fifty horse, had an engagement with a corps of Royalist volunteers at the gates of Toledo : the commander of the latter was killed, and the Royalists were completely routed. Considerable bands also were organised in the Asturias, and in Galicia.

About the same time, a party of Guerillas entered Tarragon, only twelve leagues from Madrid, and put to death the alcalde, three of the authorities, and eleven of the town's people, in retaliation for the murder of two of the constitutional party there. They then effected a safe retreat. These disorders produced a proclamation from the superintendent general of police, in which that minister used the following language :—

"The treason and the apostacy of the suspected are incorrigible. With their extermination alone can the public tranquillity be secured. But what a difficult undertaking ! Secured in their masonic caverns, walled in their towers, hidden in their secret cabins, who can combat them ? But let all our

works shew, that this is really the object towards which our exertions are directed ; that zeal for religion and the king devour our heart ; that after our idolized sovereign and his royal family, nothing is more dear to us, nothing so much deserves our consideration, as those who, urged by a loyalty without limits, have voluntarily devoted themselves to defend our altars, our throne, and our property ; and I am certain, that all the good will assist us in the discovery and persecution of this race of iniquity, who can live only between irreligion and anarchy."

Indeed, for any thing approaching to order, which the country enjoyed, it was indebted to the presence of the French army, who were not less useful to Ferdinand, in supporting his throne, than to his opponents, in saving them from the mad fury of the Royalists. The presence of the army of Occupation had been prolonged by three successive treaties. The first, dated February 9, 1824, stipulated that 45,000 French troops should remain in Spain till the 1st of July of the same year, and garrison Cadiz, Burgos, Badajos, Corunna, Santona, Bilboa, St. Sebastian, Vittoria, Tolosa, Pamplona, Figueras, Gerona, Hostalrich, Barcelona, the Seo d'Urgel, and Lerida ; that these troops should receive their ordinary pay from France, but that Spain would make up the difference between their peace establishment and their pay on active service ; and that, at the end of the term, a new convention for a further occupation might be made. The second convention prolonged that term from July 1, 1824, to Jan. 1, 1825, and added to the fortresses to be garrisoned by French troops, those of Sara-

gossa and Cardona. The third convention concluded in the beginning of December, reduced the number of French troops to 22,000, which were to be stationed in the following manner:— In Cadiz, 10,000 men; Barcelona, 6,000; Figueras, 1,500; Seo d'Urgel, 1,000; St. Sebastian, 1,500; and the remainder in Jaca and Pampeluna. Besides these troops, a brigade of two Swiss regiments was to remain at Madrid, or wherever else his majesty might be, to do service near his person. No period was fixed for the duration of this occupation.

The line of the Ebro began to be evacuated in the month of December; and, by the 1st of January, nearly all the French troops, except the 22,000 who were to remain in Spain, had crossed the frontier on their return home.

During the period of the occupation, many incidents had shown the existence of a strong animosity, on the part of the people, towards the auxiliary troops. Municipalities had openly refused to supply the necessary rations; and many quarrels between the French troops and the Spanish populace and soldiery took place. In every instance, the blame seems to have lain entirely with the Spaniards. The French appear to have behaved with much forbearance; and their officers, with great prudence.

The only effort against Ferdinand and the French, which assumed the aspect of serious resistance, was made by a body of Constitutionalists, who had taken

refuge in Gibraltar. On the 3rd of August, they sallied out under the command of Valdez, and succeeded in obtaining possession of the fortress of Tarifa. In the attack, only two of their party were wounded; so that the surprise must have been favoured by secret communication with the garrison. They were immediately attacked by the Royalist Spaniards, and the French, whom, however, they repulsed on the 6th and 9th of August with some loss. They now circulated proclamations, in which they called upon their countrymen to unite in making war upon the French and the tyrants. Great excitement was produced throughout Andalusia, Valencia, and Malaga; and at Ximenes, one Lopez Herrera began to organize a regular band, in order to co-operate with Valdez. In the mean time, Latour, the French commandant in Cadiz, dispatched the count d' Astorg with a battalion of infantry, and a squadron of cavalry, to reinforce general O'Donnell. Those officers took the fortress of Tarifa by storm on the 19th of August; and the Constitutionalists, who sought refuge in the adjacent island, were attacked and dispersed next morning at day break. Many of them escaped to the African coast; but upwards of 150 were taken prisoners. Of these O'Donnell caused six-and-thirty to be shot on the 23rd and 24th of August; the remainder of the prisoners he reserved for a more formal trial.

C H A P. XIII.

PORTUGAL—Moderation of the Administration—Conspiracy of Prince Miguel and the Queen—Numerous Arrests by Order of the Prince—Proclamations of the Prince—His Letter to the King—Interference of the Foreign Ministers—Continuance of the Disturbances—Remonstrance of the Ambassadors—The King goes on board the Windsor Castle—Restoration of Order—Decree restoring the Ancient Constitution of Portugal—Extraordinary heat at Lisbon—BRAZIL—Relations between Portugal and Brazil—Constitution adopted in Brazil—Proceedings in consequence of the Attack threatened by the Portuguese—Insurrection in Pernambuco—Paraiba—Maranhã—Monte Video.

THE destruction of the constitutional system in Portugal, was not followed by that practical and systematic oppression, which Ferdinand exhibited in Spain. Individuals were dismissed from employments: some were arrested; some deemed it prudent to quit the country; but John VI. and his ministers were men of moderation, and followed a mild course of administration. In March, Oliveira, the minister of the Interior, and Marinho, the minister of Justice, were removed from those posts, and both offices were conferred on Oliveira Leite, who had before filled the office of Desembargador do Pazo. The two deposed ministers retired, each with a pension of 1,600 milreas. They had been considered the promoters and authors of such arbitrary measures as had been resorted to since the restoration of the monarchical government; and it was believed, that their removal would be followed by a more popular mode of government.

There was, however, a party in the kingdom, who thought that

the king was too mild in his administration; and that a much bolder path ought to be pursued. At the head of this faction were the queen and prince Miguel: and as the latter had the command of the army, they possessed every facility for transferring the regal power into their own hands. This facility encouraged them to adopt measures, which would scarcely have been ventured upon, if they had not made up their minds to depose the reigning sovereign, in order to make way for prince Miguel. On the night of the 29th of April, and on the morning of the 30th, between two hundred and three hundred persons were arrested in Lisbon, including many military officers, and nearly all the persons who held high official situations. Among these were the marquis of Palmella, the marquis of Valenza, the marquis of Fronteira, count Parate, count Villafior, viscount Santa Martha, brigadier Fellis Jordao, colonel Miguel Vaz Perito Guedes. The Intendant of Police fled, but was subsequently apprehended; count Povoas, the minister

of finance, was arrested in his house, but was subsequently released: the marquis of Palmella was arrested as he returned from a ball, given by the British minister. Count Subsera would have shared the same fate, had he not sought safety, first, in the hotel of the French ambassador, and afterwards on board the Lively frigate.

At break of day, the public surprise was excited by a report, that, in the night, an attempt had been made to assassinate the king; that many persons were implicated in the plot formed for that purpose; and that Pamplona, count de Parate, count Villafior, and other distinguished persons who enjoyed the royal confidence, had been apprehended as conspirators. Early in the morning the Infant don Miguel, however, called a council of war; he despatched patrols to different parts of the city to apprehend suspected persons, and appointed a new minister of Police, who paraded the streets, followed by two gendarmes, and barred all approach to the royal palace, except to such persons as were provided with a passport from the prince.

In the mean time, about 2,000 of the regular troops had been assembled on the Rocio, where, in pursuance of orders to that effect, they were joined by great numbers of the militia. Prince Miguel appeared at their head, amidst shouts of applause; and addressed to them a proclamation, in which he professed to explain his intentions.

"Soldiers," said he, "If the day of the 27th of May, 1823, broke upon us with a memorable lustre, the day of the 30th of April, 1824, will be no less memorable. Both of them will occupy a distinguished place in the pages of Lusitanian history. In the former, I left the

capital to overthrow a disorganising faction, preserving the throne of our exalted king, the royal family, and the whole nation, giving besides an example of virtuous attachment to the sacred religion we profess, the true support of royalty and justice: in the present, I shall accomplish the triumph of the great work which was then begun, giving it a secure establishment, and exterminating at once the pestilential sect of freemasons, which, in the silence of its treason, projected the destruction and total extinction of the reigning house of Braganza. Soldiers! it was for this reason I called you to arms, fully convinced of the firmness of your character, of your loyalty, and of your decided love for the cause of the king. Soldiers, be worthy of me; and Don Miguel, your commander-in-chief, will be worthy of you. Long live our lord the king! Long live the Roman Catholic religion! Long live her most faithful majesty! Long live the royal family! Long live the brave Portuguese army! Long live the nation! Die all infamous freemasons."

Another proclamation, still more full of nonsense, bombast, treason, and anarchy, was addressed to the Portuguese nation:—

"Our exalted king and lord, Don John VI.," said he, in the document, "surrounded with the factious, has not enjoyed free-will; on the contrary, he has been kept in perpetual oppression—and, by those men, who, attending to their own interests, have forgotten those of the nation, and produced a violent re-action, which might have ended in the destruction of the house of Braganza: they thus lorded it over the kingdom, converting themselves into arbiters of

the will of the Portuguese. This has animated me with new force to destroy this most perfidious cabal, which has been supported by the authorities employed to repress it. You see around you the freedom which the masonic clubs enjoy, how they treat of the destiny of the king, the royal family, and the nation, while no measures are taken to abate the spreading fire. You see that the laws are not duly enacted; that the administration of justice is in the last stage of decay; that the criminal commission, established to punish the enemies of royalty, of the altar, and of the nation, have left those enemies unpunished, and that the finances are in the last state of exhaustion, the monopoly of royal contracts being increased. You see, moreover, commerce in anguish, agriculture neglected, for want of means in the overburthened and impoverished cultivator; you see arts and manufactures without activity; and finally, the loss of the precious possession of Brazil, with the absolute abandonment of the means necessary for its restoration. In the midst of this terrible situation, what remains for us, O Portuguese? Either to perish in the glorious struggle in which we are engaged, or to cut up by the roots the evils which oppose us, destroying at once the infernal race of freemasons, before they destroy us."

At the same time, the following letter was sent by the prince to the king:—

"Sir, my king, august father, and lord,—Shuddering with horror at the most perfidious treason, plotted by terrible masonic associations, which, in conjunction with those of Spain, overthrew the royal house of Braganza, reducing

to ashes the finest country of the world, I have resolved (after hearing the sincere and faithful wishes of all good Portuguese) to call to arms the brave and immortal Portuguese army, to secure by its means the triumph of the great work begun on the immortal 27th of May, 1823, which, by an unexpected fatality, has not had an issue corresponding with public expectation. Your majesty, whose sublime virtues exceed the thoughts of men, constituting the best of kings who have reigned on earth, cannot but approve of my heroic resolution, as it has for its object to preserve your majesty from the fangs of the infamous persons who surround you, and who have conducted you to the brink of a precipice; and by preserving your majesty from so imminent a danger, preserve likewise the royal family and the nation.

"The proclamation, which I have the honour of transmitting to your majesty, will prevent any false charge, which, either at the present moment or hereafter, the evil-disposed might endeavour to fix upon me; and I implore your majesty to cast upon it your paternal eye, that you may recognise the pure truths which it contains, as the only means of doing justice to a son, who, to save his august father, his king and lord, and to preserve uninjured the primitive rights of royalty, did not hesitate to expose his breast to the hazards of fortune; but in the firm certainty that a Portuguese prince, when he takes the field in so glorious an enterprise, must not sheath his sword till he brings to a conclusion a contest infinitely injurious to those who, like your majesty, are born to reign, or before he rescues you from the

chains which freemasonry has prepared. May it please your majesty to approve of my noble and royal proceeding, making it appear to the nation that you sanction it: deigning to grant me ample leave for proceeding with it: thus removing every obstacle to the great undertaking in which I am engaged. Anxious, and more than impatient, I wait, expecting the royal resolution of your majesty, at the head of the army, surrounded with good Portuguese, true friends of your majesty, who entertain equal hopes with myself, and confide in the sublime virtues of your majesty, for the approval of my determination. Invoking your majesty to remember, that there is no time to lose, and that expedition was never more necessary; may the omnipotent God prosper the life of your majesty during a long course of years!

(Signed) "MIGUEL.

"Palace of Bemposta,
April 30, 1824."

The king knew nothing of these proceedings, until he found himself on the same morning a prisoner in the palace of Bemposta. The queen, leaving her residence of Queluz, had joined him there at an early hour, in order that the prince might have the sanction of her presence, and the support of her adherents.

The whole town was now in confusion; and the foreign ministers, at once surprised and alarmed, resolved to concur in resisting so extraordinary a revolution. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 30th, the whole of the diplomatic corps assembled at the house of the Nuncio, whence they proceeded in a body to Bemposta, and insisted on seeing the king. This was at first refused, by an order from his

royal highness; however, after a short time had elapsed, they were admitted. They found the king in a most distressing state of mind, altogether ignorant of what had been going on. The attendance of the prince was requested, and, on his arrival, the foreign ministers laid before him a full exposure of the views of the queen's party. Various trivial excuses were made by his royal highness, for the harshness of his proceedings. He declared, that a conspiracy against his life and that of the king had been discovered; that he had taken measures to defeat it; and that, if the ambassadors had been detained for an instant at the entrance, it was because he feared that along with them some malevolent persons might obtain access to the king. These statements, however, had no weight with the ambassadors, who insisted that an order to disperse should be sent, in the king's name, to the troops. This was at length complied with; but it was two o'clock in the afternoon, before the soldiers were marched from the Roscio. The ambassadors did not leave the palace till the evening, and on the following day they repeated their visit. The marquis Palmella was restored to liberty.

But though the interference of the diplomatic body had checked the precipitate measures of the prince, he seemed not to have abandoned his nefarious projects. On the 30th of April, and the two following days, Lisbon was illuminated, in honour of his supposed success. On the 1st of May, he issued an order of the day, in which he expressed to the troops how much he was satisfied with the promptitude with which the corps of the garrison of Lis-

bon assembled on the preceding day, and with the fidelity and enthusiasm which they manifested to maintain the sovereign rights of the king. He further ordered it to be made known to the army, that some of those individuals were arrested who were plotting against the sovereignty of his majesty, and that he had been most highly gratified by the notice which his majesty had been pleased to send him by his master of the horse and chamberlain, the marquis de Loule, approving all that his highness had done for the good of the nation.

On the 3rd of May, a decree was issued in the name of the king, which purported to give the sanction of the royal authority to the late illegal proceedings.

“The Infant Don Miguel,” said that decree, “my much-beloved and dear son, commander-in-chief of my royal army, having obtained vehement presumptions that a fatal conspiracy was carrying on in secret clubs against him, the queen, and my royal person, which placed him under the absolute necessity of having recourse to arms; and the danger of the crisis not allowing him first to obtain from my sovereign authority the necessary resolutions and orders to prevent evils of a higher degree, which, by their enormity and detestableness, would not only have shaken, but destroyed, at this juncture, the political edifice of the monarchy; and I having learned from arguments which he alleged in my royal presence, the motives that induced him to prevent, by means of the armed force, such absurd and execrable attempts, I think fit, and it is my pleasure, that the corregidores and judges in criminal causes, in the quarters of this city and capital of Lisbon, and

all other magistrates of the white rod (*vara branca*) in the provinces of my kingdoms of Portugal and Algarve, where there are criminals arrested, accused of these infamous and pernicious crimes, shall proceed, without delay, against them, by summary and verbal processes, without any determined number of witnesses, interrogating them judicially, and remitting the documents of the proceedings to the courts of Judicature of their respective districts, with the sentence (*pronuncia*) of the criminal, that the punishment may follow the crime without the inconveniences of protracted imprisonment. I further order, that the chancellor of the Casa da Supplicação shall appoint a commission, in the same tribunal, composed of six of the judges, one of whom is to act as reporter, in order to inquire briefly and summarily into crimes of this description, and also to nominate judges for the confiscations, &c. The same is to be done by the president of the tribunal of Oporto on the causes in that district. And I am further pleased, in consequence of the very respectful supplication which the said Infant, my much-beloved and dear son, made in my royal presence, to excuse him for the acts beyond the limits of his jurisdiction which he did without my royal authority, and I do hereby excuse him accordingly.”

Still the arrests continued: and by the 5th of May, the gaols were so crowded, that many of those who had been immured in them were sent off to Peniche, in order to make room for the new prisoners who were arriving every hour. On the 5th of May, the English merchants resident in Lisbon drew up a representation to sir Edward Thornton, our ambassador to the

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court of Lisbon, of the mischiefs to which they were exposed by the late proceedings. "Seeing," said they, "the extraordinary occurrences of the last few days, during which persons connected with them by the relations of commerce or partnership had been suddenly torn from their families and business, and thrown into prison in the most unusual, and illegal manner, exciting the most alarming apprehensions for the security of our persons and the property which we confided to them, we hasten to apply to your excellency, to claim that protection which you may afford us, as representative of our august sovereign."

This representation sir Edward Thornton transmitted, on the 6th, to Palmella, who, in name at least, was secretary for foreign affairs; and accompanied it with a letter from himself, in which he stated his own uneasiness at the view of proceedings, which, though acknowledged to be irregular and illegal, were carried on in such a manner and to such an extent, against every class of peaceful subjects, that, if they did not directly comprehend the persons and properties of the subjects of his Britannic majesty, they attacked indirectly their principal interests, and threatened by their continuance to put an end to all commercial relations between them and the subjects of his most faithful majesty. He concluded with expressing his ardent wish, that his majesty might be pleased to give the most positive orders for putting an end to those illegal arrests, and for the restoration of that regular and legal administration, which had for so many years happily conciliated the interests of the subjects of his majesty with those of Great Britain.

M. Hyde de Neuville, the French ambassador, presented a similar remonstrance.

Thus supported by the representatives of the monarchs in alliance with him, the king, on the 9th of May, drew up a decree, dated from the palace of Bemposta, by which Don Miguel was removed from the command of the army; and on the same day, by the advice and at the earnest recommendation of the whole of the foreign diplomatic body, his majesty repaired on board the English ship of war the Windsor Castle, then lying in the Tagus, where he was received with the honours suitable to his rank, and where he established for a time his seat of government. Thence a notification of the dismissal of the prince from the command of the army was sent to the chief of the garrison of Lisbon; an order was issued to the intendant of Police, for the liberation of all persons who were detained under the late illegal arrests; and a proclamation was addressed to the nation, condemning what had been done since the 30th of April [See Public Documents, p. 115*]. Don Miguel, too, was ordered to come on board immediately.* The prince

* The following was the letter of the king to his son.

"Infant Don Miguel,—My dear and well-beloved son, I, your king, greet you as one whom he most highly loves and esteems.

"Having thought it necessary to the tranquillity of the capital, and the welfare of the kingdom, that you should come in person to receive my sovereign orders, I order that as soon as you receive these presents, you repair immediately, without delay, and without excuse, on board the ship where I am; and I renew to you on this occasion the assurance that I pardon you all the excesses of jurisdiction which an indiscreet zeal has led you to commit. This I

obeyed: and a long interview took place between him and his father, in which the son professed to acknowledge his recent errors, and

communicate to you that you may execute it conformably to your duty.

"On board the Windsor Castle, May 2, 1824."

After the interview, the following correspondence took place between the king and the prince:

Letter of the Infant Don Miguel.

"To love and to serve your majesty has been, ever since I had knowledge of myself, the principal obligation of my life, and the only object of my ambition. If, on former occasions, I have been enabled to give undoubted proofs of my fidelity, the paternal heart of your majesty will now accept them as a sufficient excuse for the involuntary errors I have been led to commit by the want of experience and reflection natural to youth.

"Fearing that my presence in Portugal may afford pretexts to ill-designing persons to renew the inquietudes and intrigues wholly foreign to the pure sentiments which I can with truth declare to be mine, I request your majesty will deign to permit me to travel for some time in Europe. I request further, that your majesty will receive my assurances, that I will unceasingly address the most fervent prayers to Heaven, that your reign may be tranquil and prosperous, being ready to shed my blood in attestation of my fidelity."

The King's reply.

"Infant Don Miguel, my well-beloved son,—I, the king, address you as one whom I dearly regard and cherish. In reply to the letter you have written to me this day, I have only one thing to tell you, which is, that there is no feeling of my heart towards you which has not its source in my paternal attachment. Under this influence, I forget your involuntary errors, to remember only the important service rendered by you last year to the throne and the nation.

"I grant you the permission you ask, to travel for some time in Europe, well persuaded that your conduct will be such as to merit my approbation.

"Given on board the Windsor Castle, in the Tagus, the 12th May.

"THE KING."

to explain in what manner he had been led astray from his duty. He further requested permission to travel for some time in Europe; and on the 12th, went on board a vessel in the Tagus, for the purpose of proceeding to France. He set sail on the 14th. An order was also issued by the king, from on board the Windsor Castle, prohibiting the queen from again appearing at court, and directing her to remain at one of the royal palaces, under surveillance.

As the 13th was the anniversary of his majesty's birth-day, it was expected that he would have returned to his capital, in order to celebrate it. He remained, however, on board the Windsor Castle, where he held his levee, and received the compliments of his court, of the diplomatic body, and of his subjects. On the 15th, he quitted the Windsor Castle, and re-entered Lisbon; having been most liberal in conferring titles on the ambassadors, whose interference had been so useful to him, and in distributing distinctions and presents among the officers and crews of the ship in which he had taken refuge, and of the other vessels of war in the Tagus.*

Strict investigation was ordered to be instituted into the machinations which led to these disturbances: and, by a decree of the 24th of August, a commission was

* Of the honours thus conferred, the following were the first four:

To baron Hyde de Neuville, the title of conde da Bemposta.

To the duke of Villahermosa, the title of conde da Mouta.

To sir Edward Thornton, the title of conde de Casilhas, and a domain of the Crown for three lives.

To the archbishop of Nausianzo, the grand cross of the Order of Nossa Senhora da Conceição de Villa Viçosa.

created, consisting of a president and nine members, who were to determine what individuals were guilty, and what punishment should be inflicted on them, "observing," says the decree, "only the limits of the natural law, without attention to civil forms."

The assassination of the marquis de Loule, chamberlain of the king, shortly before this conspiracy broke out, and under circumstances of much mystery, was supposed to be connected with the events of the 30th of April.

The labours of the junta, appointed on the 18th of June 1823 to draw up a plan of a fundamental law of a constitution for the kingdom, were terminated in the present year, not by the production of any scheme of government, but by the promulgation of a royal decree; in which his majesty represented, that the junta had stated to him, that their duty could be nothing else than to propose to him, that he should be pleased to declare in vigour the ancient Portuguese Cortes, composed of the three estates of the kingdom—the clergy, the nobility, and the people, which had not been convoked for more than a century; "that," continued his majesty, "they might be convoked and might assemble when I thought fit, conformably to the ancient practice, privileges, and usages of the nation, in order that, answering to the various objects for which I should order them to be opened, they might place before my royal presence, in the manner practised in all the preceding Cortes, the deliberations (*Capitulos e Consultas*) on the public wants, the public good of my subjects, the care of their rights and privileges, the administration of jus-

tice, the remedy of public or private grievances, the prosperity and welfare of the monarchy. Therefore," added he, "seeing that the ancient Portuguese constitution contains all the elements necessary for the preservation of our holy religion, of the majesty of the throne, and the security of the individual rights of all my subjects, and of good order in the administration of justice; that it is confirmed by the spontaneous oath which I and all my august predecessors took on our elevation to the throne; and that, finally, it is desired by the great majority of the Portuguese, and is consequently the only one that can fulfil my royal promise; with the advice of my council of state, I have resolved to declare in full vigour, the ancient political constitution of Portugal." Such was the termination of the dreams of political amelioration in Lisbon.

It is not unworthy of notice, that on the 18th, 19th, and 20th, of July, there were experienced in the neighbourhood of Lisbon, violent heats, which did extensive injury to the trees and shrubs, to the crops, and especially to vineyards in elevated situations, and exposed towards the north east. On the 17th and 18th, at two o'clock, Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the open air and the shade, varied from 92 deg. to 96 deg.; and from 79 deg. to 83 deg. at midnight. In the morning of the 19th, a slight earthquake was felt; on that day the thermometer, exposed to a hot wind from the north-east, rose to 105 deg.; and even at midnight, it stood at 91 deg., in the open air; but sheltered from the north-east, it did not rise, on the 19th, to above 100 deg. On the morning of the 20th it fell to 83 deg., rose at 2 a. m. to 103 deg., and at

mid-night was again at 83 deg. On the 21st and 22nd a sea breeze from the south-west cooled the air; so that the thermometer was only at 81 deg., and 76 deg. in the hot hours, and fell at midnight to 73 deg. and 68 deg. The heat proved fatal to many animals, as well as to many persons who were working in the fields.

Portugal still affected to consider Brazil as part of her dominions; but, far from being able to make any effort for the reduction of that alleged dependency, she had scarcely any direct communication with it, and derived her knowledge of the events which took place in it, chiefly from the English journals. The news of the violent dissolution of the congress by Don Pedro, excited, in the beginning of the year, great joy among the Portuguese, who regarded that proceeding as the first step to the complete recognition of the supremacy of the mother country. But the measures taken by Don Pedro for the establishment of a new constitution soon dispelled those illusions; and the cabinet of Lisbon had no means of help beyond fruitless regrets and unavailing remonstrances. Orders were issued to all the diplomatic agents of Portugal at foreign courts, to announce, that his faithful majesty would not recognize any loan contracted by the actual government of Rio de Janeiro; and further, that in case there should arrive in any of the ports of the countries where they resided, any vessel bearing the Brazilian flag, to make application immediately to the competent authorities, in order that such flag might not be allowed; and to protest formally, if their application were not attended to. They were also instructed to claim all ships of war

bearing that flag, and to insist that they should be delivered up, as belonging to his faithful majesty. It is needless to add, that these instructions were a mere dead letter: for the course of events in Brazil satisfied the whole of Europe more and more every day, that there was no chance of that region returning again under the dominion of Portugal.

The constitution, which Don Pedro had promulgated, towards the end of the preceding year having been approved of by the municipality of the capital and by the authorities in the midst of the provinces, particularly those towards the south, it was established without further delay, and without submitting it to the discussion of a convention or constituent assembly. On the 25th of March, the emperor and empress swore, with great solemnity, to observe this new constitution. The oath taken by the emperor was in the following form:—

“I swear to maintain the Catholic Apostolic Roman religion, the integrity and indivisibility of the empire, to observe, and cause to be observed, as the political constitution of the Brazilian nation, the project of a constitution which I offered, and which the nation accepted, and requested that it might be immediately sworn to as the constitution of the empire: I swear to observe, and cause to be observed, all the laws of the empire, and to promote the general welfare of Brazil to the utmost of my power.”

The oath of the empress was in these words:—

“I swear on the Holy Gospel, to obey and to be faithful to the political constitution of the Brazilian nation, to all its laws, and to the constitutional emperor, the

perpetual defender of Brazil, Pedro I."

At Bahia, the oath of fidelity to the constitution was taken by the authorities of the 31st of May.

On the 3rd of April, an imperial decree was issued, which ordained that "henceforward the judges, of all classes, should state, in the sentences passed by them, the grounds on which they were founded, that the parties, knowing the reasons of the sentence, might either be satisfied, or be enabled to find grounds for the appeal which they were entitled to."

At the very beginning of the year, a misunderstanding existed between the court and lord Cochrane, with respect to the appropriation of the proceeds of the many prizes which had been taken by the ships under his command. The differences, however, were amicably adjusted; and his lordship remained at the head of the Brazilian fleet. To encourage foreign mariners to enter into the service of Brazil, it was decreed, on the 11th of June, that all foreigners, who should enlist as seamen in the service of the national and imperial navy, and continue in it till the acknowledgment of the independence of the empire, should receive, besides their stipulated pay, an additional half of the same, under the title of 'Gratification,' which should immediately be begun to be paid them at that epoch.

The readiness of the government to conciliate lord Cochrane, arose, in no small degree, from the apprehensions excited by some demonstrations at Lisbon of making preparations for an expedition against Rio de Janeiro. It is not likely, that any such purpose was seriously entertained by the Portuguese cabinet: but the mere rumour of the

intention spread an alarm through Brazil, which was augmented by the presence of a considerable French naval force in those seas. Preparations were made for a most vigorous defence. The army was increased by every possible means, even the most arbitrary; the troops were brought from the remote provinces to the vicinity of the capital; their discipline was improved, and their spirit roused by public trainings and reviews: and proclamations were circulated through the country, framed with a view to exasperate the people against Portugal.

"It is long," said the minister in one of these proclamations, "since we have heard reports of military expeditions from Portugal against this empire; and though the knowledge of our just rights, and the equity and wisdom which we presumed were still to be found in the councils of his most faithful majesty, gave to those reports the character of improbability, I have always quietly, and without ostentation, taken care to adopt such measures as were suited to the existing situation of the empire, for the purpose of repelling any attack which might be made on this capital, or on the other provinces. Now, however, since Portugal has thrown off the mask, and the last Lisbon Gazettes plainly speak of an expedition against Brazil being soon to sail from the port of that capital, it becomes my duty, as your emperor and perpetual defender, thus publicly to call your attention to this important object.

"What would they wish us—those infatuated ministers, who urge his most faithful majesty to take so violent a course? Would they re-colonize us? What insanity! Would they give the law to us, offer-

ing us, with lighted matches and fixed bayonets, a nominal independence, founded on artfully organized bases? Gross error; miserable policy. Would they tear me from amongst you, and have me to leave you abandoned to all the horrors of anarchy? That is what they never shall accomplish.

“To arms, Brazilians!—*Independence or Death* is our motto. Your emperor and perpetual defender, who, as you know, abhors and despises the ease and pleasures of the throne, is about to take the field, to unsheath the sword, and once more to swear that he is ready to die with it in his hand amidst the brave Brazilian legions. Assist him, hasten to him, rally around him, and victory will be certain. He regrets that he cannot multiply himself so as to be present at every point which may be attacked, and to participate with you in every danger and in every glory; but he has full confidence in your valour and patriotism.

“Courage, Brazilians!—Prevent as far as possible, the enemy from setting foot on your territory. If that cannot be done, abandon to him your desert cities and towns. Retire to the interior, entrench yourselves there, cut him off from all communication, and be assured that, left to depend upon feeble, uncertain, tardy re-inforcements from distant Portugal, he will be reduced to a state of the greatest wretchedness, while our squadrons, recruited and strong, will fly to your succour at the proper moment, and complete his disgraceful expulsion—a fate you have already seen him experience at Bahia and Mont Video. Numerous cruisers are about to traverse the seas, to give the last blow to the expiring commerce of Portugal; and thus to

teach that deluded government to respect our right to independence, the path to which has been opened to us by the ambition and tyranny of our enemy.”

These preparations proved to be wholly unnecessary: for such was Portugal's sense of her own weakness, and the influence of the representations of the British cabinet, that, far from sending a hostile armament across the Atlantic, there was reason to believe, towards the end of the year, that she was not unwilling to recognize the independence of Brazil.

In the northern provinces of Brazil, there was a strong party, who, professing republican principles, were adverse to the Imperial government. This faction obtained the ascendancy at Pernambuco, and raised Manoel de Carvalho Paes d'Andrade to the office of president. For some time, their troops had the command of the interior of the province as well as of Pernambuco itself. But Carvalho, being defeated in the interior, was obliged, towards the beginning of August, to shut himself up in Pernambuco, which, with a garrison consisting chiefly of black militia, he proposed to defend obstinately. The place was invested on the land side by general Lima, while lord Cochrane blockaded the port. His lordship offered the insurgents very liberal terms of surrender. These being rejected, the place was bombarded, and the republicans were driven into that part of the town known by the name of Recife.

On the 11th of September, the head-quarters of general Lima being then four leagues from the city, Carvalho proceeded with 300 men to reinforce the detachment stationed to impede the enemy's

progress on the banks of the river Jaboutao, about a league from their head-quarters. After advancing nearly two leagues, he met a party of that detachment, who stated that they had been attacked and dispersed. It was consequently found necessary to fall back, and endeavour, if possible, to get into the city before the enemy's troops. This, however, proved impracticable; for they were already in possession of part of it, when Carvalho reached the bridge of Tocolombo. A brisk fire being maintained, and rendering it impossible for him to enter the town by the land side, he ordered the troops who were with him to go round and join the main body of the army in attacking the enemy from the north side, while he himself, being anxious to get into the town to direct the defence made by the militia, the only force left in it, embarked in a jaganda, in order to enter from the sea-side. On coming off the port, the *jangadeiros*, from apprehension of the imperial troops, who kept up a constant fire, positively refused to enter. In this difficulty, he was forced to take refuge on board his Britannic majesty's ship *Tweed*, where he was hospitably received. On the 14th of September, being still on board the *Tweed*, he offered to surrender the town and province, on condition that no person should be prosecuted for his political opinions, and every one should be at liberty to remain, or quit the country except the president: that the military officers should be secured their pay due to them, whether they continued or not in the imperial service: and that the president should be provided with a passage from Brazil. This proposal was rejected.

In the mean time, two of lord Cochrane's ships succeeded in gaining such a position as enabled them to maintain a heavy cannonade against the forts during two days.

On the next day, a party of seamen and marines stormed the Recife and the forts, and admitted the imperial troops. — Carvalho sought refuge in England.

In other quarters, the opponents of the emperor were equally unsuccessful. At Paraiba, the governor Felipe Neri, wishing to resign his office, fixed upon Manoel Joaquim da Cunha, a dependent of Carvalho, as his successor; the people, however, resisted this appointment: Neri fled, and was followed by all the principal enemies of the Imperial government. Colonel Seixis, a steady adherent of Don Pedro's, then assumed the administration.

At Maranham, the people had claimed the right of choosing their own governor; but Don Pedro, without asking their approbation, appointed a gentleman of the name of Bruce to be president. Troops were embodied to resist his authority, and in the month of July, marched against Maranham. Whilst one division of these country forces blockaded the city on the land side, another division succeeded in getting possession of a small island, on which they erected a battery, composed of a few guns. From these guns they opened a fire upon the town, directing their attack principally against a battery of the besieged, which returned the fire. The city sustained some damage from this partial cannonade, and several lives were lost on both sides: when an accident relieved the city from this annoyance. The country troops were wholly without discipline, and often in a state

of intoxication. One of them, having got drunk, fired with a torch some loose powder, which produced an explosion of nearly the whole of their ammunition. Several of the men were dreadfully scorched, and the whole precipitately quitted the islet, and re-crossed to the main land. After several lives had been lost on both sides in this useless contest, the country forces retired from the city, resolved, as they could not prevail by force, to try to starve the governor and his party into a surrender, by cutting off the supplies both of food and produce. The governor, on his part, fortified the city as well as he could, and prepared to defend it to the last. The success of the Imperialists in other quarters soon released him from all apprehensions.

Bahia was the scene of an atrocious outrage. On the morning of the 25th of October the governor Felisberto Gomez Caldeiro was murdered in his own house by a battalion of blacks and Mulattoes. They were actuated by resentment, on account of the removal of José Antonio da Silva Castro from the command of the battalion, and disavowed any intention of disturbing the public tranquillity.

On the 2nd of March, general Lecor re-occupied Monte Video, making his entry into it, attended by his staff, and a deputation of the municipality. Women, negroes, and children, were the only spectators of the procession: by the population at large the event was regarded as a humiliation and a misfortune.

CHAP. XIV.

ITALY—Punishment of the supposed Chiefs of the Carbonari—Fiscal Regulations—Deaths of the Ex-King of Sardinia, and of the Grand Duke of Tuscany—Death of Cardinal Consalvi—Intolerance of the Pope—Improvement in the Administration of Justice in the Papal Dominion of Corsica—Death of Sir Thomas Mailland—Relations between the Ionian Islands and the Greeks—Dissensions among the Greeks—Loan for the Greeks—Capture of Ipsara by the Turks—Recapture of Ipsara—Naval Disaster of the Turks—Successes of the Greeks on Land—Naval Engagements—Dispute between the Ionian Government and the Greeks: Negotiations: the Greeks read their offensive Proclamation—Military Operations—Successes over the Turkish and Egyptian Fleet—War between Algiers and Great Britain—Submission of the Algerines.

TWO years had elapsed, since count Frederick Gonfalonieri, Pallavicini, and many other Italians of high rank had been imprisoned by the Austrian authorities, on a charge of being leaders in the supposed conspiracy of the Carbonari; and, during that period, nothing with respect to their fate was known. At length, in January 1824, it was announced to the world, that Gonfalonieri, and seven others, who were in custody, were condemned to death as guilty of high treason, and that several more, who had found safety in flight, were condemned, as contumacious, to the same doom. The proceedings were in secret, before a special commission of Austrian judges; so that there are no means of knowing the nature of the facts proved, nor the quality of the evidence. But the alleged criminal acts do not appear to have been such as the accused were ashamed of. "Gonfalonieri," said the Austrian demi-official account of the

proceedings, "far from manifesting the smallest repentance in the whole course of the proceedings, constantly displayed the most invincible obstinacy in his crime, of which he made a complete confession with a sort of boasting."

An imperial decree, which accompanied the promulgation of the sentence, commuted it in favour of those who were in custody, to imprisonment of the severest character (*carcere duro*) in the fortress of Spielberg, in Moravia. There these unfortunate men were doomed to pass the remainder of their lives, clothed in prison dresses of the coarsest cloth, sleeping upon the ground, with the blackest bread and water for their daily food, and excluded from all intercourse with each other, or with any friend or relation. Their sentence was to be read to them once every year; and, at each sad anniversary, they were to be severely beaten with sticks. The absent were executed in effigy;

Gonsalvi and the rest of the prisoners were exposed on a public scaffold, bound hand and foot in chains, with the executioner at their side; and in this situation, the Emperor's decree for sparing their lives was read to them.

The absurd system of the exclusion of many foreign commodities was enforced by new edicts. When the prohibitions that existed in the ancient Austrian provinces were extended to Lombardy, the ex-Venetian territory, and the Tyrol; it was nevertheless necessary to allow the circulation of those foreign commodities which had been introduced previously. It was now ordered, that, after the 31st of December 1824, whatever prohibited commodity should be found in circulation, in shops, magazines, or other places, destined for such articles, should be considered as contraband; and the holders should suffer confiscation of the same, or pay a fine of double the value, unless, in the mean time, the proprietors deposited the goods in the offices of the Custom-house, or disposed of them either by exportation beyond the monarchy, or by the sale of them in the interior to persons who had obtained the government permission.

Ordinances like these are mischievous, not merely by their impolicy, but by the opportunity which they furnish to public functionaries to enrich one man by the oppression of another.

Emmanuel Victor, the abdicated sovereign of Sardinia, died in the present year.

In June, the grand duke of Tuscany died, and was succeeded by his son Leopold II.

Cardinal Gonsalvi, who, during the whole of the pontificate of Pius VII, had exercised, as minister,

all the authority which the pope possessed, expired in January. The death of Pius had been the termination of his favourite's power; and from that time Gonsalvi lived in retirement. A few hours before his death, Leo XII sent him, at his request, his blessing by cardinal Castiglioni, one of Gonsalvi's friends. The dying cardinal received it with thanks. Castiglioni asked him, if there was any thing he wished to have communicated to the pope. Gonsalvi answered, "Dite che son tranquillo." These were the last words he uttered; he expired a few hours after without a groan. By his will, he gave many munificent bequests both to charitable and religious purposes and to individuals; the congregation *de Propaganda Fide* was made his residuary legatee.

Gonsalvi was, beyond question, one of the most remarkable men of his time. The quickness of his apprehension, the mingled dignity and affability of his manner, the promptitude with which he came to a conclusion, inspired all who approached him with reverence and esteem. The minuteness with which he descended into every branch of the administration, was almost incredible; and the purity of his life, and disinterestedness of his conduct were so far beyond the reach even of suspicion, that, surrounded as he was by members of the sacred college, at once envious of his elevation and afraid of his commanding talents, no one ever ventured to whisper any graver charge against him than that of a lofty and proud ambition.

In the beginning of the year, the pope was dangerously ill. His recovery was followed by the promulgation of an *Encyclic Letter*, or species of pastoral charge, ad-

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dressed to the patriarchs, primates, archbishops, and bishops of the Roman Catholic church.

"A sect," said his holiness in this letter, "arrogating to itself the false name of philosophy, has raised from their ashes the dispersed phalanxes of almost all errors. This sect, covered externally with the flattering appearances of piety and liberty, professes tolerantism (for thus they call it), or indifference, and extends it not only to civil affairs, of which we do not speak, but even to those of religion, teaching that God has given men an entire liberty, so that every one may, without danger to his salvation, embrace or adopt the sect or opinion which pleases him, according to his private judgment.

"God," continues his holiness, "who confounds the wisdom of the wise, seems to have given up the enemies of his church, and the detractors of supernatural revelation, to a reprobate sense, and to that mystery of iniquity which was written on the forehead of the shameless woman, of whom the apostle St. John speaketh; for what greater iniquity is there, than to see these proud men not only abandon the true religion, but to attempt to surprise the simple by sophisms of all sorts, by words and writings full of artifice? Let God arise, let him repress, let him confound, let him annihilate, this unbridled licentiousness of speaking, writing, and publishing writings!"

The observations of his holiness on Bible societies, spoke still more unequivocally the Head of that church, the very essence of which is to admit no variation of doctrine, but to remain the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever.

"You are not ignorant, my ve-

nerable brethren," says his holiness, "that a society, commonly called a Bible Society, is audaciously spreading through the earth, and that, in contempt of the traditions of the holy fathers, and against the celebrated decree of the council of Trent, it endeavours with all its powers, and by every means, to translate, or rather to corrupt the Holy Scriptures into the vulgar tongues of all nations; which gives just reason to fear, that in all other translations the same thing may happen which has happened with regard to those already known, namely, that 'we may there, find a bad interpretation, and, instead of the gospel of Christ, the gospel of men; or, what is worse, the gospel of the Devil.'

"Many of our predecessors have made laws to turn aside this scourge; and we also, venerable brethren, in the discharge of our apostolic duty, exhort you to remove your flocks with care and earnestness from this fatal pasture. Reprove, entreat, insist on all occasions, with all doctrine and patience, in order that the faithful, attaching themselves exactly to the rules of our congregation of the Index, may be persuaded, that, if they let 'the Holy Scriptures be indiscriminately translated into the vulgar tongues, there will result, in consequence of the rashness of men, more evil than good.'

"Such, venerable brethren, is the tendency of this society, which, besides, omits nothing for the accomplishment of its impious wishes; for it boasts not only of printing the translations, but of disseminating them by going through the towns; and even, to seduce the simple, sometimes it sells them, and sometimes, with a perfidious liberality, chooses to distribute them gratuitously."

His holiness deserves more praise for some measures which he took in order to improve the administration of justice. He began by forming a committee of Roman lawyers; their report was examined and approved by a committee of cardinals; and the improvements which were suggested, were finally sanctioned and promulgated by a decree of the pope, dated the 5th of October. The new code was comprised under three heads—“Reformation of the system of public administration;” “Reformation of the civil procedure;” “Reformation of the tariff of taxes in judicial proceedings.” The number of delegations was reduced; special judges were substituted for some of the tribunals of the first instance; the number of magistrates was lessened in some places; several insignificant tribunals were suppressed, and a tribunal of commerce was erected. A better composition of the councils was also provided for, by proportioning in them the number of persons belonging to the different orders of the states.

The endeavours of the French to establish an effective police in Corsica had been successful in diminishing considerably the number of malefactors, by whom that island was infested. There was still one obstacle to their entire destruction. If they were closely pursued, they got on board some vessel, which conveyed them, in a few days, to the coast of Sardinia; and there they waited for a favourable opportunity to return home and re-commence their robberies and crimes. This last resource was taken from them. At the requisition of count Lambroy, the prefect, made by virtue of existing conventions which had fallen

into oblivion, the Sardinian government agreed to give up all Corsican malefactors, who should take refuge in their dominions.

On the 17th of January, sir Thomas Maitland died suddenly at Malta, of apoplexy. He was an able and an honest governor: shrewd — indefatigable — systematic—not easily turned away from his objects, or his plans of attaining them—he had been a most effective governor of the Ionian Islands. But his very firmness and zeal in rooting out abuses, and in substituting the dominion of law and regular administration for the caprices and corruption of oligarchical tyranny, had excited against him a clamour, which the press of his own country, from ignorance, probably, more than from any malicious motive, had spread over all Europe.

The Ionian authorities having, on the 24th of January, made known, by formal notification, the death of their late governor, the colours of the fortress, and of all the vessels in the harbour of Corfu, were lowered half-way, and the batteries fired 65 minute guns, in correspondence with the age of the deceased. The senate subsequently issued a public notice, in which, after speaking in terms of eulogy of the late high commissioner, it was ordered—That all public business should be suspended for three days, in the offices of the government, the courts of justice, and before the magistrates; that all places of public amusements, shops, &c. should be closed for six days; that there should be a general mourning for one month; and that the funeral exequies should be celebrated for three successive days in all the churches of those islands.

The marquis of Hastings was appointed to the command of Malta: sir Frederick Adam succeeded to the government of the Ionian Islands.

Epirus, the Paloponnesus, and several islands of the Archipelago were still in a state of insurrection: and the president and senate of the United States of the Ionian Islands solemnly declared their neutrality, and their firm resolution not to take part in any manner in the contest. All Ionian subjects were duly warned not to allow themselves, either by land or sea, to act in favour of either of the belligerent parties. They likewise prohibited every foreigner, who should be secretly connected with the insurgents or the Turks, from residing in the Ionian islands.

Dissensions still existed among the Greeks: and each faction adopting its own plans and consulting its own interests, rendered ineffective the efforts of all. The people of the Peloponnesus were under the influence of civil and military oligarchies. Those of eastern and western Greece were chiefly under military captains. Of the islands, Hydra and Spessia were swayed by some rich oligarchs, supported by the rabble; while Ipsara was purely democratic. Mavrocordato was at the head of one party; Colocotroni, of a second; Ypsilanti, of a third. Among these factions there was no unanimity of council, and consequently no uniform plan of action. Divided among themselves, their success over their enemies was, for several months at the commencement of the year, doubtful; and their skirmishes were attended with no important results.

On the 23rd of April, the Turkish fleet sailed from the Darda-

nelles, and was accompanied for a considerable distance by the sultan, who presented to the capitan pacha 100 purses and several other valuable articles. Great hopes were entertained by the Porte of the success of the campaign that was approaching; and many Janissaries, in expectation of plunder, offered their services in the war. In the mean time nothing but dissension was heard of in the Morea. The senate summoned Colocotroni to surrender himself, and to deliver up the fortresses of Napoli di Romania and Tripolizza; but he positively refused. The troops that were besieging Patras were withdrawn, because they had quarrelled about the division of some booty which they had made; and the Turks were thus enabled to sail from Lepanto with 14 ships, and to blockade Missolonghi.

To give vigour to the exertions of the Greeks, a loan for 800,000*l.* had been brought forward and contracted for in London. Captain Trelawny, after having had communication with the Greek chief Ulysses on this subject, set out from Salona to Zante, to confer with the commissaries of the Greek loan on the state of Greece, and to point out to them the absolute necessity of retaining the money at Zante, until the Greek government should have made a report of the most pressing wants of the state, of the actual force of the army and navy, of the condition of the finances, and the means of paying the interest of the debt.

At this period, Ipsara was menaced by the Turkish fleet which had now made its appearance at Mitylene; and the inhabitants of that island were employed, day and night, in repairing their fortifications and augmenting their military

force, to repel with vigour the attack of the enemy. The evils, however, that were only dreaded at Ipsara, had been already felt by the Greeks in another quarter, and from another force.

On the 8th of June, at five in the morning, the Egyptian squadron from Candia, consisting of seventeen vessels, appeared off Cso. The Turks endeavoured to effect a landing, but were repulsed by the inhabitants. Night put an end to the combat; but next morning the Egyptian squadron returned to the attack, and a brisk action was maintained until four in the evening. Ismael Gibraltar then stood off from the island, but he re-appeared on the following morning, and commenced a furious fire against the strongest fortification of the island. After this cannonade had continued two hours, a great alarm was heard in the rear of the Greeks, which proved to be occasioned by the landing of the enemy on the north-west of the island. Then, the Greeks, in spite of every effort, were soon dispersed. Four hundred died with arms in their hands; the rest fled to the mountains, or the neighbouring islands; and most of the women and children fell into the hands of the enemy.

Ipsara promised a more successful resistance to the assaults of the capitan pacha; but the principal fort being garrisoned by a species of force called Schypetars, amounting to fifteen hundred men, the enemy contrived to corrupt this garrison, offering to each man, 1000 piastres for the surrender of the batteries with the defence of which they were intrusted. The Ipsariots, when informed that their island was to be the object of attack, prepared with

the best spirit for resistance. The sacrament was administered, and they resolved to die in arms. The plan suggested was, to attack the Turkish fleet with fire ships, while the batteries on shore kept up a fire upon their navy.

The capitan pacha sailed from Mitylene with his squadron, consisting of 80 sail, great and small, on Friday, July 2 (14th) and towards night arrived before Ipsara. Next morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, he landed 14,000 men on the northern coast, opposite Mitylene. When the Turkish squadron approached the harbour—the batteries were silent, and the forts garrisoned by the Schypetars hoisted Turkish colours! The Greeks hastened to the spot, and found that the guns were spiked by those who were appointed to defend them. The Ipsariot sailors commenced a terrible fire upon the larger Turkish vessels which could not, for want of depth, approach the shore; and as many of the Christians as could, embarked on board the Grecian ships and escaped. Those who were not able to embark, fled to the mountains.

The Turks advanced to the summit of the mountain which commands the town of Ipsara, where they hoisted the Ottoman flag at seven in the morning. In the mean time, the squadron surrounded the island, and stood in upon the town. The rout was complete, without the ships having occasion to use their guns. The town was carried, and the sea bestrewed with the dead bodies of people who had endeavoured to escape on board of small vessels, which were so overloaded, that they sank. The Albanians made some resistance; but they were driven back, after killing five

hundred Turks, and were obliged to take shelter in the last fort on the west of the island.

The primates and the members of the senate had time to escape with their wives and families, on board of ships belonging to themselves, which they had lying at Anti-Ipsara. The capitan pacha despatched some frigates in pursuit of them; but they could not come up with them. He took possession of all the vessels which remained in the port; kept the best, and burnt the rest.

The capitan pacha, seeing himself completely master of the island, and willing to stop a further effusion of blood, issued a proclamation, promising five hundred dollars for every Greek prisoner brought to the camp alive. The very first victims who fell beneath the invaders' swords were the treacherous Schypetars!

This triumph of the Turks was of short duration; for as soon as the Ipsariots perceived the treachery of the Albanians, they sent most of their wives and children to Syra, for which island they also sailed with thirty-five ships, leaving in the best state of defence three forts, in which some Ipsariots voluntarily remained. The capitan pacha made himself master of the island without opposition, with the exception of the three posts. One of these, surrounded with mines, had a garrison of sixty men, under the command of a Greek named Maroaki, who, finding themselves unable to defend the place, hoisted a flag, on which was inscribed "Liberty or Death," and immediately blew up the fort, involving themselves and about twelve hundred Turks in instant destruction. This circumstance threw the Turks into consterna-

tion, which was increased by the return of the Ipsariots, reinforced by the Hydriots and Spesziots, with sixty-five ships. They landed first on the coast towards Anti-Ipsara, which remained in the hands of the Greeks: there they took about seventy gun-boats, and thus deprived the Turks of all means of escape. The garrison left by the capitan pacha at Ipsara consisted of 1,500 men: only 238 escaped. The capitan pacha had left nothing but galleys in the port of Ipsara. Seven were saved: all the rest were taken by the Greeks, who, after the recapture of Ipsara, having collected a considerable number of ships of war, approached so near the Turkish vessels, that they kept them in a manner blockaded. The capitan pacha then ordered an attack. At first he seemed to obtain some success: but, during the action, the Greeks, by means of their fire-ships, succeeded in setting fire to several frigates and brigs, which threw the Ottoman squadron into great confusion, and rendered the advantages, which the admiral's ship had gained at the beginning of the action, of no avail. In the end, the Turks, after losing five frigates or corvettes, were obliged to resume their station off Mitylene.

The Greeks, in the mean time, were continuing to harass the Turks in Thessaly. In the month of June, several corps of Mussulmans stationed there, were attacked and defeated by the Greeks. In spite of these defeats, the seraskier of Romelia collected a considerable force, and endeavoured, in the middle of July, to penetrate into Livadia. The Greeks met him near Saradens, and routed him completely, making a great car-

nage. The provisions, guns, and ammunition of the generalissimo of the Porte, fell into the hands of the Greeks; and the pacha re-passed the Spercius with the wreck of his army.

The new central government, at the head of which was Colocotroni, collected considerable force in the camp of Argos. Another strong corps, stationed between Arta and Previsa, was ordered to observe the pacha of Scutari, who could not bring his troops to act. They insisted on receiving the arrears of their pay, and a quarter in advance.

The Greeks, likewise, having learned that Jussuf pacha had collected 8,000 men, and that he intended to send 3,000 to Zeitoni, and 1,500 to Patraziki, immediately proceeded to these two points to take possession of the defiles.

Cataiscaki, a Greek general, who had been accused by prince Mavrocordato to the government of having had a correspondence with the enemy, had been found guilty of this crime by a court-martial, and his judges had spared his life on his pretended manifestations of repentance. As soon as he was set at liberty, he joined a band of 600 or 700 men, made himself master of the banks of the Aspropotamo, raised an insurrection in four or five villages, and proceeded towards the defiles of Tricala, in order to co-operate with the Turkish commander, and by this means raise an insurrection in western Greece. As soon as this event was known, general Stournari and colonel Liakita set out in pursuit of him. Being overtaken, and defeated, first near the village of Klinobo, then in the environs of Kolsica, Cataiscaki took the road to Agrafa; but

being met by general Bango, he was completely beaten, and lost 150 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Success had now crowned most of the enterprises, civil and military, of the Greek government; and the spirit of faction, which had disturbed the nation more than a year, and impeded the march of government, was much abated. After exhausting mild methods, the executive council had recourse to force; and succeeded in taking from the factious the citadel of Corinth, Tripolizza, and several other strong places. Napoli di Romania was given up to it; and the moderation, with which it used its victory, conciliated even its subdued adversaries. The long delay in paying the loan contracted for at London, threatened Greece for a time with a total want of the funds necessary for military operations, which would have left the nation exposed, without the means of defence, to the enemy. The government, however, found extraordinary resources in this critical period, and succeeded in fitting out two fleets. The first, sent to Candia, chased away the Egyptian fleet, re-captured Caso, and destroyed all the Turkish troops in that island. The other fleet, by its brilliant success, repaired the disasters of Ipsara.

The Greeks had likewise been successful by land. General Gouras, who had been for several days endeavouring to provoke Omer pacha to risk a general engagement, not having succeeded in his plan, took up his quarters in the neighbourhood of Marathon, at about two leagues distance from the Turkish army. On the 14th of July, the Turks were discovered advancing, about three o'clock in



the morning, to the number of 1,500 infantry, and 500 cavalry. Their impetuosity was very great; but the courage of the Greeks was still more so. They were encamped on an eminence, at about a league distance from the sea, and close to the village of Marathon, and were also in possession of a small tower. In two hours, the Turks received fresh reinforcements, to the number of 2,000 men, and attempted many times to dislodge their opponents; but in vain. The combat was obstinate, and well contested on both sides. Omer pacha, in person, fired several times, taking different positions, and leaving an open passage as if to invite the Greeks to flee. After a continued engagement of two hours, the Greeks felt the need of reinforcements; but saw none likely to come, and their ammunition began to fail. The perseverance of the Turks, who had come up nearly to their intrenchments, obliged the Greeks to call a council of war towards seven o'clock of the same day; and it was then determined to sally out on the enemy. About nine o'clock, colonel D. Eumorphopoulos having arrived with 250 men, the Greeks marched against the enemy, and succeeded in routing him, and in completely vanquishing him on the 6th. The Turks had 700 killed, and a great number wounded; they also lost four standards. The Greeks had three men killed and six wounded in the engagement.

On the 26th of the same month, in an engagement which lasted from half past eight in the morning till six in the evening, an advantage was gained by a body of Greeks, under the commandant of

Salona, over the Turkish forces at Ampliani.

The advantages gained by the Greek naval forces were of much more importance. While the Egyptian fleet* was hovering be-

* The following is a list of the European ships in the service of the viceroy of Egypt, with the captains' names:—

ENGLISH FLAG.

Ships.

Superba, Capt. Fra. Zarb

La Fortuna, Gula. Perera

Palaces.

Gli Amici, A. Monticelli

Schooner.

La Luna, D. Famolazo

Bombs.

Fortunata, Vincent Caccia

L'Amicizia, B. Consiglio

Brigs.

Due Cugini, A. Lafioni

Buona Fortuna, Carlo Carbonese

La Fenice, Salv. Mallia

Tiberedi, Leuti. Nicolas

L'Aurora, Salv. Caffiero

Gran Bretagna, Ger. Cassar

Lord Nelson, N. Grima

Emanuel, Rafael Consiglio

Superb, J. Fedistri

Carlotta, Michael Amodeo

Alcora, Geor. Micaloff

Stranger, Ant. Rossi

Demosthenes, Gaetan. Bonet

Caster, Loung. Ruesi

La Fama, G. B. Mamo

S. Francesco, G. B. Ferrando

La Conzezione, Lav. de Giacomo

Ulisse, F. Barbara

Paternossi, A. Mongiardina

Ship.

Marie, R. Middleton

AUSTRIAN FLAG.

Ships.

Astres, Capt. L. Varglien

Cibele, V. Fremuda

Palaces.

La Verita, R. Ivancich

Salamanca, M. Gagliuffo

L'Andria, G. Matlasorovich

Brigs.

Ottaviano, M. Copulitch

Oggareto, S. M. Conyassovich

Barone, G. Francovich

Aristide, Drag. Popeyich

Fileropo, Georgio Durovich

La Regina, Angelo Vincello

tween Macri and Rhodes, the Turkish pacha was preparing to make a descent on the island of Samos, where a division of the Greek squadron was stationed under the command of Georgius Tactouri. In his two first attempts to approach the Greek fleet, which had advanced towards the little channel which separates Samos from the Asiatic continent, the pacha was unsuccessful. On the morning of the 16th of August, he made a third attempt with all his ships of war, to the number of 22. He first approached with all his large vessels and then with his smaller ones. The regular fire-ships of the Greeks were not yet fit for action; and accordingly, only 16 vessels, which had recently arrived from Hydra and Spezzia, with one vessel of Canaris's, were ordered to the attack. The combat was obstinate on both sides; but the tactics of the Hydriots and Spez-

siots prevailed. The Turks were soon thrown into disorder; and the troops, which were collected on the hills on the neighbouring shore of Asia Minor, witnessed the defeat of their fleet. But next morning, the Greeks beheld the enemy once more approaching with the wind in his favour. They immediately ordered all their fireships to set sail, accompanied by different ships of war. About 10 a. m. the fire-ship commanded by captain Demetrius Zapli approached a frigate of the first rank, off Cape St. Maria, and grappled with her. There was a slight broëse, and the frigate, aided in some manner by it, and towed by four galleys, escaped the danger which threatened her. Though this fire-ship did not succeed, she afforded an opportunity to captain Canaris to go against the same frigate in the fire-ships which he himself commanded, and he succeeded, towards 11 o'clock, in grappling with her whilst in full sail. In a short time she was all in flames; and the fire having penetrated to the powder magazine she was blown up with a tremendous explosion, which not only destroyed all who were on board, to the number of 600, but proved fatal to several on the neighbouring coasts, and burned nearly 20 transports, which were in readiness to carry the troops to Samos.

Towards 10 o'clock, captain George Batiquiottis went against a brig of Tunis with his fire-ship, and succeeded in burning it; and at 11 o'clock captain Demetrius Rafalias went against a corvette of Tripoli with his fire-ship, and at the same time another fire-ship went against the same corvette; so that in a short time she was all in flames. Captain Rompoci went

Eurogene, G. Battagliaria
 Vaterio, F. Barbarovich
 Angioletto, S. Grambara
 Profeta, Matteo Gagrizza
 Colombo, Vido Petricovich
 Presep Budetto, Loungo Vianello
 Ang. Raffele, F. Lombardo
 Febo, M. Anto Scofinch
 Caval. Stalcal, Ant. Vicovich
 Memorabile, Luca Cosseich
 Emilio, Ant. Cosulich
 Polinadre, Blag. Budmoni
 Glasone, Stefano Sablinich
 Zelo, Giac. Copatcich
 Matilde, Filippo Palina
 Liberatore, Pedro Pasasuna
 Arlechino, Ab. Altimonda
 Sabbata, G. Bonacich
 Ferdinando, A. Toscano
 Illirico, L. Pancovich
Polaccas.

Elena, Gaelo Seglin
 Interprete, Simon Radoslovich
 Benjamin, Cosulich Luca
 Milnoress, F. Bonauch

SARDINIAN FLAG.

Defenso, Gaetano Savignon.

also against a frigate with his fire-ship: he grappled with her; but the wind, and the galleys which towed her, assisted her in escaping the danger, and the fire-ship was lost. Two thousand Turks perished in the ships and boats: the loss of the Greeks was incredibly small. Only three men were killed; two on board of captain Canaris's vessel, and one on board of captain Romposi's. Captain Demetrius Zapli was slightly burned in the face. The alarm was so great at the camp of Scala Nuova, which was only a gun-shot from the scene of action, that the troops in it took to flight and fled in all directions.

On the 21st, the Greeks again dispersed 40 transports of the enemy, laden with troops, with which they intended to have effected a landing on that part of the island of Samos called Karlovasi. The Greeks succeeded in taking four, and in sinking six; and the rest being closely pursued, were obliged, in order to avoid striking, to run aground on the coast of Asia. Next day, the victorious fleet sailed towards the straits of Dar Bogasi, and cast anchor in the channel. The enemy's squadron, composed of 18 vessels of the first rank, and other smaller ones, to the number of about 100, was anchored on the opposite coast of Asia, called St. Maria, ready to embark troops to land them on the island. More than 4,000 of their troops were on the strand, about to go on board. About eight o'clock in the morning they approached the Greeks, who instantly sent off two of their fire-ships, which obliged the enemy to tack about and seek for safety by escaping with all possible haste.

A dissension which had arisen between the government of the

Ionian Islands, and the provisional government of Greece, began now to assume a serious aspect. The Greeks complained of the continual infringement of strict neutrality by the European nations, and had issued a proclamation, containing, amongst others, the following obnoxious paragraph:—

“That, as the masters of sundry European vessels have freighted their ships to the Turkish government, for the conveyance of troops, stores, and provisions, in opposition to the advice of their consuls, and in contravention of the principles of neutrality professed by their respective sovereigns, in the present contest in which Greece is engaged, all such vessels, together with their crews, shall be considered as no longer belonging to any neutral nation, but as enemies; and shall, as such, be attacked, burnt, or sunk, together with their crews, by the ships of the Greek fleet, or by any other armed Greek force that may fall in with them.”

This flagrant attack upon every principle of national law called forth immediately strong remonstrances from sir Frederick Adam. At length, he issued a proclamation, which, after reciting the above-quoted paragraph, proceeded in the following words:

“Whereas his majesty, for the vindication of the rights of that neutrality, the duties of which he has himself strictly and uniformly observed during the existing hostilities, and for the protection of the commerce as well as of the lives of his subjects, and of the Ionian people placed under his exclusive protection, has directed the lord high commissioner to require, in his majesty's name, of the Provisional Government, the immediate recall of a proclamation

so contrary to the law of nations, and to every principle of humanity, and of the intercourse of civilized countries :

"And whereas the lord high commissioner has accordingly required, in his majesty's name, the recall of the said proclamation, and the Provisional Government have refused to recall the same ; and whereas such refusal has been duly notified to the commander-in-chief of his majesty's naval forces :

"Be it known, that in conformity with the instructions to that effect given by the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, the said commander-in-chief will forthwith proceed to seize and detain all armed vessels, or vessels carrying armed men, fitted out by, or under, or acknowledging the authority of, the Provisional Government of Greece ; and that those instructions will continue in force until the said proclamation shall be fully and authentically recalled by the Provisional Government, and the said recall duly notified by the lord high commissioner to the commander-in-chief of his majesty's naval forces."

This proclamation was issued on the 6th of September. The government at Napoli di Romania, however, had, on the 27th of August, upon the first menacing representations of the government of the Ionian Islands, published the following resolution which declared the decree of the 27th of May revoked with regard to all neutral ships that had not Turkish troops on board :

"The Greek government, having no other care than that of the preservation of the Greek nation, to avoid every thing that may lead to its destruction, published, on the information it had received, the

proclamation of the 27th of May, which concerned the European merchant-ships which were freighted at Constantinople and Alexandria to convey the enemy's troops to Greece. But the government, having learned that the said vessels do not convey the enemy's troops, but only warlike stores, provisions, &c., and desirous that neutrality and the laws of nations be observed in commerce with all possible precision, and as far as the rights of war permit,

"Orders, that the European vessels, freighted by the enemy, to convey arms, ammunition, horses, provisions, and any other articles for the use of the enemy, shall be subject to the laws of neutrality, and shall be treated by our naval forces according to the usages existing under similar circumstances among the European powers."

Sir H. Neale, who commanded the British squadron which had then entered the Archipelago, was not satisfied with this resolution, and demanded a complete revocation of the original decree. To effect this object, sir Frederick Adam, two days after the issuing of his proclamation, embarked for Napoli di Romania, where all differences between him and the provisional government were immediately adjusted, the Greeks having recalled the obnoxious decree, and having limited it thus, "That they will treat all neutral vessels found in the enemy's fleet as hostile vessels, and as no longer under the protection of their respective countries, and that they shall be tried according to the martial law, and the law of nations."

A salute of 101 guns, announced the arrival of the high commissioner at Napoli di Romania. At his departure another salute was fired, which was returned by the British ships,

The Greek cause continued to prosper. In Western Greece daily successes were obtained over the shattered remains of Dervish pacha's army. Athens, though invested by the Turks, including 400 horse, who ravaged the country, and advanced to the walls of the citadel, was in a good state of defence, and had a sufficient garrison of 400 men, which repeatedly made successful sallies upon the besiegers, whenever they ventured too near the city. New firmans were sent from Constantinople to the pachas of the northern provinces of European Turkey, enjoining them to send immediately all their troops that could be spared, to Thessaly, to enable the commander of the Ottoman army there to re-open the campaign and resume offensive operations. These firmans produced some effect; several corps, taken from the camps on the right bank of the Danube, marched for Thessaly. New levies were mustering in those provinces; but the Turkish commanders had reason to complain of the backwardness of the recruits, who took every opportunity to leave the service, and were wholly indifferent to the result of the expedition against the Greeks. The camps at Nissa, Widin, and Rudschick were rapidly reduced.

The capitan pacha had proceeded to cast anchor at Boudroum. Having subsequently learned that the Greeks had detached eighteen vessels against the Egyptians, he ventured again to approach Samos, but without daring to undertake anything. On the 5th and 9th of September, partial actions took place without any decisive result. On the 10th, a battle ensued, near Stanchio and Boudroum, between the Greeks and the combined Turkish and

Egyptian fleet. The Greeks burnt the frigates *Africa*, a corvette, and two brigs; and took sixteen transports. Eight of the Greek ships were damaged, and proceeded to Samos to repair. They had 150 men killed and wounded.—After this there was another battle off Patmos, between the Greeks and the two combined fleets, in which the Greeks burnt two frigates and four brigs. Three days after this, there was another battle, in which the Greeks burnt three frigates, and took four brigs, belonging to the Turkish fleet. Several transports also fell into their hands. In this battle, they took prisoner the celebrated Ismael Gibraltar, commander of the Tripolitan fleet, and brother-in-law of the pacha of Egypt. The Turks offered 200,000 Spanish piastres for the ransom of Ismael Gibraltar, but admiral Miaulis demanded eight frigates, and whatever he had under his command. The admiral continued to pursue the remainder of the combined fleets, and so harassed them, that the capitan pacha with difficulty reached the Dardanelles with his own ship, one frigate, and ten transports. The Turkish fleet had fallen back to Mitylene; when the Greeks, who pursued it closely, appeared in the night of the 7th of October, and immediately made an impetuous and well-directed attack, and destroyed or took almost the whole that remained of it.

As for the Egyptian fleet, it very shortly experienced an equally disastrous fate. The fire-ships and the artillery destroyed a great part of it: the remainder took to flight.

By land the success of the Greeks was now equally brilliant. They defeated the Turkish army under Dervish pacha, who escaped dangerously wounded, with only 800

mèn, leaving all his artillery, baggage, &c. in the hands of the enemy.

This campaign, which had proved so peculiarly adverse to the Turks, was now concluded. The exact number of vessels sent out from Constantinople under the capitan pacha is not known: the details of the grand Egyptian expedition are more certain. The viceroy of Egypt collected 56 vessels of war of various sizes, about 100 Egyptian transports, and 86 transports under European flags. This Egyptian armament, therefore, is supposed to have amounted to 240 sail at the least, and is reported to have carried, besides the crews, 20,000 cavalry and infantry. To oppose these combined fleets a christian force amounting to only 95 sail, generally of smaller sizes than those of the enemy, was equipped. In the various naval engagements, first with the Turkish fleet and its detachments alone, and then with the combined Turkish and Egyptian armaments, the Greeks were universally and completely successful. In the engagements of the 16th, 18th, 26th, and 30th of September, the Turks are said to have lost twelve frigates, twenty brigs, and more than eighty transports.

A misunderstanding having arisen between the Dey of Algiers and Mr. Macdonald the English consul there, which had led to a violation of those privileges which belonged to the consular character, captain Spencer was sent with the *Naiad* and the *Camelion* to demand satisfaction from the Dey, and permission for the English consul to hoist the British colours on the consular town-house, as a protection of himself and family from future insult. Captain Spencer, on

his arrival at Algiers, on the 26th of January, found two Spanish vessels in the Mole, recently captured by the Algerine corvette *Tripoli*, the crews of which were destined to slavery. Captain Spencer, therefore, made the liberation of these captives a part of his demands to the Dey, in conformity to the treaty with lord Exmouth. Having waited four days for the Dey's reply to his demands, he became anxious for the safety of the consul and his family; as a stratagem to get them on board, he gave out that he meant to give a *dejeûner à la fourchette*, and, accordingly, sent invitations to the consulate, and all the merchants and Europeans on shore, to honour him with their company. The next day (the 31st of January), the Dey not having returned any answer, captain Spencer made the signal for the *Camelion* to get under way, and left the bay, with all his guests on board the *Naiad*. Whilst the ships were working out of the bay, the Algerine corvette, which had captured the two Spanish vessels, was observed close under the land, running for the Mole. The *Camelion* instantly laid her on board; and lieutenant Bagwell, at the head of a party of the *Camelion's* crew, jumped into the main chains, and, after having killed seven and wounded twelve of the Algerines, drove the remainder below, and captured the corvette, carrying 18 guns, and manned by 100 men. On board of her were found seventeen Spaniards, who were rescued from slavery.

War was instantly declared against the Algerines; and a force despatched to bring them back to reason.

On the 24th of July, sir H. Neale, with the squadron under

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his command, consisting of 22 sail of ships of war, bombs, &c., stood in towards the town and batteries of Algiers; but the wind dying away, he was prevented from making an attack. The courage of the Dey failed him: negotiations were set on foot; and he submitted to every demand that was made. In particular, he bound himself "to abide in the strictest manner by the former treaty concluded by

his highness's predecessor Omar Bashaw with lord Exmouth, in 1816, engaging, that in the event of any future war with any European Power, none of the prisoners should be consigned to slavery, but they should be treated with all humanity as prisoners of war, according to European custom, and formally renouncing the practice of condemning to slavery Christian prisoners of war."

CHAP. XV.

UNITED STATES—Refusal of the Senate to ratify the Convention with Great Britain for the Suppression of the Slave Trade—New Tariff—Visit of Lafayette—Diffusion of Newspapers in the United States—Opening of the Session of Congress, and Message of the President—Hayti—MEXICO—Military Disturbances—Insurrection in Guadaluajara—Iturbide's landing: his fate—Insurrection in Oajaca—Robbers—Recognition of Loans—Mexican Constitution—UNITED PROVINCES OF CENTRAL AMERICA—Decree to encourage the Settlement of Emigrants—COLUMBIA—State of the Republic—Bigotry—Apprehensions of an Attack from Spain—Finance—Trade of the Coast—PERU—Mutiny in Callao—Occupation of Callao and Lima by the Royalists—Bolivar named Dictator—Dissensions among the Royalist Generals—Operations against Olaneta—Successes of Bolivar—CHILE—BUENOS AYRES—Internal Administration—Political Relations with England—Its connexions with other Provinces of the Rio de la Plata.

GREAT BRITAIN had at-
tested her zeal in the aboli-
tion of the slave trade, by passing
an act of parliament, declaring it
piracy to be concerned in that
traffic;* and a convention was con-
cluded between her and the United
States of North America, for mak-
ing the enactments of the two
countries operate reciprocally on
the subjects and citizens of each
other. The first and most impor-
tant article of the treaty, empow-
ered, under certain restrictions, the
officers of each of the two govern-
ments, cruising on the coast of
Africa, of America, and of the
West Indies, to detain, examine,
capture, and deliver over for trial,
to the competent tribunal of the
country to which the vessel be-
longed, any ship or vessel concerned
in the illicit traffic of slaves and

carrying the flag of the other
country [See Public Documents, p.
109*]. When the convention, how-
ever, was submitted to the senate
for their approval, they gave their
ratification, only upon condition
that the words of *America* should be
erased from the first article—that
the second article and part of the
seventh (which were meant to make
the substantial provisions of the
treaty more efficacious practically)
should be omitted—and that an arti-
cle should be added, empowering
either party, upon giving six months
notice, to renounce the convention.

The first of these alterations
was plainly quite inadmissible: for
it destroyed the reciprocity of the
measure, and was intended to give
the American cruisers the right
of detaining and examining on the
coasts of our possessions, vessels
under our flag, but to exclude us
from the exercise of a similar right

* 5 Geo. IV. c. 17.

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on the coasts of America. For the present, therefore, this arrangement, so beneficial to humanity, was defeated by the Senate of the United States. Their conduct, here, gave a lesson to the states of Europe to be cautious in their future diplomatic intercourse with the North American republic. Great Britain had bound herself absolutely, upon the faith that the American plenipotentiary would not sign articles, which his instructions did not give him a certainty of being duly ratified by those whom he represented. The Senate, however, having rejected what their envoy had sub-

scribed, Great Britain found that she had been trifled with, and that her signature had been obtained merely by way of experiment.

A bill was passed establishing a new tariff, by which nearly all the duties on importation were very much increased. The new imports were to take effect from the 30th of June in the present year. On articles not specified in the tariff, the duty, which formerly was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, was raised to 12 per cent: and with respect to the principal of the specified articles, the following list will show the extent of the alteration made.

The object of this increase of

ARTICLES.	OLD RATE.	NEW RATE.
Manufactures of Wool	25 per cent ad val.	30 per cent ad. val. to 30th June, 1825; 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent after that time.
Manufactures of Cotton	25 per cent ad val. minimum—25 cents square yard	25 per cent ad val. on Cotton, and 20 per cent on Silk.
Wool unmanufactured	15 per cent ad val.	20 per cent ad val. to 1st June, 1825; 25 per cent to 1st June, 1826; afterwards a duty of 30 per cent ad val.
Leighorn Hats	30 per cent ad val.	50 per cent ad val.
Japanned and plated Wares	25 and 20 per cent do.	25 do. do.
Hair Cloth and Seating	15 do. do.	30 do. do.
Marble unmanufactured	15 do. do.	30 do. do.
Paper Hangings	30 do. do.	40 do. do.
Coach Laces	25 do. do.	35 do. do.
Lead	1 cent per lb.	2 cents per lb.
Lead Shot		3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.
Red and White Lead	3 cents per lb.	4 do. do.
Oil Cloths	15 per cent ad val.	30 per cent ad val.
Hemp	150 do. do.	35 dollars per ton.
Cordage, tarred	13 cents per lb.	4 cents per lb.
—untarred	4 do. do.	5 do. do.
Flax	15 per cent ad val.	
Cotton Bagging	20 do. do.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per sq. yard.
Iron in bars and bolts	75 cents per cwt.	90 cents per cwt.
Round Iron and Braziers' Rods	250 and 150 cents per cwt.	3 cents per lb.
Spikes	3 cents per lb.	4 do. do.
Nails	4 do. do.	5 do. do.
Nails	4 do. do.	5 do. do.
Anvils	20 per cent ad val.	2 do. do.
Iron Cables	20 do. do.	3 do. do.
Mill Cranks	20 do. do.	4 do. do.
Mill Saws	20 do. do.	One dollar each.

duties was not to produce a greater revenue: on the contrary, it was believed, that the produce of the customs would be lessened. The purpose was, to promote domestic manufactures. It is not a little surprising, at the very time when England was abandoning the old restrictive system, to see a country like America adopting so antiquated a line of policy.

It was estimated, that the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1824, would exceed 18,500,000 dollars, which, with 6,463,922 dollars remaining in the Treasury at the end of last year, would, after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interest on the public debt, and 11,633,911 dollars of the principal, leave a balance of more than 3,000,000 dollars in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1825. Two loans of 5,000,000 dollars each were negotiated at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The one was applied to the reduction of that portion of the public debt which was redeemable, by which an annual saving of 75,000 dollars in interest was effected: the other was applied to meet the awards under the Florida treaty, for which it was expected the public would be amply repaid by the sale of the lands in that province. The whole amount of the public debt, on the 1st of January, 1825, was estimated at 79,000,000 dollars, exclusive of 7,000,000 issued for the purchase of stock in the Bank of the United States.

The session of congress terminated on the 29th of May.

In conformity with a resolution passed by that body, an invitation was given by the president to gen. Lafayette to visit the United States, with an assurance that a ship of war should attend at any port of

France which he might designate, to receive and convey him across the Atlantic. He declined the offer of the ship from motives of delicacy, but expressed his intention to visit the Union in the course of the year. In July, he embarked at Havre, on board the American ship Cadmus, and in August, he arrived at New York, where he was received with a great display of affection and gratitude.

This visit was deemed a matter of sufficient importance to find a place in the speech of the president to the two houses of congress at their next meeting.

The session of the congress commenced on the 7th of December: and on that day the president communicated his message to them, presenting a detailed view of every circumstance of importance in the domestic situation or foreign relations of the United States. The message commenced with stating, that the foreign and domestic affairs of the United States realized the most sanguine anticipations which had been entertained of the public prosperity. "Our expansion," said the president, "over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline in those sections from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength, by a native population, in every quarter, a population devoted to our happy system of government,* and cherishing the bond of Union with fraternal affection."

* The following official statement of the number of newspapers published in the United States during the year 1823, is not unworthy of attention, as illustrative of the wide diffusion of political discussion in the country.

In Maine.....	12
New Hampshire	11

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Alluding to the efforts jointly made by Great Britain and the United States, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, he mentioned as a matter of serious regret, that no arrangement had yet been finally concluded: certain obstacles had arisen, which not being entirely removed, the president had deemed it expedient to suspend the ratification, till the definitive sentiments of congress upon the subject had been ascertained. The discussions between the cabinets of Washington and St. Petersburg, respecting the north-west coast of America, were announced as having been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The commerce of the United States with Russia, Sweden, the Netherlands, Prussia, the Hanseatic cities, the dukedoms of Oldenburgh, and Sardinia, had been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity. With the remaining powers of Europe, with those on the coast of Barbary, and with all the new South Ame-

rican States, relations of a friendly character continued to subsist. The attention of the government had also been directed to the subject of the relative rights of neutrals and belligerents in a state of maritime war, and propositions for a settlement of those rights had been made to the governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and other powers, which had been received in a friendly manner by all, and it was hoped might lead to a satisfactory result. Indemnity had been claimed from all the governments by whom American vessels were seized during the late wars, and by Spain it had been rendered— from the others it was still expected. A chargé d'affaires, it was added, had been received from the government of Brazil; whose independence there was reason to believe would soon be acknowledged by Portugal; ministers plenipotentiary from the United States had been accredited to the republics of Colombia and Chili; and ministers of the same rank had arrived at Washington from Colombia, Guatimala, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico. "Our commercial relations," says the president, "with all those states, are mutually beneficial and increasing."

A suggestion was also made by the president, that the Indians within the limits of the United States should be collected and settled in a distinct territory—a plan which would be at once beneficial to the Americans, and to the Indians the objects of it, who are now gradually wasting away.

HAYTI continued in a prosperous state. Negotiations were carried on with France for a recognition of the independence of the island; and it was at one time expected,

Massachusetts	35
Rhode Island	9
Connecticut	23
Vermont	8
New York	137
New Jersey	18
Pennsylvania	110
Delaware	4
Maryland	22
Virginia	35
North Carolina	10
South Carolina	13
Georgia	14
Ohio	48
Indiana	12
Illinois	5
Missouri	6
Kentucky	18
Tennessee	15
Mississippi	7
Alabama	10
Louisiana	8
Michigan	1
District of Columbia	8

Total 598

that they would have been crowned with success. France, however, though professing herself willing to recognise and even guarantee the independence of the Haytian republic, demanded in return that some undefined species of superiority, to which she gave the feudal appellation of *suzeraineté*, should be acknowledged to belong to her. President Boyer saw in this claim, the seeds of future usurpation, and therefore broke off the negotiations. The consequence was, that considerable apprehensions of an attack from France existed in Hayti; and preparations were made for a resolute defence.

In Mexico, the new Congress assembled on the 7th of November 1823; and was opened by an address from the president of the supreme executive department, to which a reply was made by the president of the congress. Reports were then submitted from the different branches of administration, in all of which the affairs of the country were represented as being in a flourishing condition. The first blessing of a state, however—internal tranquillity—was wanting. The military power braved in many places the civil authority; and the separate provinces (each of which had its local chief, its local congress, its local taxes, its local military force and military commander), were often inclined to act like independent states, instead of submitting to the general government. In January an insurrection broke out in Cuernavaca, headed by one Hernandez: but it was speedily suppressed by general Guerrero, and the principal promoters of it were sent for safe custody to the fortress of Acapulco. This disturbance was supposed to be connected with some machinations of

don Jose Maria Lobato, formerly a shoe-maker at Jalapa, but now a general of brigade, holding a command in the capital; and orders for his arrest were given. But before these orders could be executed, he, on the 23rd of January, 1824, assembled the troops remaining in Mexico at his quarters (they did not exceed 500 or 600 men), and demanded of congress, in dictatorial terms, the deposition of two of the three members of the executive power, Michelena and Dominguez, and the expulsion of all Spaniards from public employment. The congress replied by summoning Lobato and his adherents to lay down their arms and obey the executive power, upon an understanding that their demands should be taken into consideration.

On the 24th the generals and commandants in chief of the troops, having met to decide on this intimation of the congress, came to the following resolutions:—

1. That they would not lay down their arms till the sovereign constituent congress placed the executive power in the hands of Americans of known patriotic sentiments.

2. That all European Spaniards in general, and all Americans little attached to the system of liberty, should be deprived of their employments, till the Spanish nation desisted from its hostile pretensions against the free states of America, and recognized their independence.

3. That till the foregoing articles were agreed to, the representative assembly should guarantee the personal security of the officers and troops; and if it did not do so in proper time, they should leave the capital, to occupy the points which the general-in-chief, Lobato, should think proper to fix upon.

The congress, however, continued firm; and, on the 27th, the insurgents submitted: but their leaders did not meet with that exemplary punishment which their treason so well deserved.

Some time afterwards a conspiracy for the restoration of Iturbide was detected in the capital: many were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in it, but none were executed. On the 28th of April, a decree was made by the sovereign congress, declaring Iturbide a traitor, and placing him out of the protection of the law, if he should set foot on the territory of the confederacy.

Most serious apprehensions were likewise excited by the conduct of the men in power in the province of Guadalupe (or, as it was now called, Jalisco), which, from the extent of its population and wealth, was superior to most and inferior to none of the states included in the Mexican federal union. Iturbide had had many adherents in that quarter: and for more than a year, Quintanar, the governor of the province, and the military commander, Bustamente, had been busy in fomenting jealousies against the supreme government, in favouring schemes of independence, and in promoting the views and countenancing the friends of the emperor. Quintanar had even promoted to command, Garcia, a relative and partisan of the ex-emperor, against the wishes, nay, in spite of the remonstrances of the general government; and he had placed in the ranks of the provincial army a soi-disant German baron, of the name of Rosemberg, who had supported Iturbide to the last, and had been commanded, after his patron's abdication, to leave the Mexican dominions. Cries of "long

live the emperor!" had been heard in the capital of that province, and had been rather encouraged, than suppressed or punished, by the local government. This conduct betrayed evident symptoms of approaching rebellion, and the federal executive could neither be ignorant of the danger, nor delay the necessary measures to avert it. Accordingly, about the time that Iturbide was leaving the shores of England, an expedition was prepared in Mexico, destined to crush his hopes of success in the province where his friends most abounded. General Bravo, who in conjunction with Dominguez and Guerrero, was now invested with the executive power, marched against Quintanar and Bustamente. They endeavoured to resist; but, being abandoned by their partisans, were made prisoners of war: and on the 11th of June, Bravo entered Guadalupe without loss. The rebels still mustered in some force in Tepic, under Garcia and Rosemberg. Colonel Correa was despatched against them, and on the 24th of June dispersed them completely. Upwards of seventy of them were killed; the remainder, among whom were Garcia and Rosemberg, were made prisoners: and, shortly afterwards, several of them were shot.

This event was fatal to the hopes of the ex-emperor Iturbide, who, instigated, as was alleged, by France, had come from Italy to England, in order to try his fortune once more in Mexico.* Having

* In this account of Iturbide's last expedition, we have followed chiefly a narrative that appeared in the daily newspapers, purporting to be written by an eye witness. We are disposed to give the more credit to it, from finding that captain B. Hall has incorporated it with the last edition of his amusing and instructive Journal.

adopted this resolution, he sent for his family, then at Leghorn; and in the mean time was himself busy in procuring a vessel, borrowing money, and making other arrangements for his voyage. As soon as his family arrived, he placed his six eldest sons at proper schools; and with his wife, his two youngest sons, two chaplains, a nephew, two strangers (one of whom, a Pole of the name of Beneski, had before been in his service in Mexico), and four servants, he embarked at Southampton, in the brig Spring, on the 11th of May.

On the 12th of July, he arrived off the bar of Soto la Marina. He was then ignorant of the decree of the 28th of April; nor did he know in what light a communication had been received, dated the 13th of February, addressed by him from London to the Mexican congress, offering his services as a simple soldier, should the nation deem them useful; and stating that, for the furtherance of this object, he had departed from Italy, in the month of November, 1823. He therefore caused lieutenant-colonel don Charles Beneski to repair to Soto la Marina to obtain information, charging him particularly to ascertain if general don Felipe de la Garza still commanded in that province. This general was the first, who, while Iturbide was emperor in Mexico, proclaimed the republic in the province of Santander; but troops having marched against him, he abandoned those who had followed him, and presented himself to Iturbide, who pardoned him, spared his life, and reinstated him in his honours and employment.

Beneski returned on the morning of the 15th, having had an

interview with Garza,* bringing

* The following letter contains Garza's account of this part of the transaction.

Most Excellent Senior.—On the 14th instant, the English brigantine, Spring, arrived off the bar of this port, after a passage of 64 days, from London. She was stated to have on board the foreigner Charles de Beneski, and a companion of his, come to Mexico for the purpose of treating with the government on a plan of colonization, having to that effect powers from three Irish capitalists, merchants in London.

On the following day I was waited on by Beneski, whom I wished to interrogate respecting don Augustin Iturbide, his views, and projects, on this country; and Beneski having assured me in a manner which appeared sincere, that at the time of his sailing, Iturbide was living privately with his family, he returned to the vessel to bring on shore his companion, whom he had left on board.

Yesterday, at 1 o'clock p. m., the commandant of the detachment at the bar informed me, that Beneski was walking on shore, with another person, who, being disguised, could not be known. I immediately marched with a party of troops, intending, if necessary, to examine Beneski and his companion. About half-past four in the evening I came up with them in the Paraje de los Arroyos, about six leagues from this town. I discovered that the person disguised was don Augustin Iturbide, who, addressing himself to me, stated, that all who accompanied him were his wife and two young children; the rest of his family having been left in London. He was conducted thence to this town under a competent escort, and his security was effected to my satisfaction.

Under my own responsibility, notwithstanding what is provided by the law of the 28th of April relative to this individual, and considering the defenceless and submissive manner in which he presented himself to me, as if relying only on his good faith, I have determined to send him to the honourable Congress of this state, that they may resolve upon what is fit to be done; I shall therefore march this evening for Padilla, the place of the sittings of that honourable assembly.—God and Liberty.

Soto la Marina, July 17.

PHILIP DE LA GARZA.

To the Secretary of State for the Affairs of War and the Marine.

favourable information to Iturbide, which, added to the circumstance that Garza commanded in that quarter, made him determine to land the same evening. He was attended only by Beneski; and he instructed the other persons who remained on board, to hold themselves in readiness to follow as soon as they should be ordered so to do. Iturbide and his comrade proceeded to the first town, where they were to take horses. There, while Beneski went to procure the horses, Iturbide remained in the boat near the river side, with his face covered up to his nose with his handkerchief—a disguise which he used, because he wished to present himself before Garza by surprise, and not to be recognized previously. This circumstance, however, excited the attention of the people, who were struck with his appearance; and among those who drew near to see him was a merchant of Dorango, who knew him, and, who, having recognized him as he mounted on horseback, immediately informed the alcalde. This magistrate sent four soldiers, who followed Iturbide to a small town called los Arroyos, where he intended to pass the day, and proceed by night to Soto la Marina, which was distant about six leagues. These soldiers remained quiet and said nothing in his presence. In the mean time, several communications as to what was going on had been sent to Garza; and in the evening Garza, with two adjutants and eight soldiers, arrived at the place where Iturbide was. They embraced each other; and after a secret conference, they all set out for the town of Soto la Marina, where they arrived on the morning of the 17th. Iturbide and Beneski were immediately put in prison;

and at 12 o'clock on that day, one of Garza's adjutants came and announced to him the sentence of death pronounced against him by the decree of proscription, which congress passed the very day that they received and read his exposition of the 13th of February.

As, however, Garza wished to save Iturbide's life, and as he conceived that the law which condemned him to death ought not to affect him, if he were ignorant of its existence, he ordered that they should set out for Padilla, where the congress of the state (Tamaulipas) was assembled. Accordingly the prisoner set out with an escort of about 100 militia at three o'clock in the afternoon, and they travelled without stopping until the morning of the 18th. During this time Iturbide and Garza had frequent and long conferences together; and Garza, it is said, at last agreed to call a meeting of the officers, to put them under the command of Iturbide, and to make a strong harangue to the troops, exhorting them to follow the only person who could save the country. Garza then returned to Soto la Marina, with the intention of making the necessary arrangements for this new course: but on his arrival there, he found the inhabitants complaining and disapproving of his conduct, which determined him to give up his project and to return immediately to the place where he had left Iturbide.

Iturbide had proceeded towards Padilla, and on his approach to that city sent an officer to the president of the congress, begging him to call a meeting of that body; soliciting him, in the name of his country, to listen to the powerful reasons which had induced him to return to Mexico; and assuring

him of his determination to obey the will of the nation without any restriction.

While he was waiting for an answer to this communication, Garza approached him, and stated that it would be necessary for him to enter as a prisoner only until he could speak to the congress. To this Iturbide consented, and at eight o'clock on the morning of the 19th they entered Padilla. There he was put under a guard of 20 men and an officer, and conducted to one of the first houses of the town. Garza went to the congress, where only seven voters were present, and he dwelt with much force on the reasons which ought to induce them to spare Iturbide—stating, as the principal one, that on coming ashore the individual knew nothing of the decree against him, and that he ought to be allowed to embark again with his family, under the obligation of not returning to the territory of the republic. The seven legislators, however decided, that Iturbide ought to die, agreeably to the act of congress; and imperiously ordered Garza to have him shot the same afternoon.

While Garza was addressing the congress, Iturbide was occupied in writing an exposition to the general congress of Mexico, in which he recapitulated the many services he had rendered the nation, since he had proclaimed the independence at Yguala, with a long examination of his public conduct, in which he stated, he could not perceive what atrocious crime he could have committed to deserve the punishment of death. At three o'clock in the afternoon the sentence of death was intimated to Iturbide, and he was informed that it would be executed at six o'clock. Iturbide

now fell into a profound stupor, which was succeeded by the most earnest entreaties, that the execution of the sentence might be delayed, till the supreme government received an account of his situation. General Garza signified to him, that such a delay was not in his power, and that he was under the necessity of fulfilling the order which had been imposed upon him. Iturbide then prepared for death, confessing himself to Gutiares, one of the deputies of that state.

To carry the sentence into execution, the hundred men who had come with Garza from Soto la Marina, and about fifty more who were in Padilla, were drawn up on the public square, and a piquet of twenty men under an adjutant conducted Iturbide to the place of execution. As he was taken from the house where he was confined, he requested that he might be permitted to be seen by the people, and he appeared to look eagerly around him. He asked how many were to fire at him, and being informed four, said that they were too few, and requested that three more might be added. He then inquired at what place he was to be shot, went to the spot, asked for a handkerchief, and bound his eyes himself. The soldiers next proceeded to tie his hands; this he at first resisted, but being informed that compliance would be enforced if he did not willingly submit to it, he allowed himself to be bound. All being in deep silence, he asked for a glass of water, and having drunk it, fell down on his knees and in that posture addressed the troops "Mexicans, said he, at the very moment of dying I recommend to you to love your country, and to observe

our holy religion—these will conduct you to glory. I die for having come to help you, and I die happy because I die among you. I die with honour, and not as a traitor. That stain will not rest upon my sons and their descendants. I am no traitor. Be subordinate and obedient to your chiefs in executing what they and God may command. I do not say this from vanity, for I am far from being vain." Having said this, he added in a higher tone of voice, "I pardon all my enemies with all my heart." He had hardly uttered these words, when the officer gave the fatal signal, the soldiers taking aim, discharged their muskets, and Iturbide died. His body was then conveyed to the same house where he had been detained, and on the 20th was buried in an uncovered church, without even the ceremony of a coffin.

Such was the result of this most nerveless of all efforts to recover an usurped throne. Had Iturbide gone to the west coast instead of landing on the east, and had he arrived in the Mexican territory about the time he was setting out from England, he might have had some chance of success from the zeal of his friends and the distracted state of parties. But by the overthrow of his partisans in Guadalupe, all his hopes had been blasted in that quarter; and the government, having been made aware of his designs, and provided for his apprehension in case of landing, had made it almost certain death for him to appear on any part of the eastern coast. He miscalculated equally in the choice of time, of place, and of means: and the impression made in the country by his death, showed, that no feeling in his favour existed in

the minds of the people, on which reasonable hopes of resisting the established authorities could be founded. The intelligence of his fate was received every where, either with indifference, or with exultation. The conduct of the governor of Tamaulipas, and of general Garza, in apprehending and executing a usurper who entered the country with the torch of civil war, in his hand, received, in general, cordial approbation. When Iturbide's landing became known, the congress of Luis de Potosi, a neighbouring province, met at six o'clock in the morning of the 23rd July, to deliberate on the duties which the emergency required at their hands. Many patriotic speeches had been uttered, and many measures of precaution adopted, when the news of his execution arrived from Padilla. The anxiety of this body was of course instantly changed into security, their alarms terminated in demonstrations of satisfaction; and their precautionary arrangements were abandoned for the expression of grateful feeling to the authorities who rendered them unnecessary. The intelligence of his death reached Mexico on the 26th or 27th of July; but even with the despatches of Garza before them, the people doubted their truth till the 4th or 5th of August. They believed, indeed, that some person had been shot, but they could not think that the ex-emperor could be the victim: though the officers attesting the execution were Gutierrez de Lara, who had been acquainted with him when a deputy, and Garza, who knew him as a soldier.

On the 17th of July, Donna Anna Hecarte the wife of Iturbide, with his two sons, attended by two priests, disembarked at Soto la

Marina; carrying on shore with them several trunks, containing a great number of printed proclamations filled with accounts of expeditions to be undertaken by the holy alliance, and with circulars to bishops and ecclesiastical councils, together with a magnificent imperial mantle, uniforms, crosses, insignia, and other baubles of the same kind. As soon as the account of the execution reached Soto de la Marina, the vessel, in which they came, cut its cables, and sailed away with all those who had continued on board. The wife of Iturbide remained behind, without supplies of apparel or money; general Garza was therefore obliged to provide her with every thing.

She was treated with all becoming sympathy and courtesy. A pension of 8,000 dollars annually was settled upon her by the congress: but it was thought necessary to require, that she and her family should not reside within the limits of Mexico.

About the same time, don Antonio Leon stirred up an insurrection in the province of Oajaca against the general government. General Victoria was despatched against him; and before the middle of August, Leon and his brother surrendered without striking a blow or compounding for terms. No punishment was inflicted on any of the insurgents: and tranquillity was restored without shedding a single drop of blood either in the field or on the scaffold.

But even where there was no avowed opposition to the government, good order was far from being perfectly established. Banditti abounded in almost every province, and, on the principal roads, communication, except under

the safeguard of a considerable, armed force, was extremely unsafe. Between Santa Cruz and Mexico, a robber of the name of Gomez attained the importance nearly of a leader of a faction. The American consul and the brother of the English consul were among the persons pillaged by him in the course of the year.

One act of the Congress, which deserves to be mentioned, was a decree, acknowledging the debts contracted by the vice-regal governments, and also by the independent chiefs who immediately preceded the consolidation of the empire. This measure proceeded, in all likelihood, as much from a wish to establish the credit of the state, so as to facilitate new loans, as from any principle of rigorous honesty. But whatever the motive might be, the effect presents a curious contrast to the course pursued by the mother country.

By a decree dated the 16th of July, the slave trade was abolished:—Every ship, whether national or foreign, in which slaves were transported or introduced into the Mexican territory, was to be irrecoverably confiscated with the remainder of its cargo; and the proprietor and the purchaser of the slaves, the captain, the master, and the pilot, were to suffer ten years' imprisonment.

A loan of 3,200,000*l.* was raised in London for the service of Mexico.

The most important business of the Mexican Congress during the present year, consisted in the discussion of the clauses of that project of a constitution which had been submitted to their consideration. This constitution received finally the approbation both of the legislature and of the execu-

tive. On the 4th of October it was presented with great formality, by a commission of the Congress, to President Victoria, as head of the executive, and was then solemnly promulgated through all the States of the Union. According to the system thus adopted, the republic is entitled "The United Mexican States," and is subject to a federal government, similar in its leading principles to that of the United States of North America. Like the North American Union, the United Mexican States possess a general legislative, a general executive, and a general judicial, power, together with a local, legislative, executive, and judicial power for each state. The general or federal legislature consists, as in North America, of a House of Deputies and a Senate. The election of the former takes place every two years; and the basis on which it proceeds, is the extent of population; for the rule is, that a deputy is to be elected for every 80,000 souls, or for any fraction of that number which shall exceed 40,000. To proportion the number of Deputies throughout the Union, a census of the population is to be made every ten years. The Senate, again, is to be composed of two Senators for every State, chosen by the separate State Legislatures. The meeting of these two bodies of Deputies and Senators is called the General Congress. The Deputies and Senators are to be paid for their attendance. The ordinary session of Congress is to begin every year on the 1st of January, and to end on the 15th of April. When extraordinary sessions are held, the specific subject of deliberation must be announced in the decree by which

the legislative bodies are convoked. The executive power of the Mexican federation is to reside in a single person, called the President of the United Mexican states. This supreme magistrate is to be elected by the separate state legislatures, each of which is to nominate two candidates for the presidency—one of whom, at least, shall not belong to the state which makes the return. The names of the candidates thus nominated are to be transmitted to the General Congress, which shall declare president, the candidate who unites in his person the greatest number of votes. The duration of the president's office is limited to four years. A vice-president is elected in the same manner, and for the same term, to supply the president's place, if by physical inability, or any other cause, that officer should be prevented from discharging the duties of his situation. The powers and prerogatives of the president are similar to those of the corresponding magistrate in the North American Union. He appoints or removes the secretaries of state; he appoints to posts in the army and navy; he disposes of the armed force by sea and land, in peace or war, with the advice of the Congress; he convokes the legislative bodies in an extraordinary session; he provides for the due administration of justice; he promulgates the acts of Congress, and exercises the other functions appropriated to the supreme executive power. During the recess of Congress, he is assisted by a council, consisting of half the members of the Senate, or of a councillor for every State of the Union. The judicial power of the federation is to reside in a supreme tribunal of justice, and

in circuit courts. The first is to consist of eleven members, elected, like the president, by a majority of votes of the different state legislatures, and distributed into three halls or chambers. The duties of this court are, to take cognizance of the differences which may arise between the separate states of the federation, or between the authorities of one state and the subjects of another; to settle disputes which may spring up respecting the construction of the acts of the supreme government; to decide on the jurisdiction of the separate tribunals of the Union; and to judge, without appeal, in the trial of criminal cases affecting senators, deputies, ambassadors, consuls, or any of the higher offices of the supreme government.

The Constitutional act further proceeds to describe the nature of the state governments, and to fix the limits of their separate jurisdictions in reference to their connection with the general Union. Each of these state governments is to remain uncontrolled within its own sphere, and all are to partake of the movement, and obey the influence, of the general federative system of which they are supposed to form harmonious parts. Their separate codes are not yet completed. The Roman Catholic faith was declared to be the religion of the state.

Some of the Spanish provinces adjoining to Mexico formed themselves into another independent state, under the name of the United Provinces of Central America, consisting of Chiapa, Costarica, Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador, Guatemala, and Quesaltenango. It is governed, at present, by a Constituent Assembly, and a President. The office of

president was filled by don Manuel José Aria. The Constituent Assembly were exceedingly anxious to promote emigration to their territory; and for that purpose, they, in the month of January, passed a decree, by which all foreigners are allowed to settle in any part of the provinces, and to exercise whatever pursuit, business, or occupation they may choose, not even excepting mining. By declaring their wish to become denizens before the municipal authorities of the district in which they mean to reside, they are to be immediately admitted to all the rights of citizenship. Every citizen and every stranger are to be allowed to establish one or more new townships, consisting of not less than fifteen married couples each. A space of free land, equal to a square of 1,000 rods each way, shall be granted to each married couple, and eight years allowed for its cultivation, at the expiration of which time, any uncultivated portion of the grant is to revert to the state. Every unmarried person, of either sex, who shall join a township, shall be entitled to the same grant of land as a married couple, provided he or she shall marry within six years, and to a double portion of land if they intermarry with indigenous aborigines of the country, or persons of colour descended from the natives. All these townships are to be free from taxes for twenty years, except such as are purely municipal: and all imports and exports, to the new settlements, are to be free from duty for the same period. No slaves, of any age or sex, are to be introduced into any of the new settlements, such slaves becoming free by the very act of introduction.

COLOMBIA now enjoyed a respite from those hostilities of which she had so long been the scene, and there would have been nothing to show that she was at war with Spain, had it not been for the captures which were made by her small squadron and her privateers, of Spanish ships of war and merchant-men. Within her own limits all was quiet, except in the district of Pasto, where the mountainous nature of the country afforded a refuge to those who held out against the government. The city of Pasto remained always in the possession of the republic, and the troops under colonel Flores defeated the insurgents as often as they could reach them. But the want of provisions rendered it impossible for Flores to keep the field for any length of time, and as soon as he withdrew, or weakened his force considerably, the enemy again appeared.

For a view of the internal situation and general relation of the republic, we refer to the speech of the Vice-president at the opening of the session of Congress. [See Public Documents page 132*] The government seems to have been anxious for the improvement of the country: but, from trifling circumstances, which were occasionally noticed, it would appear, that the liberal principles of the supreme governors sometimes met with considerable obstacles in the prejudices of subordinate functionaries and of the people. One of these it may be worth while to mention: Jose Manuel Fernandez Saavedra, curate and vicar of the parish of Facatativa, thought fit to interfere with the civil government by addressing a paper to the alcaldes of Facatativa, in which, under the pretence that he was authorized to

eject from the parish all persons of bad morals and conversation, he ordered,—1, That every householder should, within three days, return a list of all the persons residing in his house; 2, that this return should be made to the curate and alcaldes; 3, that no person should be admitted into the parish except such as produced testimonials of their religious and moral character; 4, that a penalty should be imposed for neglecting to make the required return; 5, that householders should dismiss their lodgers; and lastly, in order that there might be no ground for pleading ignorance of these regulations, the proclamation was ordered to be printed and posted up in the public places, and was also read from the pulpit. The object which the priest had in view by these regulations was, to prevent the influx of Protestants; for the religious character (*Cristiandad* in the original) of which proof was required, meant the observance of the ceremonies of the Catholic church. The affair attracted the notice of the fiscal authority of the district, who conceived that the proclamation was a scandalous publication, contrary to the laws of the republic, and an encroachment on the civil jurisdiction. A notice was served on one of the alcaldes of Facatativa, Blas Torres, requiring him to pull down the priest's proclamation, and to send the original, with his report upon the affair, to the intendency of Cundinamarca. The report of the alcalde stated, "that assuredly the proclamation had not been seen by those who styled it scandalous, and that no measure could be more wise or more conformable to law and even common sense." This report was so unacceptable to the Intendent, that he

ordered the two subscribing alcaldes, Blas Torres, and Joaquin Santos, to be arrested, who then represented to the court that they had signed the report, only because the curate had told them that they must do so. Nay, Torres declared, that the report itself was also the work of the curate. A writ was then issued for the imprisonment of Saavedra; but on its being presented for execution to the provisor (acting for the bishop), he stayed it, and directed that the curate should repair to the convent of Barefooted Augustines in Bogota, to reside therein, until it should be determined what jurisdiction had cognizance of the affair, and whether the offence charged was one which deprived Saavedra of clerical privilege. With this view, on the 28th of January, the papers in the process were referred to the superior court of the province: and that court ordered, that the provisor should proceed with the cause, and decide in it according to certain provisions of the old code, entitled *the Recopilacion de Indias*, and report his decision to the court. This decree gave birth to various proceedings; and in the mean time the provisor allowed Saavedra to leave the convent, to return to his curacy, and to perform the duties of a parish priest. At last, the cause was brought before the supreme tribunal of Bogota, which on the 15th of May, pronounced judgment, declaring the proceedings of the Superior District court null and unjust, inasmuch as an application was thereby made of laws inadequate to the case, and condemning the members of that court for failing in their duty to defend the civil jurisdiction from ecclesiastical abuses, to pay a fine of 100 dollars each.

The rumours with respect to the designs of Spain to attempt the reconquest of her Spanish possessions, and the supposed intention of the Holy Alliance to aid her in her endeavours, excited a deep interest in Colombia, and induced the Congress to pass, by way of precaution, a decree empowering the executive to levy 50,000 men in addition to the troops in actual service. At the same time, they felt that the republic derived additional security from the friendly disposition of Great Britain, of which they received the strongest assurances from the gentlemen composing the commission which had been sent thither from England in the preceding year. These gentlemen were received in the most complimentary manner; and, in the ardour of good-will which existed between them and the Columbian functionaries, they appear sometimes to have said more than, according to the policy pursued by Mr. Canning at home, ought to have been avowed. When colonel Hamilton, the first commissioner, was presented, on the 8th of March, to the vice-president, he expressed himself in the following words:*

* Colonel Hamilton's credentials were contained in the following letter:—

“ Foreign Office, Oct. 10, 1823.

“ Sir,—His majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland having determined to adopt such measures as may eventually lead to the establishment of friendly relations with the government of Colombia, has appointed colonel Hamilton, lieutenant-colonel Campbell, and James Henderson, his confidential agents, to execute this important mission.

“ Colonel Hamilton, who is at the head of the commission, will deliver to your excellency this letter; and I have to request that credit may be given by the government of Colombia to what he may represent in the name of his majesty.—I have the honour to be, Sir,

"It is said, Sir, that France wishes to assist Spain to re-conquer these countries; let not the people of Colombia entertain any apprehension of such an invasion, for in Great Britain they will find a firm and constant friend."

There arrived also in Bogota M. de Quartel, in the character of commissioner from the king of the Netherlands. When introduced in the beginning of October to the vice-president, he stated that the object of his mission was "to remove all doubts, should any exist, of his sovereign's anxiety to be on the same footing with the republic as Great Britain—a nation in every respect worthy of our esteem."

In contemplation of the additional pecuniary supplies which the state would need, the authorities very prudently consented to acknowledge the loans which had been contracted for by Zea, and of which the validity had been brought into question during the former session. This enabled them to contract in London for a new loan: and their stock in one day nearly doubled its value. The supply thus obtained, not only relieved the wants of the Exchequer, but revived the commerce and domestic industry of the country: for the merchants had begun to be apprehensive of the exaction of forced loans and contributions, and this dread had deterred them from bringing their hoarded dollars into circulation.

Notwithstanding the loan, the expenses, occasioned by Bolivar's army in Peru, rendered it necessary to impose, in addition to the

your excellency's most obedient humble servant,

"GEORGE CANNING,

"To his Excellency the Secretary of the government of Colombia."

ordinary taxes, an extra contribution, which was levied on all the citizens, male and female, and on the public bodies, not even excepting the clergy. Every individual had to pay a quarter of a dollar, and people of property the same sum additional for every 50 dollars of capital above 50 dollars, which they possessed. There was established also an uniform system of duties on the exportation of all articles the growth or production of the republic. Untanned hides were to pay 10 per cent; cacao, 15 per cent; dye-wood, 5 per cent; mules, 20 dollars per head; horses, 16 dollars per head; other cattle, 12 dollars per head; coined gold, 3 per cent. The exportation of gold-dust, coined silver, and platina, was prohibited. All articles not enumerated were to pay a duty on exportation of 4 per cent. The provisions of this law do not appear to be very politic. Colombia ought to encourage, rather than check, the use of her produce among foreigners; and if she must raise a revenue, she should obtain it rather in any other way than by shackling the free export of the articles furnished by her soil and industry.

A considerable trade had sprung up between our West-India islands, and a part of the American coast, claimed by Colombia, inhabited only by uncivilized tribes. Regulations having been made in order to put an end to this traffic, and to compel every vessel before it proceeded to that coast to enter some Colombian port, a correspondence on the subject took place between the British naval officer commanding on the station, and the Colombian secretary of state for foreign affairs. The Colombians contended, that the coast in question had always

been included within the limits of the provinces, while under the Spanish dominion; that therefore it was now within the limits of the republic; and, consequently, that the commerce carried on there was subject to the legislation of the congress. On these grounds, they refused to alter regulations which they had full power to make, and which were in themselves extremely reasonable.

On the 30th of June, a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Mexico and Colombia was finally ratified.

Peru exhibited, during the present year, a scene of great confusion. Riva Agüero, shortly after his arrest, was allowed to proceed to Chile: whence he passed into England. The Peruvian squadron had been attached to his party; and before it would obey the existing rules, prescribed to them very severe conditions. Torre Tagle, with the title of president, was now the nominal head of the state; but the real power was in the hands of Bolívar, who continued to collect his forces in the neighbourhood of Patavilca, in order to march against Cuzco.

In the mean time, the aspect of affairs in Lima and the neighbourhood sustained a great alteration. A black regiment, consisting of 1,000 men, Buenos-Ayres troops in the Peruvian service, whose officers, it is said, appropriated to themselves the mules intended for the private, had long complained of the large arrears of pay which were owing to them. This regiment was marched into Callao to garrison the place, and, on the 3rd of February, the men and non-commissioned officers rose en masse, arrested their officers, and the governor of the castle, and got

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complete possession of the fort. The mutineers were headed by a serjeant of their own corps, and their first demand of the government of Lima was for 100,000 dollars in money, and vessels to convey them to Buenos Ayres. This was refused; a negotiation was attempted, but failed; and the insurgents having liberated about 30 Spanish officers, who were prisoners in the castle, one of them, a colonel Casa-Irugo took the command, and the Spanish flag was hoisted at the forts on the 11th of February. All vessels were prohibited from leaving the port; and one or two that escaped during the night, were fired at incessantly, until they were out of the reach of the batteries. In the mean time, British goods were allowed to be embarked from Callao, on paying a small duty to Casa-Irugo. The Royalist general Rodil being at Yca, Casa-Irugo, sent to inform him of what had taken place. From Lima, Bolívar was also made acquainted with these events; but the probable occupation of Lima by the Royalists was not considered of sufficient moment by him to induce him to alter the plan of his campaign, and he therefore declined advancing to the capital. On the other hand, Rodil, having been joined by general Monet, with 2,000 men from Jauga, marched on Callao and Lima, and took possession of both on the 27th of February. Previously to this, admiral Guise, with the patriot squadron, had blockaded the port. He arrived at Callao on the 16th of February; and, on the night of the 24th, he made a most daring attack upon the forts and the ships of war in the port, which the Spaniards had taken possession of and manned. He completely suc-

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ceeded in cutting adrift every armed ship and store-ship in the harbour; and he set fire to and burnt the Vengansa frigate, the Santa Rosa corvette, and the Oceana, besides one or two small vessels. The fire from the forts was tremendous; but the crews of the boats surmounted every difficulty, and completely effected the object they had in view.

In the mean time Torre Tagle, retired from the presidency, and Bolivar was named Dictator by the body who called themselves a Congress. On the 16th he accepted the office.—“Peruvians,” said he, in a proclamation which he issued upon that occasion, “the disasters of the army, and the contentions of parricidal parties, have reduced Peru to the lamentable condition of having recourse to the tyrannical power of a Dictator to preserve it.—The constitutional congress has confided to me this odious authority, which I could not refuse without treason to Colombia and to Peru, intimately connected by the bonds of justice, liberty, and national interest.—I should have preferred never to have come to Peru, and I should even have preferred your loss itself to the odious title of Dictator. But Colombia was compromised, and I could not hesitate.—Peruvians! Your chiefs, your internal enemies, have calumniated Colombia, her brave defenders, and myself. They say that we intend to usurp your rights, your territory, and your independence. I declare to you in the name of Colombia, and by the oath of the Liberating Army, that my authority shall not exceed the time indispensably requisite to prepare ourselves for victory—that at the moment the army leaves

the provinces which it now occupies, you shall be constitutionally governed by your own laws and your own magistrates.”

In the mean time, some idea was entertained, that the war might be terminated by a treaty: La Serna, Canterac, and Valdes were constitutionalists: they had derived their authority from, and professed to act for, the Cortes; and, therefore, now that their party was so completely oppressed in Spain, they might not be unwilling to assert the cause of independence, rather than serve the faction which was trampling on their friends. They had been left to their own resources, and had maintained the cause of the mother-country without any assistance beyond what their own influence could obtain from the districts in which they stationed themselves; so that their secession from Ferdinand would leave him without the shadow of an army in the new world. Their personal ambition might be better gratified by their taking part with the independents, than by their adhering to an unprosperous master, in whose eyes they were not likely to find favour: and Bolivar, it was alleged, was ready to accede to any terms which they might require, provided only they would declare Peru to be independent of Spain. A circumstance which lent some appearance of probability to those conjectures was, that, in February, Berzideaga, the minister of war, left Lima for the head-quarters of the Royalist army, on an especial mission from the Peruvian government.

These schemes, if they had, in truth, any existence, were disconcerted, and the hopes of the Royalist generals destroyed, by the dissensions which broke out amongst,

themselves. General Olaneta, who professed to be a bigotted adherent of Ferdinand, commanded a considerable force in Potosi, which was employed to watch and to check the movements of a military force which was maintained by the government of Buenos Ayres in the neighbouring province. As soon as he received intelligence of the discomfiture of the Cortes in Spain, he abolished the constitution and professed himself the partisan of an absolute king and the Catholic religion. Supported by his troops he attacked Las Heras, the governor of Potosi, who still kept the constitutional flag waving over the castle of the Mint, and on the 25th of January he compelled him to surrender. Las Heras was permitted to retire with his troops; but the indulgence was of little avail; for nearly the whole of his soldiers deserted from the constitutional standard and joined Olaneta. In a short time, the authority of that officer extended over Charcas, Chuquisaca, and, indeed, the greater part of upper Peru. His troops amounted to upwards of 2,500 men. The people remained quite passive, taking part neither with the one side nor with the other.

Under these circumstances, the viceroy La Serna authorised Valdez to abolish the constitutional system in the provinces south of the Desaguadero, though no official intimation relative to the subject had yet been received from the Spanish cabinet. On the 11th of March he issued a proclamation, abolishing that system throughout the whole of the Vice-royalty; and on the 21st of the same month, he communicated to Canterac, Valdez, and Olaneta his resignation of his command. The reason assigned

by him for this step was, that all the ordinances issued by Ferdinand from the 7th of March 1820; to the 1st of October 1823, were now annulled, and that he had no authority for remaining, or commanding in Peru, except under decrees included within that interval. Upon his resignation, the command, he stated, devolved upon Canterac, as the senior general in active service.

Valdez directed his efforts to the overthrow of Olaneta. He first despatched general Carratala against him, but that officer was defeated and taken prisoner. On the approach of Valdez himself, Olaneta abandoned Potosi, and, on the 25th of June, set out for Tarija, carrying with him all the moveable property which he could find means of transporting. Want of supplies, and the nature of the country, prevented Valdez from pressing his adversary to destruction. In the beginning of September, being summoned to the assistance of Canterac, he left Potosi; and before his departure, he sent a communication to Olaneta, in which he stated, that he permitted him, in the mean time, to occupy the provinces of Upper Peru, but would hold him responsible to Ferdinand, if he did not preserve them against the power of the insurgents. Thus Olaneta triumphed in his pretensions to the command of the provinces from Potosi to the Desaguadero.

It was the advance of Bolivar that made it necessary for the Spanish chiefs to recal Valdez, in order to oppose the principal foe, instead of employing one part of their strength in watching and pursuing another part of it. Bolivar remained in his quarters in the neighbourhood of Truxillo, till

the season was considerably advanced. On the 5th of May, his light troops advanced to Lima; and in June he took the field with ten thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry. He divided his army into three corps. One division, commanded by general Sucre, marched along the Sierra, and on the 14th of June was seventeen leagues from the valley of Jauja, above which Canterac had chosen his position: general Miller, at the head of another, was to march on Lima; and Bolivar remained in the rear with the reserve. Callao was blockaded, and Lima occupied. But the campaign languished very much; for Canterac kept chiefly on the defensive, and the independents, though exceeding their opponents in number, were unwilling to risk a general engagement, till they were joined by the expected reinforcements from Colombia. No engagement of any note took place till the 6th of August: when Canterac appears to have been worsted in a skirmish, about two leagues and a half from Reges. The gazettes of the patriots magnified this affair into a splendid victory. According to them, Bolivar, being informed that the enemy had approached for the purpose of reconnoitring, with the whole of his forces united, began his march from Conocaneha, with the determination of bringing them to a decisive action. In the mean time the enemy, who had advanced as far as Pasco, were informed of this movement, and retraced their steps by forced marches. Bolivar then reckoned upon forcing them to a general engagement, by posting himself in their rear on the road which they would be obliged to take towards Jauja; but their precipitate haste enabled them to

reach and even to pass the point in which he meant to have attacked them, several hours before his army, which had a long march to perform, through a rough and uneven tract of country, could come up. Upon this, Bolivar, observing that the enemy continued their retreat without intermission, determined to advance in person with the cavalry, which was under the command of general Nicochea, at a trot, and to post it in the plain which was occupied by the enemy, hoping thus to tempt them to hazard an action. The event answered his expectations; for, confident in their cavalry, the Royalists charged Bolivar's horse in a situation very disadvantageous to the latter. For some time, the result was doubtful; in the different conflicts, sometimes the one party, and sometimes the other, seemed to obtain the advantage. But, at last Canterac's cavalry was thrown into confusion, and driven back with slaughter to the files of their infantry, which, during the action, had continued its march towards Jauja, and was many leagues from the field when the battle was decided. They lost, it was said, 235 men, among whom were ten chiefs and officers; and more than 300 well-equipped horses were taken. Bolivar's loss in killed and wounded, was estimated at only 60 men. Brigadier-general Nicochea received seven wounds, but none of them were dangerous. The Royalists, on the other hand, represented the affair as an unimportant skirmish, which occurred in making a reconnoissance.

Canterac continued to fall backwards; and in Annahuyalas was joined by La Serna. Bolivar advanced slowly. One of his corps,

marching from Hunancavelica to Huamanga, took 173 new English muskets, and a considerable quantity of munitions of war; which were under convoy from Ica to Huanuco in charge of lieutenant-colonel don Ramon Dias, who was made prisoner. The vanguard of the Patriots entered Huamanga on the 22nd of August; and on the 27th their head quarters were at Huanta, upwards of 150 miles from Reyes. In September, they advanced to the Apurimac, on which Canterac was said to have been defeated, with a loss of 1,600 men.

By the end of the year, no royalist force was in the field, except that of Obaneta; and he was indebted for his safety to the remoteness of the province in which he was stationed.

In the beginning of the year, general Freyre, the supreme director of Chile, proceeded with 2,500 men and a naval force, to endeavour to effect the reduction of the island of Chiloe. He lost 400 men in the attempt, and was obliged to retreat without success.

Though Chile enjoyed internal tranquillity, the government was kept in an unsettled state by the intrigues of contending factions. On the 19th of July, Freyre affected to divest himself, before the senate, of the authority of supreme director, intimating, at the same time, his willingness to retain the command of the military force, as the oldest general of the Republic. In these circumstances, the Senate called into their presence the ministers of state, and required them to request of the director a detailed statement of the articles, which, in his opinion, impeded the exercise of his authority, and had induced him to take this step, in order that they might proceed to reform or to suspend

them. The ministers resisted this course, declaring, that, in their opinion, no reform of the constitution could take place, for that the whole of it was radically bad. While the Senate, embarrassed with this discussion, were unable to come to any definitive resolution, a part of the people met in the Sala Capitular, and proceeded to appoint a governor. The choice fell on Fuentecilla, who immediately published an order, convoking an assembly of the people in the Sala Capitular. About 200 of them having met, general Freyre was declared Director of the State, by acclamation. At the same time, it was resolved, that the constitution sanctioned in 1823 should be abrogated; that the Senate should be abolished, and that a commission should be appointed to revise the constitution of 1818. A new congress was summoned to meet at Quillota.

On the 1st of April, don Juan Gregorio de las Heras was, by a majority of 26 votes out of 30, elected governor and captain-general of the state of Buenos Ayres. At the same time, thanks were voted to the late governor D. Martin Rodriguez. The prudent system of administration which had been pursued during the preceding three years, continued to be followed. The legislative assembly met in the beginning of May; and the message, addressed to them on the third of that month by the executive, gives a detailed and satisfactory representation of the improving condition of the province [See Public Documents p. 142*]. That message exhibits by its plainness and its simplicity, its masculine and business-like style, a striking contrast to the rhetorical bombast with which the public

instruments of Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Brazil, are generally stuffed. In October, the congress enacted, that persons engaging in the African slave-trade should be punished as pirates.

Mr. Woodbine Parish, who had been appointed consul-general, arrived at Buenos Ayres, and was received there with every becoming mark of respect. One of the first acts of the consul was, to procure the concurrence of the government in establishing a direct line of packets between Buenos Ayres and England. Among the regulations of this packet-establishment were the following: that the British consul-general might establish in his office a box to receive from the English merchants the letters which were to be sent by the packets, the captains of which should receive them without the intervention of the general post-office;—that, three days after the arrival of each packet at Buenos Ayres, a mail should be despatched for Chile, with respect to which no change should be made in the existing practice, till an agreement was concluded with the government of Chile;—that the official despatches for the public agents of the government of his Britannic majesty in Chile and Peru should be carried by the mails from Buenos Ayres postage free; it being taken for granted that only letters in the service of the British government should enjoy this exemption;—and that the consul-general of Buenos Ayres might put them into a separate bag and seal it.

These measures produced, from the British subjects resident at Buenos Ayres, a vote of thanks to Mr. Canning for the liberal policy adopted by him towards the South American States.

The executive of Buenos Ayres availed themselves very skilfully of the step taken by Mr. Canning, to give the political intercourse between the two countries a still more decided and unequivocal character. In return for the appointment of Mr. Parish, they appointed a consul-general in England; and in order to avoid any objection arising from technical or collateral matter, they followed in their appointment the form which Mr. Canning pursued in his, and conferred the office on Mr. Hullett, a British subject and merchant, and of high respectability in the mercantile world. Mr. Canning, however, evaded any public or direct recognition of Mr. Hullett's official capacity.

Mr. Rivadavia, who, since 1821, had conducted the administration of the province, now retired from office, in spite of the most urgent entreaties of his fellow citizens, and quitted the scene of his labours, in order to reside for a short time as a private individual in Europe. No man ever served his country more unostentatiously, and at the same time more efficaciously than this upright and able statesman. He found every thing in a state of disorganisation and confusion, produced by the violence and folly of successive factions; in the midst of this chaos he ventured to effect a total change in the constitution, of the military force, in the ecclesiastical establishment, and in the administration of justice: and in prosecuting these great ends, he acted with so much prudence, and so wise a regard to personal interests, that he brought about a complete reform in every part of the government, without creating any violent animosities, but giving, on the contrary, to large classes an

interest in the newly-established order of things. M. Rivadavia arrived in England towards the end of Autumn.

The other provinces of the river Plata continued under their separate governments. Francia retained his power in Paraguay, where he adhered to his system of excluding all commerce with foreigners. The English vice-consul repaired thither, in order to procure some relaxation in favour of commercial transactions with England.

At Mendoza an insurrection took place on the 28th of June, which ended in the removal of the governor, Gutierrez, and in the appointment of colonel Juan Lavalle as his successor.

The state of Buenos Ayres, though far removed from any point where it could be assailed directly by a hostile force, was not inattentive to the security of those provinces which were more exposed to danger.

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CHRONICLE.

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JANUARY.

STATE OF CRIME IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—Comparing together the first and last seven years of the fourteen ended on the 31st of Dec. 1823, the commitments for trial, convictions, sentences of death, and executions in England and Wales were as follows:—The average annual number of persons committed for trial during the first period was 6,788; during the latter 13,298—the lowest number was 5,146, in the year 1810; the highest 14,254, in 1819. The average annual number of persons convicted during the first period was 4,194; during the latter 8,863:—the lowest number was 3,158, in 1810; the highest 9,510, in 1819. The average annual number of persons sentenced to death during the first period was 589; during the latter 1,174—the lowest number was 404, in the year 1811, the highest number 1,314, in 1819. The average annual number of executions during the first period was 76; during the latter, 98; the lowest number was 45, in 1811: the highest was 120, in 1813. Among the crimes for which capital convictions took place, in the two periods respectively, it may be sufficient to note the following annual averages:

	1st period.	Last period.
Murder and attempt to		
Murder	31	35
Highway Robbery	61	136
Burglary	121	317
Housebreaking in day-		
time	49	144

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Stealing in Dwelling-		
house, &c.....	123	160
Horse-stealing	62	117
Sheep-stealing.....	55	130

The population during the first seven years of the fourteen ending in 1823, was for England and Wales (in 1811, the second year of the first seven) 10,150,615; in the fifth year of the last seven, or 1821 it was 11,977,663, or 1,827,048 more; which will allow an increase of a fifth more in the commitments of the latter period. Murder and attempts to murder have therefore upon this showing decreased, notwithstanding the great distress of the times in the last period, that includes 1819, which nearly trebled that of 1810, and since 1819, crimes have declined. It is remarkable that, though, on the whole, there has been an unaccountable increase, it has been general all over the kingdom, and (proportionably) even more so in the country parts than in large towns and the metropolis! the total numbers committed.

	1st period.	Last period.
In London and Middlesex were.....	12,153	18,337
Rest of the Kingdom	35,369	74,745
	<u>47,522</u>	<u>93,082</u>

So that the increase in London and Middlesex was only in the ratio of 3 to 2, whereas in the other parts of England and Wales generally it was above 2 to 1; in Bedfordshire and Flint it was above 3 to 1, and in Cardigan nearly 4 to 1. A clear proof of the ignorance, misery, and degradation of the agricultural

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part of the community. The dependence engendered by the bad mode of administering the poor laws among the peasantry has mainly contributed to this result.

INTOLERANCE.—The Popish Priests of Ballinasloe, Dr. Costello and Mr. Dillon, resorted lately to a new method of obstructing the course of religious education among the poor.—Lord Clancarty has established four schools on his estate, in the vicinity of that town, where the Gospel of Jesus Christ is read. About six months ago, Mr. Dillon made a domiciliary visitation round the cabins, and carried away the books belonging to the children who were educated at these schools. This arbitrary measure was suffered to pass with impunity, until, emboldened by forbearance, he again, in September last, by the express direction of Dr. Costello, the titular bishop, despoiled the children of a number of books of the same description. An action of trover was brought, at the suit of lord Clancarty, before the assistant barrister, at the quarter sessions, at Loughred, to recover the value of the books; and a verdict was given against the priest upon the examination of a single witness.

MUSICAL PHENOMENON.—A child, George Aspull by name, whose present age is said to be only eight years, has excited much wonder by his musical attainments. His father was formerly in business, but not being successful in that pursuit, was compelled to resort to music as a profession; and by diligent and successful practice acquired some reputation as a performer on the violin. His son had considerably passed the age of five years, before he gave any indications of that decided bent which his mind has since taken; but the

marks of genius he then discovered were so evident, that Mr. Aspull determined to devote the whole of his time and attention to the boy's musical education. The fruit of his care and assiduity is apparent in the surprising talent which young Aspull now displays. The instrument on which he performs is the piano-forte, at which he does not usually sit, his stature being so small as to render the position of standing that which gives him the most perfect command of the instrument. His fingers are extremely short, even for his age; with the left hand he cannot reach an octave so as to press down the two notes which form it at one time, and is only enabled to do so with the right hand with much difficulty, and by depressing the wrist. With some slight allowance only for those passages, which require greater strength, or combine more distant intervals than his fingers can possibly command, there is no difficulty of execution that can stop him for a moment. The compositions of Kalkbrenner and Moscheles, prepared for displaying in public the manual skill of those celebrated professors, are executed evidently without the smallest effort by this child. He has also made himself master of a piece of most singular difficulty, by a foreign composer whose name is Czerny, and who wrote it as a trial of skill for all the eminent professors of Europe, and in order to combine all the mechanical niceties of execution of which the instrument is susceptible. This piece, consisting of only one movement, occupies nearly 40 pages of printed music, every one of which is crowded with rapid divisions, intricate modulations, and the most chromatic passages that the art of the composer

could devise. The boy's mind evidently participates in all that his hand executes. A passage, which he is compelled to leave imperfect through a defect of physical power, does not stop or disconcert him, as it would an ordinary pupil, but he passes on to the next, and is as certain to give it with effect, as if he himself had composed it. Short as the period is which young Aspull has devoted to the study of music, he has cultivated every style, and all with success. In these are included the concertos of Handel, and the fugues of the Bachs and Scarlatti, than which latter, perhaps, no works could possibly be selected more difficult for a juvenile student. Young Aspull unites with these the talent, which is rare among professors, of *extempore* playing, at which, if permitted to do so, he will pass hours, and with a fluency that would indicate musical notes to be that vehicle by which he could best express his ideas. He likewise sings ballads to his own accompaniment on the piano-forte, in a voice thin and weak, owing to his extreme youth, but with peculiar taste and delicate expression. His appearance and behaviour do not differ from those of other children of the same age, but his manner, when performing on the piano-forte, is that of a person deeply attentive. The most rapid and involved passages do not produce a change of countenance, nor any sign of effort. Little study is requisite even for the most elaborate pieces; and those of ordinary difficulty he can execute at once, on being permitted to cast his eye over them before taking his station at the piano-forte.

BODY-STEALING IN ESSEX.—About five o'clock in the morning, a cart with a horse was discovered by C. Rogers, of Fairsted, tied to

a tree in a field which adjoins the great road on this side of the turnpike at Little Leighs, and near to a footpath which leads to Felsted. The circumstance of the cart being in the field, and no person appearing to claim it, induced Rogers to take it to the turnpike, where it was determined that the horse and cart should be taken to the Castle public-house, with an order that they should not be delivered to any person, unless they gave a good account of themselves. About two hours after, the prisoner, without making any inquiry at the turnpike, went to the Castle to ask for the horse and cart; and after stating that it contained an umbrella, a pair of pantaloons, and food for horse and man, the accuracy of the description induced Mr. Crisp, the landlord, to give up the charge; the prisoner telling him, at the same time, that he had got tipsy over night by drinking ale and eating toast; that he tied his horse to a tree in the field, and laid himself down to sleep; and that when he awoke he missed his horse and cart. The prisoner paid for hay, &c., and started, as he said, for Braintree; but instead of taking that road, he, by a circuitous route, avoided the turnpike, and again got into the Chelmsford road, and was apprehended at Broomfield. Robert Broomfield, a blacksmith, residing near the turnpike, from curiosity, looked round the spot where the cart was found, and in Mr. Richardson's field he first saw a shovel; searching in Mr. Simmons's field adjoining, he found a sack doubled up, upon which was printed, in red letters, "J. Harvey, Crayford-mill;" on taking it up, a brace of pistols fell out, which so alarmed Mr. Broomfield, that he instantly

made his way to Mr. Simmons's house, to acquaint him with the circumstance. Simmons returned with him; about two rods from the place where the sack was found, he discovered in a ditch the hand of a human being: some other parts were also visible—it had no covering, except being slightly strewn over with earth; the impression upon Mr. Simmons's mind was, that murder had been committed, and, much alarmed, he returned home for further assistance, when, his path lying through the church-yard, he perceived that a grave had been disturbed. The mystery was thus unravelled, and the body proved to be that of Joanna, the wife of James Chennery, who was interred the previous Sunday, and at her particular request had been dressed in several articles of apparel; these had been stripped from the body, and were found strewn about the church-yard. The depositions of the parties as to these facts being read over to the prisoner, he was asked whether he claimed the pistols, which proved to be deeply loaded with powder and ball, or any of the other articles then exhibited; but he denied having any knowledge of them; and persisted in his former tale of having drank too much beer, and eaten too much of the sop; but at what house or in what parish, whether before he came to Chelmsford, or after, he could not tell. On the Wednesday week preceding, the prisoner and another man, with a different horse and cart, were at the Castle, which they left about seven o'clock in the evening. Upon that occasion, it appears, they performed their parts with much greater success than on the present. On the 4th of December two persons were interred

in Little Leigh church-yard; the one a female of the name of Knight, a married woman 33 years of age, and half-sister to Chennery's wife; the name of the other was Abraham Leader, a labouring man, 35 years of age. The graves of these two persons presented very suspicious appearances, and on Wednesday, at the request of the magistrates, a search was made, when the coffins were discovered to be empty, except that the shrouds in both instances were left behind.

2. INFANTICIDE.—Sarah Read was indicted for the wilful murder of her new-born bastard female child, on the 11th of October last. She was also detained by virtue of the coroner's warrant, on suspicion of having thrown the infant into a ditch at Wandsworth, whereby it died.

Elizabeth Gaskin, aunt to the prisoner, stated, that on Friday, the 10th of October, the prisoner slept at the witness's house. They went to bed about 12 o'clock; the prisoner having gotten out of bed twice, witness asked her if she was well, and she said "Yes;" about three o'clock the cry of a child was heard by witness, who immediately got up, and said that the prisoner had brought shame upon them; witness called to her son, who was lying on the floor in the same room, and told him to go and tell her niece, who lived next door, to come in; she came, but could not be of any use; Mrs. Cole was sent for, but she came too late, the child, then, having been born about three-quarters of an hour; witness told her she had no clothes for either the child or Read; the prisoner answered, she had, for both, in the basket, by the side of the bed. Next morning, continued the witness, I asked wh

was the father. She said he was a single man, and could well afford to maintain the child. I went up stairs to give her gruel, and found her up and dressed, sitting on the side of the bed; the child alive and healthy. I begged her to remain. She said that she must go to her place; that there was a person at Tooting, who had lain in two months, and would bring the infant up. My niece is a single woman; she stayed till between four and five; I begged her not to go. My little boy went with her; it was a very wet day. She had had a child before. She is very fond of that child, and treats it with the affection of a kind mother.

Sarah Cole, the nurse who had been called, proved that the child was born in perfect health.

John Gilmore.—“I saw the prisoner on the 11th of October, at ten minutes before six in the evening, at Streatham. She had a child with her, which she said, belonged to me. I told her she was joking—that could not be. I asked how long she had lain in. She told me on the 9th. I turned the cloth aside, and said it was a fine child; it was a week old I thought. She asked me what terms I would come to. I said not any. She walked away, and declared she would swear it to me on the Saturday following. I said to her ‘Very well, you may do as you think proper.’ Some time afterwards I went with the constable to Mrs. Stewart’s. The prisoner came out, and said to him, ‘Do you want me?’ He said, ‘I merely want to know where that child is which you had some time ago.’ She said, ‘What child?’ I said, ‘The child you brought me on the 11th of October.’ She answered, ‘that child was not yours.’”

James Brett, a boy of ten years old.—“I know Mr. Perkins, at Garret-green; I took a wheelbarrow to his house on the 24th of September; there is a ditch; I was looking for water-rats; I saw a child, with its head under the weeds; I got a stick and picked it out; I got it on the ground; I went and told Martin Kean; there were Martin and Mrs. Kean, Eliza Bagshaw, and the groom; I left the child with them. It was in a putrified state; it did not smell much; it was swollen with the water: it was a little girl.”

Benjamin Briggs, constable of Wandsworth, confirmed the evidence of the two last witnesses.

Thomas Levet, constable.—“I went to the Leather Bottle, and saw the child. I showed it to the prisoner. When I first saw her at Mrs. Stewart’s, I said, ‘Your name is Sarah Read.’ She said, ‘Yes, Sir.’ I said, ‘I want to know of you what’s become of a child you showed to Gilmore.’ He stepped forward, and said, ‘Sarah, you showed a child to me.’ She said, ‘Mr. Gilmore, it was not your child.’ I told her I must apprehend her on suspicion of making away with a child she had shown to Mr. Gilmore. On the road I asked her if Gilmore had ever been with her in the time she was in the family way. She said, Yes, she had met him in August last at the Wheatsheaf, Upper Tooting, and she was with him in a private room a considerable time, and told him her situation. I asked for what purpose she had gone to Gilmore. She said he had told her she might swear it, or do the best she could with it. She said she went home after. I said, ‘What did you with the child then?’ I never told her that I should use the information against

her. I asked her where she had put the child—in the laundry or bed-room? This was before I told her she was not bound to confess. She then said she had made away with it. I asked her where she had made away with it? She said she threw it into a ditch. I asked her if she had struck any blows, or bruised it? She said no, she did not. I said 'Did you put it into the ditch alive?' She said 'Yes.' I believe it was near the same time, after the last question if it was put in alive, that I then told her she need not confess to me. I asked her if she put it in with its clothes, or without; she said 'Without its clothes.' She said she threw the clothes away in the lane. I asked how she came to go to Garret-green? She said she was distressed with Gilmore's answers; that she did not know where she went; but she was going to look for a nurse to take care of the child. I asked her if she was going to Mrs. Backshell's; she said she was. When she got near the house, she said she was taken so, she did not know what she was doing; her heart failed. I went to the public-house; she went with me. She said it was not at all like her child; the features were disfigured. I asked her if hers was a female child. She said 'Yes.'

Cross-examined.—"I have been a constable seven years. This was so serious a thing that I asked her questions. The young woman was strongly agitated. She shook in every nerve. I was obliged to get her along in the most comfortable way. I told her that when she came before the magistrates she was not bound to confess; all would come out before the magistrate. She would hear it, and would know if true or not. She might deny it,

if she could. I thought that a great deal of the conversation was not of importance. I said before the magistrates that some of her answers were not satisfactory—meant about the clothes. If they had been thrown away in the lane, they would have been found again. She was not led to tell me all this by my telling her that she need not confess before the magistrates. I told her all that was known would be stated against her by witnesses. I did not tell her that I should tell the magistrates all she said." [Here followed various prevarications to the question, which ended in the witness confessing that he had not forewarned her that he would give evidence against her.] "We took a small glass of wine each. We stayed about five minutes. I disclosed what I knew before the justice. I don't know that I was the first witness. She said I had made her confess by giving her a promise."

The prisoner declared her innocence. The constable put a great many questions, to which she said "Yes," without knowing what they were.

Mr. Justice Park proceeded to charge the jury.—To convict the prisoner, it was necessary to prove malice prepense. Up till the supposed time of throwing the child into the ditch, it was clear that she could have no intention to destroy it. She had provided it clothes and a nurse. She had fed it with her own milk, and there was proof that she was of a humane and kind disposition. Women after that particular state of suffering were subject to inflammatory affections, from the fluctuation of their milk. This woman had suffered extreme agitation, and had undergone almost incredible fatigue, considering her

situation; being delivered in her aunt's house at night, in 14 hours after she left Newington on the top of a stage-coach, on a very rainy day, to go to Streatham. From the evidence of Levet, the constable, she was going to seek for a nurse, but became so bewildered that she did not know what she was doing. The jury would determine whether or not the act, if proved to their satisfaction, was the effect of momentary aberration of mind.

The jury consulted for a few minutes, and pronounced a verdict of Not Guilty.

Mr. Justice Park called back Levet, and severely rebuked his cruel impertinence in rigorously questioning the woman while she was in almost a distracted state of mind, knowing that he was going to produce her confession as evidence against her before the justice. His lordship refused to allow either him or Gilmore the expenses of their attendance.

5. **SUICIDE.**—An unfortunate gentleman, named Carson, put a period to his existence at his lodgings in Oxford-road, by bleeding to death. The deceased was a native of Germany, and was for many years attached to the medical staff of the army, under the command of the late Duke of Brunswick, in whose suite he first visited this country. On the conclusion of the peace, he threw up his appointment, and exercised his profession, whenever opportunity served; but, unfortunately, he had neither friends nor interest to press him into notice, and the talents of a really clever man were buried in the obscurity of a mean garret which he occupied in the house of a huckster woman. Being in extreme misery, he applied on Saturday to

a foreign gentleman, who had known him abroad, for a trifling pecuniary aid; but the boon was denied. About four o'clock in the evening he returned home, and complaining of illness, said he should go to bed, and desired his landlady not to disturb him on any account. The woman, however, thinking he would require a little aliment of some sort, resolved to disobey his orders; and that he might have some chocolate (his favourite beverage), she opened the door of his room, where he lay weltering in his blood, which was still trickling from the main artery of each arm, which he had opened, the lancet still remaining in his right hand. He was then not quite cold. A surgeon was immediately procured, but too late.

7. **ST. MARY'S CHURCH BRYANSTON-SQUARE.**—The ceremony of consecrating this church was performed by the bishop of London, in the presence of an extremely numerous and respectable congregation. Spacious as the interior is, it was quite crowded. At about 11 o'clock, the bishop, attended by his chaplain, was received at the door of the church by the chancellor, registrar, minister, and vestrymen, and being shown into the vestry-room, he there put on his episcopal robes, and thence proceeded to the front of the altar, where the minister handed him the petition, which he ordered to be read by the registrar. The bishop then proceeded to the consecration and dedication of the church, and, with the clergy and others attending him, walked in procession down the church and back again, alternately repeating the 24th psalm. The minister next presented to the bishop the act of parliament for building the church, and the deeds of conveyance, which

instruments of Colombia; Mexico, Peru, and Brazil, are generally stuffed. In October, the congress enacted, that persons engaging in the African slave-trade should be punished as pirates.

Mr. Woodbine Parish, who had been appointed consul-general, arrived at Buenos Ayres, and was received there with every becoming mark of respect. One of the first acts of the consul was, to procure the concurrence of the government in establishing a direct line of packets between Buenos Ayres and England. Among the regulations of this packet-establishment were the following: that the British consul-general might establish in his office a box to receive from the English merchants the letters which were to be sent by the packets, the captains of which should receive them without the intervention of the general post-office;—that, three days after the arrival of each packet at Buenos Ayres, a mail should be despatched for Chile, with respect to which no change should be made in the existing practice, till an agreement was concluded with the government of Chile;—that the official despatches for the public agents of the government of his Britannic majesty in Chile and Peru should be carried by the mails from Buenos Ayres postage free; it being taken for granted that only letters in the service of the British government should enjoy this exemption;—and that the consul-general of Buenos Ayres might put them into a separate bag and seal it.

These measures produced, from the British subjects resident at Buenos Ayres, a vote of thanks to Mr. Canning for the liberal policy adopted by him towards the South American States.

The executive of Buenos Ayres availed themselves very skilfully of the step taken by Mr. Canning, to give the political intercourse between the two countries a still more decided and unequivocal character. In return for the appointment of Mr. Parish, they appointed a consul-general in England; and in order to avoid any objection arising from technical or collateral matter, they followed in their appointment the form which Mr. Canning pursued in his, and conferred the office on Mr. Hullett, a British subject and merchant, and of high respectability in the mercantile world. Mr. Canning, however, evaded any public or direct recognition of Mr. Hullett's official capacity.

Mr. Rivadavia, who, since 1821, had conducted the administration of the province, now retired from office, in spite of the most urgent entreaties of his fellow citizens, and quitted the scene of his labours, in order to reside for a short time as a private individual in Europe. No man ever served his country more unostentatiously, and at the same time more efficaciously than this upright and able statesman. He found every thing in a state of disorganisation and confusion, produced by the violence and folly of successive factions; in the midst of this chaos he ventured to effect a total change in the constitution, of the military force, in the ecclesiastical establishment, and in the administration of justice: and in prosecuting these great ends, he acted with so much prudence, and so wise a regard to personal interests, that he brought about a complete reform in every part of the government, without creating any violent animosities, but giving, on the contrary, to large classes an

interest in the newly-established order of things. M. Rivadavia arrived in England towards the end of Autumn.

The other provinces of the river Plata continued under their separate governments. Francia retained his power in Paraguay, where he adhered to his system of excluding all commerce with foreigners. The English vice-consul repaired thither, in order to procure some relaxation in favour of commercial transactions with England.

At Mendoza an insurrection took place on the 28th of June, which ended in the removal of the governor, Gutierrez, and in the appointment of colonel Juan Lavalle as his successor.

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On the 4th of June the Executive addressed a note to the Hall of Representatives, reminding them of the political state of Europe and Peru, and pointing out to them the necessity of taking such steps as were calculated to secure their independence against all aggression.

For this purpose, the government, after communicating with the Executive power in Peru, Chile, and Colombia, had entered into an agreement with the governor of the province of Salta to organise there a regular force, to act as the van-guard of a defensive army. The government of that province entered with zeal into the project. Arms, and every kind of ammunition, were, in consequence of this agreement, to be supplied to Salta, beside a monthly allowance of 1,500 dollars. This not appearing sufficient, it was afterwards determined, that a regular force of three squadrons of cavalry should be sent to Salta, and maintained there. By such measures, Buenos Ayres not only provided for the general security, but increased its own influence among the provinces of the Rio de la Plata.

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her leaving England, which corroborates my statement in the minutest points.

“Upon the separation which took place between Mrs. Jordan and the Duke, in the year 1811, it was agreed, that she should have the care, until a certain age, of her four youngest daughters, and a settlement was made by the Duke for the payment by him of the following sums:—

For the maintenance of his four daughters	per ann. £.1,500
For a house and carriage for their use	600
For Mrs. Jordan's own use	1,500
And to enable Mrs. Jordan to make a provision for three married daughters, children of a former connexion	800
In all	£.4,400

“This settlement was carried into effect, a trustee was appointed, and the monies, under such trust, were paid quarterly to the respective accounts, at the banking-house of Messrs. Coutts and Co.

“It was a stipulation in the said settlement, that, in the event of Mrs. Jordan resuming her profession, the care of the Duke's four daughters, together with the 1,500*l.* per annum for their maintenance, should revert to his Royal Highness; and this event actually did take place in the course of a few months, in consequence of Mrs. Jordan's desire to accept certain proposals made to her to perform.

“Mrs. Jordan did resume her profession, and not long after reflections were thrown out against both the Duke and herself, whereupon Mrs. Jordan, indignant at such an attack upon his Royal Highness, wrote the following letter, which was published in the papers of the day:—

“Sir,—Though I did not see the

morning print that contained the paragraph alluded to in your liberal and respectable paper of yesterday, yet I was not long left in ignorance of the abuse it poured out against me. This I could have silently submitted to: but I was by no means aware that the writer of it had taken that opportunity of throwing out insinuations which he thought might be injurious to a less honourable than illustrious personage.

“In the love of truth, and in justice to his Royal Highness, I think it my duty thus publicly and unequivocally to declare, that his liberality to me has been noble and generous in the highest degree; but not having it in his power to extend his bounty beyond the term of his own existence, he has, with his accustomed goodness and consideration, allowed me to endeavour to make that provision for myself which an event, that better feelings than those of interest make me hope I shall never live to see, would deprive me of.

“This then, Sir, is my motive for returning to my profession. I am too happy in having every reason to hope and believe, that under these circumstances, I shall not offend the public at large by seeking their support and protection; and while I feel that I possess those, I shall patiently submit to that species of unmanly persecution, which a female, so peculiarly situated, must always be subject to. Ever ready to acknowledge my deficiencies in every respect, I trust I may add, that I shall never be found wanting in candour and gratitude—nor forgetful of the veneration that every individual should feel for the good opinion of the public.

“I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

“D. JORDAN.”

"It should have been before stated, that upon settling the annual allowance to Mrs. Jordan, every thing in the shape of a money transaction was brought to account, and that the most trifling sums, even upon recollection, were admitted; and, interest being calculated upon the whole in her favour, to the latest period, the balance was paid by me, on the part of the Duke, and for which I hold Mrs. Jordan's receipt.

"It should also be understood, that up to the day of their separation, Mrs. Jordan had received a large annual allowance from his Royal Highness.

"A cessation of correspondence between Mrs. Jordan and myself ceased, until September, 1815, when I most unexpectedly received a note from her, requesting to see me immediately. I found her in tears, and under much embarrassment, from a circumstance that had burst upon her, as she said, "like a thunder-storm." She found herself involved to a considerable amount, by securities, which all at once appeared against her in the shape of bonds and promissory notes, given incautiously by herself, to relieve, as she thought, from trifling difficulties, a near relation, in whom she had placed the greatest confidence.

"Acceptances had been given by her in blank, upon stamped paper, which she supposed were for small amounts; but which afterwards appeared to have been laid before her, capable of carrying larger sums.

"She was fearful of immediate arrest. She wished to treat all her claimants most fairly and honourably, and to save, if possible, the wife and children of the person who had so deceived her, from utter ruin. She could not enter into negocia-

tions with her creditors unless at large, and apprehending, if she remained in England, that would not long be the case, she instantly adopted the resolution before mentioned, of going to France.

"A list of creditors was made out and an arrangement was in progress to enable her to return to this country. All she required, in order to set her mind at ease, on the extent of the demands that might be out against her was, that the person who had plunged her into all these difficulties should declare upon oath that the list he had given to her included the whole. This the party from time to time declined to do, and, disappointed thus, in the hope she had so fondly cherished of again returning to her country, and seeing those children for whom she had the most tender affection, she sunk under the weight of her afflictions, and in the month of June, 1816, died at St. Cloud!

"In support of the foregoing narrative, the writer has the most incontestible evidence; but he trusts nothing can be more satisfactory or convincing to the public, than the following extract from a letter, addressed by Mrs. Jordan to him, dated at Paris, 18th Jan. 1816.

"Dear Sir,—I have forborne writing to you, that I might occupy as little of your time as possible. My spirits are in so disturbed a state, that my weak hand is scarcely able to trace the still more feeble efforts of my mind."

He assures you, that I am in possession of the names of my creditors, to whom he has made me answerable, by filling up those blank acceptances, that I so unguardedly gave him, and yet declines making an oath to that purpose:

this has caused me much uneasiness, for it appears to me *vague*, if not *equivocal*.

“ I can solemnly declare, that the names I sent you are the only ones I know of, and the greater part of them utter strangers to me.

“ I was in hopes that, not only out of humanity and justice to me, but for his own sake, he would have done it voluntarily, as it would have been a means of removing, in a great degree, the unpleasant impressions such a determination might cause on the minds of those who still remain anxious for his future well-doing.

“ I do not command or enforce it, but intreat it, as the only relief he can give to a being whom he has almost destroyed.

What interpretation can be put on his refusal? If he says he will not take the oath, it is cruel; and if he adds that he cannot, what is to become of me? Is it in nature possible for me to return to an uncertain home, with all the horrors I have suffered there fresh on my mind, with the constant dread of what may be hanging over me? I really think (under these circumstances), when my presence would be absolutely necessary, that it would not remain in my own power to be able to encounter such misery.

“ It is not, believe me, the feelings of pride, avarice, or the absence of those comforts I have all my life been accustomed to, that is killing me by inches; it is the loss of my only remaining comfort, the hope I used to live on from time to time of seeing my children. The above assertion I can convince the world of, if driven to it, by leaving the bond (all I have) to the creditors, and the Duke's generous allowance to the decision of the law.

“ It is now, and ever has been

my wish to save

for even now I feel a regard for him I cannot conquer; but surely I may expect some return of gratitude from a man, who, by a single simple act could relieve those fears that are nearly insupportable. The idea is shocking.

“ Excuse this long letter; but I am sure you will see and feel the motives and the urgency. Once more, dear Sir, forgive and excuse your's,
“ DORA JORDAN.”

“ I trust, Sir, that I have thus put in a fair point of view the whole of this delicate question; and I shall trouble you with but little more on the subject.

“ With the death of Mrs. Jordan, ceased the allowance which, by his Royal Highness's means, she was enabled to make, of 200*l.* a-year to each of her three married daughters. Surely, then, no blame can attach to the duke of Clarence, whose liberality, in order to enable Mrs. Jordan to make a suitable provision for them, in the event of her death, has been acknowledged by her to have been “ most noble and generous in the highest degree.”

“ All sorts of means were resorted to by one of the parties (now no more), to compel a continuance of these allowances. The Duke did not choose to be driven in this respect; but when the importunity, from the inefficacy of threats, had died away, his Royal Highness, of his own generous accord, did give to each his kind assistance; and I am to this day paying, and as long as it shall be his Royal Highness's pleasure shall continue to pay, annual gratuities to the two surviving daughters.

“ Who, then, after this statement of facts, shall accuse the duke of

Clarence with want of generosity towards Mrs. Jordan or her memory?

"The administration to the effects of Mrs. Jordan, by the solicitor of the Treasury, was *ex-officio*, and the advertisement which appeared in the papers, and which has called forth this last attack, was put in, in regular discharge of the duties of the administration.

I must conclude with one assurance, that after having given a true, and, I trust, a candid recital of facts, I shall treat with contempt any thing further that may be said on this subject; resting satisfied, if, after an attachment of six and thirty years' service to a good and generous master, I shall have added any thing to his comfort in convincing a single individual of the injustice he has sustained. I am, Sir, &c. &c. JOHN BARTON."

Royal Mint, Jan. 21, 1824.

26. TAUNTON.—About half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, High-street became a scene of confusion and alarm, from a report that the house of Richard Meade, esq., an eminent solicitor, had just been the scene of the most shocking events. It appears that Mr. Meade's servant-man, who had lived with him 14 years, and was about 36 years of age, had suddenly destroyed himself by cutting his throat, after having attempted the murder of Frances Towing, a female in the same family (to whom he had paid his addresses four or five years, and to whom he was shortly to have been married), by beating her head with a hammer! On the unfortunate girl screaming out for assistance, Mrs. Warren, the mother of Mrs. Meade, ran to her assistance, upon which the wretch struck Mrs. Warren with the hammer. The following evidence was adduced on the inquest.

Mr. John Bailey, managing clerk at Mr. Meade's, said—I have known the deceased upwards of two years past; I was in the office yesterday at half-past two, when I heard violent screams; I listened for a moment and heard the screams repeated—I went from my office towards Mr. Meade's office, and met Mr. Meade in the passage, who said, "For God's sake, what's the matter?" We hurried down stairs to the passage leading to the kitchen, the direction in which the sounds came. I saw Mrs. Warren, who was screaming violently, and the eldest of Mr. Meade's daughters; I saw Mr. Meade go to the nursery-room door, which is on the ground-floor; Mrs. Warren's screams continued outside the passage door, towards the front door. I went towards the front door, and met Mr. George supporting Mrs. Warren in his arms; in a few moments I heard Mr. Meade call me by name, to come to his aid; I went to him; Mr. Meade said, "Follow me." Mr. Meade went to the back stairs, and I followed him; we got to the bedroom door of the deceased, and found it bolted; Mr. Meade said, "I will come in," and there-upon thrust his foot violently against the door, which burst open; deceased had his coat, waistcoat, and neckcloth off; he was standing like one in the attitude of shaving, at a small dressing table, on which was a looking-glass; deceased was at that moment cutting his throat; he was holding his throat with his left hand, and with the right, which held a razor, was in the act of perpetrating his self-destruction. In a very few seconds, he turned round and reeled towards us, the blood then gushing profusely from his throat, and fell on the floor, without speaking a word, and died about 15 minutes afterwards.

Richard Meade, esq., solicitor, deposed as follows:—Yesterday, a little after two o'clock, I was in my office, and heard a violent scream below; the shrieks continuing, I rushed out of my office and met Mr. Bailey. We ran down stairs with the utmost speed—I tried the outside door leading to the kitchen, in the direction of which the shrieks were heard, and thought at the instant that the door was secured within. I then with great force thrust the door open, upon which Mrs. Warren presented herself, shrieking and trying to force her way on towards the street. She grasped me with her hand, without being able to speak, and extended her hand towards the parlour, meaning that I should go in that direction—I think she merely uttered the exclamation, "The children!" I went on towards the dining-room—the children were then shrieking in the passage, but could not tell what had happened; I then, in a moment turned on the right towards the nursery door, and, on opening it, saw the deceased lying on the floor, his feet towards the door, and his head from me. He was lying rather on the right side, but I could see his left cheek. There was a pistol on the floor on the right behind him, and another lower down near his knees. The woman-servant, Frances Towning, was sitting on the low chair by the side of the fire-place, her head reclining against the mantle-piece or wall, and groaning most piteously. Her head was bleeding profusely. I saw a stream of blood all over her head and face. At this time I thought deceased had shot himself, and was dead; he was lying quite still. The servant, F. Towning, was behind him. I saw blood flowing from his mouth. I called loudly for assistance. De-

ceased then turned round, and muttering something, fixed his eye upon us—I think I said "Oh, Joseph;" on which, to my great surprise, he made a struggle as if recovering from a fainting fit, and got upon his legs, upon which I instantly grasped him by the right arm, and also took him by the coat. He struggled to disengage himself from me, and I called out for assistance. He succeeded in getting from me, and seemed to stagger for a moment. I heard the deceased distinctly run up the two pair back stairs, and shut his door with great violence; I then immediately ran up after him, and called Mr. Bailey to follow me; when I got to the door, I burst it open. I then saw the deceased standing at the dressing-table, in the act of cutting his throat; deceased turned round and fell down. He had lived 14 years with me as my servant; he was a man of very strong passions. During the last year, since Lady Day, I observed a difference in his conduct to what it formerly used to be; at times he appeared dejected. He had been informed that he must quit my service, and had received a month's notice about a month ago; and from an apprehension that he would do himself a mischief, he had received permission to stay until Lady Day, when his year's service would terminate. For the last four or five months he had not been in the same happy state he was formerly. I know nothing of any quarrel he had had with Frances Towning yesterday morning, nor do I believe that any had then taken place, or at any preceding time. Deceased had been engaged to marry her for the last four or five years, but was fearful that he should not do so well if married and in business, as he did in service; I have remonstrated

with him on the impropriety of delaying his marriage after so long a time, but deceased said, that he could not please himself with a shop in which to begin business; I cannot say that he was in a fit state of mind to be trusted. Deceased had asked Frances Towning "whether she had ever thought of her being buried with him in one grave?" and said "he had been thinking of it that day." This Frances Towning told me yesterday, after the occurrence. One of the pistols appeared to have flashed in the pan, but remained loaded with a bullet; the other had been recently discharged. I think deceased shot himself in the nursery before he ran up stairs and cut his throat, and am of opinion that the ball is now in the body. When I entered the nursery-room, the smell of gunpowder was exceedingly strong. I have the pistols. [The pistols were produced: they were of a small pocket size; and on being unscrewed, one was found loaded with ball, without any priming remaining, from its having, it is presumed, flashed in the pan, and the other had been recently loaded and discharged.]

Mr. John Liddon, surgeon, deposed as follows:—About half-past two o'clock yesterday I received a message to go to Mr. Meade's. On arriving there, I found many people assembled in the house; Mrs. Warren was lying on the sofa; she had received a violent blow on the head, and appeared faint and confused; that Frances Towning, had also received very severe injury on the head: fracture had taken place in one direction, where the probe passed. No bone had been driven in; there was no pressure. I then went to the man-servant's bedroom; I found him lying on his

side on the floor of the room, which was covered with blood; all the large vessels of the neck had been divided by some sharp instrument; he was bleeding much, and there was no pulsation. The wound in the throat was the inevitable and undoubted cause of his death.

Anna Maria Thomas deposed, that she is preceptress to Mr. Meade's children, and had known the deceased the last ten months, and always thought him gloomy, and frequently flighty in his conduct.

Two or three other witnesses deposed to apparent disorder of mind in the deceased.

Joseph Parkhouse, gunsmith, sworn.—I sold a brace of pistols to deceased yesterday morning; he paid me for them. He came once before I was up, about eight o'clock, and in an hour after he came again. He put his hand on a brace of pistols, and asked the price of them. I told him 25*s*. He said he could get them at Cox's for a pound, which I denied. He did not say what he was going to do with them. I did not ask. I did not observe any thing peculiar in his manner.

The jury, after a short discussion, returned a verdict of "Insanity."

The Suicide was of a penurious and avaricious turn of mind, and had saved several hundred pounds in service. He had made a will in favour of the girl whose life he thus attempted.

27. SHIP OWNERS' SOCIETY.—The annual dinner of this society took place at the London Tavern. The company which assembled on the occasion was highly respectable, and in number exceeded 300. At half-past six o'clock the earl of Liverpool, the president of the society, took the chair; near him

sat the right hon. George Canning, the right hon. Wm. Huskisson, Messrs. Croker, M. P., E. Ellice, M. P., J. Wells, M. P., A. Robertson, M. P., Aldermen Bridges and Thompson, M. P., Thomas Wilson, M. P., G. Lyall, esq., J. Buckle, esq. and many other gentlemen eminent in the commercial world.

The dinner having been finished, and the cloth removed, the chairman proposed the health of the King, which was drank with three times three. The "duke of York, and the rest of the royal family;" "lord Melville and the Navy;" and "the Army." were likewise drank with similar honours.

The Chairman said, that he rose to propose a toast most intimately connected with the object of the meeting—namely, "Prosperity to the Shipping Interest of the United Kingdom." In looking at the company before him, and considering the great interests which were involved in, and connected with the society which they were assembled to support, he could not avoid repeating what he had stated on former occasions—that the country owed much to the shipping interest. At the period of the change from war to peace, when every great interest laboured more or less under difficulties, no interest had suffered more than the shipping interest of the united kingdom. That was the unavoidable result of circumstances; but whilst he said that no interest suffered more than the shipping interest by the transition from war to peace, he was also bound to add, what he knew to be the fact—that no interest had borne their sufferings so well. It was gratifying to know that the shipping interest, like all the other great interests of the country, was now emerging from the difficulties

under which they had, for many years, laboured. On former occasions he had said, and he would now repeat, that to her maritime interest and her navy, this country owed her safety and greatness among the other nations of the world; and that that maritime interest and navy had been created and supported by the attention which had been bestowed on the interests of navigation; for it was not true that before the interests of navigation received the support of government and parliament, the navy of this country, and consequently its safety, was what it had been since. It had been often contended, that commercial wealth and a military spirit were incompatible; but the union of the navigation and maritime interests in this country was a proof to the contrary. The seamen who carried our commerce in time of peace, learned thereby to be our protectors in time of war. It was no disparagement to the other interests of the country, to say that they were all, in some degree, subordinate to those connected with the maritime interest. Such being his opinions, he felt no hesitation in declaring, that the first of British manufactures, was that of British ships, and that the class of the population which was most worthy of support was that of British seamen. After some other toasts had been drunk,

Mr. T. Wilson proposed the health of the "Right honourable George Canning, and the rest of his majesty's ministers; and may they ever be the guardians of the maritime and commercial interests of this country."

Mr. Canning rose, and was received with a general burst of applause. It was, he said, impossible

for him to express his thankfulness for the kind manner in which the mention of his name had been received. When with his name was coupled a recommendation, that he and the rest of his majesty's ministers should attend to the maritime interests of the country, it was only saying in other words that they should remember that they were ministers of England. If any thing could add to the satisfaction which he felt at being so kindly received by such a large body of his countrymen, it was the consideration that they represented an interest peculiarly English. The situation to which this country had raised itself in the world, a situation far beyond that to which it was entitled by the extent of its territory or the amount of its population—was mainly to be attributed to that interest which provided in time of peace the means of vigorous exertion in war. For many years past, the commanding situation of Great Britain had entitled it to interfere in matters, in which its own immediate interests were not concerned. We had been called on to combat for the world, and it had been shown, that whilst with one hand we held the trident which ruled the seas, with the other we were able to launch the thunderbolts of war. It would appear as a matter of astonishment on the page of history, that this small island should have been able to act so considerable a part on the theatre of war; but, after all, our reputation must depend on our maritime enterprises. At all times the field of our native glory has been the sea. It was very gratifying to perceive, that notwithstanding the exertions of the late war, and the lassitude and exhaustion naturally produced by those exertions, the country was in

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a state of permanent and progressive improvement, which promised more prosperity than had been experienced at any former period. He trusted that no untoward accident would disturb this state of repose; but if any such misfortune should occur, let them remember the experience of the last twenty years, and defy the prophecies of evil, and look with confidence to the future.

DEATH IN CONSEQUENCE OF SWALLOWING A KNIFE.—C. A. Dempster, in attempting some juggling tricks at Carlisle, swallowed a table knife rather more than nine inches long, which remained in his stomach without exciting any acute pain, or producing any serious consequences, until within a few days of his death. He left Carlisle with the intention of proceeding to London, for the purpose of consulting Sir Astley Cooper. During the journey to Manchester, he suffered much pain from the jolting of the coach; when, finding himself unable to bear the motion of the carriage, he embarked in a canal-boat; but being taken very ill in the boat, he was prevented from pursuing his journey further than Middlewich, where he died. The body was opened the day after his death, and the knife found in the stomach, which, with the other of the viscera, was in a state of inflammation and gangrene. The handle of the knife, which was of bone, was dissolved, and likewise a considerable portion of the blade. So powerfully, indeed, had the knife been acted upon by the juices of the stomach, as to impress very forcibly on the minds of the medical men who opened the body, a belief, that had the man continued at Carlisle, and been kept in a quiet state, the whole of the knife might

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have been dissolved, and the case terminated favourably.

28. Fourteen slaves were tried at Montego bay, on an indictment for combining in a rebellious conspiracy. Thirteen were found guilty and one discharged, the evidence against him having been deemed insufficient. Three of the convicted negroes were sentenced to be transported off the island for life, and the others to confinement in the workhouse for different terms, none of which exceed twelve months, to be kept to hard labour and to be whipped twice, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes each time.

FEBRUARY.

1. A horrible crime was committed in the small town of Cormell, near Paris. Twenty-two robbers introduced themselves into a farm, and murdered the proprietors and servants, to the number of eleven persons. A little girl, six years of age, escaped by concealing herself in a dog-kennel. She recognised the voice of one of the assassins, who was a blacksmith farrier belonging to the farm. On the following day, the magistrates, informed of this horrible crime, repaired to the spot. The wife of the blacksmith persisted in affirming, that her husband had been absent from the neighbourhood for several days, but one of the gend'armes, as they were going away, saw one of the blacksmith's children, and asked him where his father was. The boy answered, "My father is along with some other men, counting money in the cellar." The cellars were immediately examined, and the twenty-two robbers were found there. They

were conveyed to the prison at Versailles.

LUTHER'S WEDDING RING.—A peasant lately sold to a jeweller at Darmstadt a ring, which turned out to be the wedding ring of Luther and the Nun, Catharine de Bore, his wife. Their names are inscribed on the ring, as well as the date of their marriage, the 13th of June, 1525.—This interesting relic has been deposited in the Museum of Darmstadt.

PRISON RELIGIOUS DISCIPLINE.—At Chelmsford the Magistrates discussed the question whether some respectable females of that town, who were disciples of Mrs. Fry, should be allowed to visit the prisoners in the gaol occasionally; and, on coming to a vote, they rescinded, by a majority of twenty-five to seven, the permission which had been given by three out of the five visiting magistrates.

MURDER.—A most inhuman murder was committed at a small village within two miles of Deal, on the body of a poor woman, 64 years of age. The deceased was of eccentric habits, and lived in a cottage, in which her only companion was a goat or a sheep. It was supposed that she was possessed of some little money, and this was the inducement to the attack. The perpetrators of the deed broke open the door with the iron coulter of a plough, and with this weapon subsequently attacked her as she lay in bed, fracturing her skull, and breaking her right arm, and one of her fingers.

2. **EDINBURGH HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.**—Thomas Hay stood charged with assaulting, stabbing, and wounding, with a deadly weapon, Mr. Wm. Moffat, to the effusion of his blood, and with intent

to slay him, on the 18th of July last, at the prisoner's own house, in King-street, Leith.

At a former diet, in consequence of a statement made by the panel's counsel, that they considered him in an unfit state of mind to be put on his trial, the court appointed a committee of medical gentlemen to inquire into the prisoner's sanity. Their report was now delivered in, in which they stated, that they considered the panel to be of sane mind.

The indictment having been read, the panel pleaded, "I am not guilty, my lord; but Mr. Wilson is guilty of rousing me out of my bed this morning, and bringing me here without my breakfast, a state, I presume, which no one present is in besides myself."

The Lord Justice Clerk told the panel, that his manner bore evident signs of being premeditated. His plea of "not guilty" should be recorded.

A jury having been chosen,

John Mackay, esq. identified the panel's declarations, and deposed, that at the time of their being emitted before him, it was only a few minutes after the man had been stabbed, that the panel's hands were covered with blood, that he appeared much agitated, and in such a state of mind as led the witness to believe that he was deranged, and he therefore remanded him until the evening. When witness questioned him, he hesitated for some time, as though he was making up a story. It was three o'clock in the evening when he examined him again; he then appeared perfectly sane and sensible, and answered all his questions in such a manner as did not induce him to alter his opinion that he was perfectly sane. Wit-

ness took great pains to ascertain the state of his mind before proceeding to examine him; he saw the prisoner afterwards; he was then more cautious, but witness still believed him to be sane.

A Leith-police officer deposed, that he was present when the panel's declarations were emitted; that they were emitted freely and voluntarily; and that he was in a sound state of mind.

Mr. William Moffat knew the prisoner. On the 28th of July, he happened to take a walk out as far as Lochend, and on returning about eight o'clock, when about fifty yards from his own workshop, he saw the prisoner standing alone, who, as soon as he saw witness, came towards him; witness asked how he was this morning; he replied not very well; for, jumping over a ditch, he had put his foot on a stone, and sprained it: he said he had some repairs to make; witness said he was glad of it; he asked witness then to go along with him to his house to see what they were; witness said, that having been out so long that morning, it would be necessary first to step into his workshop, and see what was going on; the panel said he could not so conveniently see him at any other part of the day; witness seeing him so anxious that he should go with him, said, "Come along, then." The panel conducted him through a bye-lane from the Yard-ends, but told witness to send his two dogs (pointers) back, because he had two cats at home, and one had kittened; witness accordingly sent the dogs home; they then proceeded down the lane to St. Andrew-street; the panel moved on a little below him occasionally, and particularly when in sight of his own house—witness

followed him up two stairs to his house. When they got in, he shut the door, and locked it. Witness said, there was no fear of the dogs coming in. He said the cats did not appear to be there—perhaps, he observed, they might be in the next room. He then asked the witness to go into the other room. Witness said all the business they had to do might be transacted where they were; he pressed, and said, “Mr. Moffat, do go in,” and he went in; witness observed on entering the room, “You are got very tasty now; I see you have a carpet, but it is not laid down properly.” It was a waxed oil-cloth, turned the red side uppermost, and the sides and corners standing up in front of the chairs and bed, instead of being laid down under them. The panel then invited witness to take a glass of spirits, as he had been out that morning; witness at first declined, as he was not used to taking spirits in the morning; but he said he was going to take some himself; he did so, and witness tasted it out of compliment to the panel. The panel then said, he had bought some property in Edinburgh, and wanted some partitions to be put up in it, as it was too large for him to occupy himself; but that his leg was so painful, that he could not go to settle with the person whom he had bought the property of. He repeated this so often, that witness thought he wished him to propose to do it for him, and at last offered his services. They sat down; the panel took hold of his hands, and said, “You have a stronger hand than I.” He seemed glad that the witness had offered his services, and said, if he would write out a receipt for the money he would intrust it to him.

Witness, before writing it out, said he should like to know the amount, and panel said 220*l.*, and gave him twelve 20*l.* notes. Witness said that was more than was required. The panel replied, that interest was due on the money, which only left a balance of 17*l.*; and if he (witness) would write, he (the panel) would dictate the receipt to him. The panel turned his back to him, and appeared to be looking out of the window, and repeated what he wished witness to write in the receipt. Witness objected to the terms, and said he could write a better one himself; the panel desired him to write one, and they could then compare the two. Witness wrote a receipt, which the panel said would do very well, if witness would add, after the amount received, the words “from Mr. Thos. Hay, King-street, Leith.” Witness did so. The panel then asked witness if he could read cramp hand-writings, and witness said he was not much accustomed to them, but he would try. The panel then fetched a letter from a drawer, and witness said it was a cramp hand indeed, and would take him some time. The panel told him to take his time. Witness, after looking it over some time, said, “Mr. Hay, you must have read this over before, and are well enough acquainted with its contents, I dare say; I must now go home, and see what the men are doing.” Prisoner insisted on witness reading it over to him; witness proceeded with the letter. On taking his eyes off, witness saw prisoner unfolding something, which witness supposed would be the money; but shortly afterwards witness was surprised to hear a very strong suction of breath very near him, and having looked up

saw the prisoner standing over him, and making a thrust with a knife, which witness, in attempting to ward off the blow, received in his right arm. Witness then collared him, and called him a murdering scoundrel; and, wrestling with him, drove him back against the bed, and held him on the floor in a trembling state. Witness, in attempting to take the knife from the prisoner, cut the leader of one of his right-hand fingers, and all the leaders of his left hand. Witness, having secured the knife, considered whether it would be best to cry out murder, or to fly to the door; witness did the latter; and the door being locked and bolted, witness had some difficulty in opening it: this he at last effected, and then called for assistance, and the prisoner was apprehended. [A large buck-horn-handled carver, stained with blood, was produced in court.] The witness identified it as that which was used upon the occasion; had seen no such knife in the room before the attempt was made upon his life. When the police arrived at the door of the panel's house, it was fastened inside. Witness said he would be responsible for any thing the police would do; they then forced an entrance, and apprehended the prisoner. Witness had previously been acquainted with the prisoner for about three years, and had been in the habit of repairing his property. Never had had any quarrel with him; had not seen him for a fortnight before this event; witness, on that morning, saw nothing different in his manner from what was usual, and had not the least conception of his being in a state of derangement. Prisoner drank a glass of spirits and water, but was by no means drunk, either be-

fore or after taking it. Witness identified the surtout coat which he had on at the time. It bore marks of blood on the sleeve, and there was the mark of its having been pierced by the knife. The wax cloth was turned up in such a manner, that all the blood spilt, would have fallen upon it.

James Mackay, serjeant of police at Leith, recollects being called to King-street, in July last, in consequence of the assault on Mr. Moffat; saw a crowd standing about the panel's house; the door was opened by the panel, who was then conveyed to the police-office; he seemed more agitated at his house than after he arrived at the police-office. The panel's declaration was read. Among other things it stated that Mr. Moffat accosted the panel on the morning in question, and accompanied him into his house; that the wound was occasioned by his foot tripping, while he had the knife in his hand cutting bread and cheese with it; that in falling he upset the table and cut Mr. Moffat's arm. He (declarant) was unable to say where he purchased the knife, which appeared new, and never to have been used for any other purpose; he was also unable to account for many other circumstances, and refused to answer several questions.

Mr. Coombe, surgeon, stated that he was called to dress Mr. Moffat's wounds on the morning in question; that he did not conceive it probable that these wounds could have been inflicted in the manner described by the panel in his declaration. He supposed that a wound inflicted by raising the arm to ward off the intended blow, would have been exactly of the same description as that which he saw on the arm of Mr. Moffat, provided the edge

of the knife was held downwards; and considered it highly probable that the blow would have been fatal, if it had not been warded off with the arm.

The following evidence was then called by the panel's counsel:—

Mr. John Harvey, a solicitor in Leith, had known Mr. Hay for about four years. Two years ago he applied to him for professional advice. He said he had some property, and feared some one was going to take it from him. He said he wished to talk with witness in private; witness took him into a private room, where he opened his story; it was very inconsistent; and witness felt convinced that the panel had no property whatever, and that he was operated on by some delusion. Witness afterwards discovered that he had property, because he conveyed some from him to a client. Witness thought him of a sound mind, though he considered him a weak man, and that there was a great deal of mental imbecility about him.

Mr. Steadman had known the panel for 14 or 15 years past. He thought he was not in the full possession of his intellects; from his infancy upwards he might sometimes have been called "daft Hay."

The Lord Justice Clerk summed up the evidence in a very compendious and distinct manner, and deduced from the law and evidence of the case, that the plea of insanity had totally failed, and that the crimes charged had been fully proved against the panel.

The jury, after about a minute's deliberation, without retiring, returned a verdict, by the mouth of their Chancellor, unanimously finding the panel Guilty of the crimes libelled.

Lord Hermand, after remarking that it would be necessary to apply to the legislature for an extension of the capital punishment in the case of maiming to Scotland, if this crime should continue to make any progress here, proposed the same punishment which had recently been awarded in a somewhat similar case—namely, public whipping, and transportation for fourteen years.

Lord Meadowbank said he considered the jury had done a great service to the country by their verdict.

The Lord Justice Clerk concurred in what had fallen from lord Hermand, as to the expediency of applying to parliament for the extension of lord Ellenborough's act to Scotland, if this crime should not be arrested by the present example. His lordship pronounced the sentence of the court, that on the 18th inst., the prisoner should be publicly whipped on his naked back through the streets of Leith, and that he should be afterwards transported beyond the seas for fourteen years.

Mrs. HARTLEY.—The once beautiful and admired actress Mrs. Hartley has expired aged 73, at her house at Woolwich. She was a contemporary with Garrick, and, the only one that remained, excepting Mr. Quick and Mrs. Mattocks, who are still alive. Her extreme beauty, and the truth and nature of her acting attracted universal admiration, and caused her to rank the highest (as a female) in her profession, previous to the appearance of Mrs. Siddons. Mr. Hull had written his tragedy of Henry the Second, or Fair Rosamond, several years previous to its production, and despaired of obtaining a proper representative for the

character of *Rosalind* until Mrs. Hartley appeared. Mason, also, wrote his tragedy of *Elfrida*, that she might personify the principal character. She was the very favourite subject of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and appears as the beautiful females in a number of his most celebrated pictures. Two, in particular, are professed portraits of her called "Mrs. Hartley as *Jane Shore*," and "Mrs. Hartley as a *Bacchante*." A fine study for the former was sold at the late sale of the marchioness of Thomond's pictures. She died in easy circumstances, her merits, during her public services, having procured her a handsome independence.

4. IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Sir Humphry Davy, bart., in a paper on the cause of the corrosion and decay of copper used for covering the bottoms of ships, read before the Royal Society, pointed out a simple, effectual, and economical method of remedying this evil. The cause, he ascertained, was a weak chymical action, which is constantly exerted between the saline contents of sea-water and the copper, and which, whatever may be the nature of the copper, sooner or later destroys it. The same general principle of the manner in which chymical changes may be exalted, destroyed or suspended, by electrical powers, which led him to the discovery of the decomposition of the alkalis and the earths, likewise afforded him this new and more practical discovery. He found that a very small surface of tin, or other oxidable metal, any where in contact with a large surface of copper, rendered it so negatively electrical, that sea-water had no action upon it; and a little mass of tin brought, even in communication by a wire with a large

plate of copper, entirely preserved it. A patent, which had for its object the remedying of the same evil, was lately taken out by Mr. Musket, of the Mint; and it is a curious enough fact, that the means he recommended for improving the copper employed in sheathing, was alloying it with a very small portion of tin, or of zinc, or of arsenic, or of antimony. Mr. Musket only specified the fact but nothing of the cause.

4. SUBTERRANEAN VAULTS.—*Norwich*.—In consequence of the discovery of the vaults by St. Giles's gates not having in the least abated, great numbers have explored this subterranean labyrinth. Many gentlemen amused themselves in this retreat for three and four hours together, and indeed to such virtuosi it afforded a rich treat. The marine shells, that were collected, are numerous, a great portion of which were shown at the door; and also some coins, which were discovered near the entrance. In one of the finest arches, the name of "John Bond, 1571," was found, written quite in the style of antique manuscripts.

5. MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—The brig *John*, of Cork, captain —, bound from Cork to Liverpool, laden with provisions, the wind being N.N.W. blowing hard, attempted to take shelter in Holyhead-harbour, and succeeded in getting pretty close to the pier-head, but the storm increasing, her chain-cable snapped in two. Another anchor was thrown out, but to no purpose; she drifted away (the wind being increased to a complete hurricane), and struck on the rocks under the Penrhos domain, the seat of sir J. T. Stanley, bart. A number of persons had collected to the spot by the time

she struck, in the hopes of rendering assistance, amongst whom were captain Hugh Evans, the harbour-master, and Mr. Sparrow, with his brother officers of customs, who got on the rock so near as distinctly to hear the screams of women, children, and men. The crew were directed to cut down their main-mast, but they had no axe. The wind blowing over the wreck rendered it impossible to throw them any thing. The men on board were now desired to throw a line towards the rock, and a man having a rope round his middle went from the rocks into the breakers to attempt to catch it, but in vain. One man now appeared undressed, and was seen to throw himself over, but sunk. The tide having by this time raised the vessel, and a part of her cargo floating about, she came much nearer to another great rock, when, at last, after a number of unsuccessful attempts, a strong rope was drawn on shore; but they were so distracted that the rope got entangled, and they could let out no more. Mr. Simpson, the agent at Penrhos, on this sent for ropes, and while others were tying them together, one man was seen setting off along the rope, holding fast by his legs and arms, and so moving slowly on, he arrived safe on shore: another followed his example and was also saved. By this time the ropes were ready, and by giving proper directions, a third was tied to the rope, and he was safely dragged through the heavy breakers on shore; a fourth immediately followed him; a fifth was now fast, and had only left the vessel when a sixth was perceived close behind; these two, though with more difficulty than the rest, reached the shore; and immediately a dreadful crash en-

sued, which shivered the vessel to atoms. She had left Cork that morning, with a crew of eight men and eleven passengers, who consisted of the person who attempted to get on shore, a serjeant, two men and their wives, and five children. All the passengers (with two of the crew) perished.

7. An inquest was held at the Black Horse, Vine-street, Chandos-street, Covent-garden, on the body of William Gable, aged 32 years, who was found suspended in a common brothel, No. 4, Vine-street. From the evidencce, it appeared that the deceased was a watch-finisher, residing in Old-street-road; latterly his conduct was altered, and his spirits had been much depressed, in consequence of his ill-success in business, which rendered him incapable of supporting his family in the manner he wished; he, therefore, resolved to leave his home and family of eight children; and, on Wednesday night, sent his wife on an errand, when he dressed himself in a somewhat respectable manner, and taking a watch, which belonged to one of his customers, went away. His first step, it appeared, was to pledge the watch in the neighbourhood of Smithfield, for 2*l.*; he then went through the neighbourhood of Chandos-street where he was accosted by several women of the town. He accompanied one of them to the house in which he was found dead. Gin and beer were supplied till Friday evening, when, after having pawned his shirt and his hat, he found himself without a penny. He then called for pen, ink, and paper, and wrote the following:—"Dear loving wife; send me some money immediately by the bearer, as I intend to give something—" Nothing more could be understood;

the girls, took the letter as directed upon the assurance that it was to his sister, who owed him 3*l.*; on arriving at the house, they found it to be for his wife who expressed to them the anxiety she laboured under for her husband. They returned, and on entering the room they found him suspended by a neck-handkerchief from the bed post.—The jury considered that if they returned a verdict that the man hanged himself, it would put an end to all further inquiry, should any thing transpire to criminate the parties; on the other hand, if they said “Found Dead,” it would not convey their verdict in terms so strong as they meant: at length they agreed upon the following—“Found Dead and suspended by the neck, but by what means he became so suspended, or in what state of mind he previously was, is to the jurors unknown.”

8. SINGULAR SCHEME.—The family of John Marshall, esq., at the Polygon, Ardwick, was alarmed by the report of a pistol: and, on going down stairs, they found at the outside of the door, the footman, who stated that he had been alarmed by hearing some persons about the door of the outbuilding in which he slept, attempting to force it; that he got up, put on part of his clothes, and proceeded towards the house to alarm the family, armed with a bar of iron. On his way thither, he heard a signal given by a man from the opposite side of the yard, and saw another man run into the garden. A third man rushed out from the steps of the back-door, where he had been concealed by a porch, fired a pistol at the footman, and ran away; a fourth man was also standing on the steps, and he, too, fired a pistol, which, the footman

said, wounded him slightly on the arm, but he rushed on the man, struck him on the face or the neck, and knocked the pistol out of his hands; however, he succeeded in making his escape. When Mr. Marshall, jun., got down stairs, he found that a hole had been cut in the back-door, apparently with an intention of taking out a panel, and it seemed as if an attempt had been made to force the lock, by means of a crow bar. On the door, and on the ground near it, a quantity of blood was sprinkled; and a large horse pistol, with some irregular pieces of lead, which appeared to have been used as slugs, were found in the yard. In the garden, footsteps were traced as if persons had gained admittance, and escaped by getting over the wall; and a rope, which seemed to have been intended to be used for that purpose, was found near the door. Of course, no doubt was felt by the family of Mr. Marshall, that an attempt had been made by a desperate gang of robbers to break into the house, and great credit was given to the footman for his courageous and resolute conduct. In the morning, Mr. Lavender went to the place, with a view to assist in the detection of the supposed offenders; but on examining the premises, and particularly on observing the marks of blood on the door, he began to suspect the truth of the footman's story; and on looking at the wound on the arm of the latter, he found that it was a mere graze, the skin having been scarcely rased; and yet it appeared from his clothes as if it had bled very copiously. Several other trivial circumstances contributed to increase Mr. Lavender's doubts, and he communicated his suspicions to Mr. Marshall, jun. That gentle-

man, however, had so high an opinion of the footman, that he could not then be induced to suspect him; but, after some consideration, he began to think it possible that the man knew more of the matter than he wished to explain. In the meantime hand-bills were issued, offering a reward for the discovery of the persons who had attempted to break into the house; and, as Mr. Lavender had observed that the pistol found appeared to have been recently in the hands of a gunsmith, it was requested that parties who had sold such a weapon would apply at the police-office. By this means, it was discovered that the pistol had been purchased at the shop of a Mr. Styan, on the preceding Saturday; and the description given by Mrs. Styan of the person of the man who bought it, left no doubt on the mind of Mr. Lavender that his suspicions were well-founded. It was arranged, therefore, that on Wednesday, Mrs. Styan should take a pair of pistols to Mr. Marshall's house, as if for his inspection, and that the footman should open the door for her; which was done; and as soon as she saw him, she knew him to be the man who had purchased the pistol on Saturday. About the same time Mr. Lavender made his appearance; and the footman was charged with having invented the whole affair. At first he denied having purchased the pistol, and persisted in his former story; but, after being confronted with Mrs. Styan, he admitted that the whole was a fabrication, and that he had fired the pistol, and cut the panel of the door himself, and rubbed his arm with a piece of iron to make it look as if it had been grazed by a ball. He had obtained the blood by making his own nose bleed, and

had splashed it on the door and the ground, to make it seem as if it had fallen from a wounded man. In short, he disclosed the whole contrivance, from first to last; and when asked what could be his motive for such conduct, he said he found his wages insufficient to maintain his wife and family, and therefore did what he had done, in the hope that Mr. Marshall would reward him for his display of courage.

10. BRIGHTON. — *Dreadful Accident.* — As five labourers were employed in digging for flints, at the base of the cliff, between the Royal Crescent and Blackrock, the over-hanging earth and stone suddenly fell in, and buried the whole of them. A sixth man, on the margin, was precipitated to the beach by the fall, but descending on the summit of the immense weight of rubbish, he escaped without broken bones, or any very essential injury. No time was lost in digging out the others, but the whole of them were dead.

11. Patrick Grant, to whom his Majesty, two years ago, granted a pension of one guinea per week, died at Brae-Mar, in the 111th year of his age. His pension devolved on his daughter Ann. He was the only survivor of those who fought at the battles of Culloden and Falkirk. He was also engaged in the English Raid under the Pretender, and was present when the Pretender embarked for France.

14. BOW-STREET. — *Assault.* — A charge of assault was preferred by Miss Marshall, daughter of the late Mr. Sergeant Marshall, against the Rev. Thomas Viall, of Twickenham, who had married one of her sisters. Miss Marshall stated, that as she was riding in her carriage

near Teddington, on the preceding Thursday she was met by Mr. Viall on horseback. Her carriage window was open, and as he passed he struck in at the window with his whip, which alighted on her muff and made a considerable mark; as he rode off he muttered something, but she did not hear what; she added that she was a good deal alarmed, and from other causes felt it necessary to take measures for the protection of her person from similar outrages.—The Rev. Mr. Viall denied that he had any intention to strike Miss Marshall; and said that, as he was passing the carriage, which was on the wrong side of the road, he merely struck out with his whip, to make his horse, which was a spirited animal, get out of the way.

Miss Marshall, however, persisted in her charge of assault, and the reverend Gentleman was finally ordered to enter into sureties, himself in one thousand pounds, and two others in five hundred pounds each, after which he was discharged.

SWALLOWING NEEDLES.—Last week a needle, an inch and a quarter long, was extracted from the arm of a Miss Fisher, of Whitehaven, after having been swallowed upwards of two years!

SUPPOSED CHILD-MURDER.—At Forest-row, near East Grinstead, Sussex, a female child, named Martha Ann Sewell, aged ten months, came to an untimely end in an extraordinary manner. The mother, who kept a grocer's shop, had a servant girl, Esther Goringe, about fifteen years of age, to assist her in nursing the children. This girl had lived with her a year and a half, and was apparently warmly attached to all the family, but especially to the younger child. On the night of the murder, the

mother laid it in the cradle in the kitchen in a profound sleep, and went to attend some customers in the shop; this was about seven o'clock. The servant girl, Esther, was in the kitchen at the time, and received directions to rock the cradle, if the child became restless. Every thing remained quiet for about half an hour, when the mother went into the kitchen. As she passed the cradle, she saw that it was covered up, apparently as she left it, but as she returned she touched it, and felt surprised that it rocked lighter than usual; she immediately pulled down the cradle quilt to look at the child, but it was not there. She turned round to the servant Esther, who was in an adjoining room, and asked her what had become of little Martha? Esther replied, that "she didn't know, she was sure." Search was made among the neighbours, but no tidings of the infant could be obtained. The garden was examined, but without success. Every man in the village who could obtain a horse, rode off at full speed in different directions, in the hope that some person might be stopped who had stolen the child. At one time there were not less than 300 horsemen thus engaged. All this, however, was as fruitless as the first search; in the mean-time, the examination of the servant girl had been renewed as to whether she had left the kitchen during the evening, or whether she had seen any body come in? She denied having seen any person whatever; but admitted that she had gone out of the back door for some water.—At one o'clock, she was sent to Mr. Hoare's at the Swan inn, for a pot of beer. Mrs. Hoare then made some observations on the sufferings of her master and mistress. In

reply to these observations she only laughed, and evinced a levity very different from the sorrow she had previously manifested. At break of day the father and six or seven other persons renewed their search about the premises. At last they called for the key of the wash-house, which was locked, and which the servant, Esther, had said was locked before the child was missed. This declaration of hers had prevented the search of this place before. There was a loft over the wash-house into which the father mounted, while others looked among the lumber below; at length, one of them lifted off the cover of the copper boiler, when he saw the clothes of an infant floating on the surface of some water which it contained. He drew the child from the vessel. Suspicion now fell on the servant girl, but she solemnly protested her innocence. Still the inconsistencies of her conduct strengthened the belief of her guilt, and it was determined to send her in custody of the constable, to East Grinstead, with a view to her examination by a magistrate. She was accordingly conveyed to East Grinstead.—She still protested her innocence in the most solemn manner. At last she admitted, that she had let the child fall into the copper. She said that she had the child in her arms when she went to fill a kettle with water, and that it fell into the copper. On being asked, why she did not tell what had happened, when she saw her master and mistress in such distress; she merely said, that “she had half a mind to tell them where the child was, but then again she thought she wouldn’t.”

Some inconsistencies in her statement strengthened the suspicions of her having wilfully put an end

to the child’s life; and she was committed on the charge of murder.

She was subsequently tried at the County assizes; when the jury were of opinion that the event was altogether accidental.

23. Charles Johnson, who was found guilty of the wilful murder of James Richardson, by cutting him with a scythe, was executed, in pursuance of his sentence, in front of Newgate. The culprit frequently declared after his trial, that he had no intention of killing the man who died by his hand. He could not read, and his mental faculties scarcely raised him above the level of the brute creation.

HURRICANE AT THE ISLE OF FRANCE.—This island was assailed by a hurricane, equal to that of 1818. The greater part of the vessels in the port were thrown upon each other on shore; several were heaved out of the water and cast upon the quay; and hardly a ship, boat, or lighter escaped without damage.

During the night, between the 22nd and 23rd, there were few indications of the approaching tempest; but after 12 at noon on the 23rd, the mercury in the barometer began to descend rapidly. The hour before and the hour after the setting of the sun were the periods when the storm was at its utmost fury. The roads presented a frightful spectacle. The buildings most exposed to the effect of the hurricane, were the houses of the Champ de Lort and the Royal College. One of its most extraordinary results was the shock given to the house Lafargne. This immense edifice, by the force of the wind, was so nearly overthrown, that it appeared ready every moment to fall and crush under its ruins forty children, and the persons employed

in their instruction. All of them, however, had time to escape, for the building remained nearly in the same state during the remainder of the storm. Though the damage sustained was nearly equivalent to its total destruction, the edifice did not fall to the ground. A fire broke out at the period when the storm was at its height, but the house in which it occurred being insulated, no further mischief occurred.

25. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out in the extensive wharfs and warehouses of Messrs. Pickford and Co., on the banks of the City Road Basin. It was first observed in the interior of the middle row of warehouses, and so rapid was its progress as to defy every effort against its spreading. In a short time it communicated to the building. Vast crowds of persons thronged the exterior of the building, while as many more were observed hastening from all parts of London, guided by the column of flame, which was visible for many miles; the persons employed in the interior, observing the immense mass press upon them, very prudently closed all the gates, to prevent the ingress of any individuals. Those premises, which contained the greater portion of the products of the northern part of England, were completely in flames, while the various commodities recently imported, presented a heap of smoky ruins. The engines were immediately brought into play, partly standing in the canal, while the firemen manned a boat, and boldly ventured as near the flames as the scorching heat would allow them. The flames at this time had obtained such ascendancy, that all attempts to save the buildings were useless; though all the engines

were then in full play, they seemed not in the least to damp the flame, nor prevent the spreading destruction; the firemen therefore turned their attention to the adjacent buildings of Messrs. Pickford lying eastward of the City Road, and exerted their utmost efforts to prevent them falling a prey to the fire. Their exertions were successful; the warehouses, however, where the fire first originated, being stored with goods, particularly from Liverpool, Manchester, Staffordshire, Birmingham, and Sheffield, all exertions to save a single article were ineffectual; the flames continued spreading in every direction, and several engines were brought round within the walls, and then commenced playing upon the side warehouses near the City Road, which contained an unusual quantity of china, and glass in crates. All the gates in Ratcliffe Row and Macclesfield-street were closed; but the walls, though 18 feet high, were lined with persons. Some were pulling others down to obtain a view, while many more were pushed over and received serious injuries; at this time a small wicket, large enough to admit one person, was forced, and in rushed the multitude as fast as they possibly could; the gate was immediately closed. The crowd at length forced one of the great gates, and gained the banks of the canal opposite to the fire; it was spreading then far and wide about the warehouses, while the red-hot tiles from the roofs, splitting into a thousand pieces, resembled an explosion of gunpowder. The ponderous beams stretching across the buildings continued long burning, while the bales of various commodities burned below. At length the flames were somewhat abated in the first quarter,

and then began their ravages in the left-hand range of warehouses, principally occupied by crates of china, &c. which were almost totally consumed.

ALTERED MODS OF EXECUTION.—At the last execution before the Old Bailey, Mr. Sheriff Laurie objected to the practice of adjusting the rope to the proper length, after it was fixed on the malefactor's neck, as the operation occupied much time, and greatly harassed the minds of those about to suffer. The sheriff subsequently inquired, whether some other method could not be adopted to shorten the sufferings of the culprits. A plan in use at Glasgow was mentioned as much better, but he found it to be far too complicated to be intrusted to the Old Bailey executioners. He afterwards recommended to his brother sheriff and the aldermen of the gaol committee, a plan which met their entire concurrence. From the beam is suspended a chain of hoops or circular links, which are covered with leather, to prevent any clanking noise. This chain is nearly two feet in length. The rope is fixed to a hook, and by it attached instantly to any of the links of the chain, as the height of the culprit may require. The sheriff complained of the custom of placing the halter in the hands of the malefactor, after his arms were pinioned, that it might be said he carried his halter to the scaffold, and recommended that it should be abolished, with other useless customs which had their origin in a barbarous feeling. As the statures of the culprits are known, the rope is adjusted by the hook on the chain, to the requisite length, and all is ready before the culprit is brought from the condemned cell. Little time is taken up in the

adjustment of the apparatus, and the feelings of the spectators will be less frequently distressed by witnessing the prolonged agonies of the sufferers, from the mismanagement of the executioners.

HUNTERIAN ORATION.—In the oration delivered at the College of Surgeons on the 14th inst., Mr. Cline said that John Hunter did not begin to deliver his lectures until he was 47 years of age, having been 27 years employed in preparing the materials of the course. Extraordinary as it may appear, his professional reputation was so inconsiderable at this time, that although he issued advertisements to give a public course of lectures, the number of pupils who assembled at that first course did not amount to twenty. "Of that number," said Mr. Cline, "he who has now the honour of addressing you was one. I had the happiness of hearing the first course of lectures which he delivered. I had been at that time for some years in the profession, and was tolerably well acquainted with the opinions held by the surgeons then residing in the metropolis who were most distinguished for their talents; but having heard Mr. Hunter's lectures on the subject of disease, I found them so far superior to every thing I had conceived or heard before, that there seemed no comparison between the great mind of the man who delivered them, and all the individuals, whether ancient or modern, who had gone before him; for although the profession of surgery has been cultivated more than 2,000 years, this single individual probably did more towards establishing surgery as a science, than all who preceded him. He died at the age of 65; his uninterrupted exertions having continued during

a period of 45 years. From an early hour in the morning until midnight, or later, he was constantly employed in dissecting, or writing, or reflecting on the various professional subjects to which his attention was directed."

2; Spaniards, 2; Maltese, 5; Guernsey and Jersey, 2; Gibraltar, 5; Africans, 16; Asiatics, 13; Americans, 26; West-Indians, 34:

685

—1,493

MARCH.

GRAIN, MEAL, AND FLOUR.—

An Account of all the different kinds of Grain, Meal, and Flour remaining warehoused under 55 Geo III., c. 26, in the United Kingdom, upon the 5th of January, 1824:—

	Qrs.	bu.
Barley	40,091	7
Beans	10,655	4½
Indian Corn	1,248	4
Oats	152,351	5
Pease	6,558	2½
Rye	3,315	5½
Wheat	461,591	3
Wheat - Meal and		lb.
Flour	54,825	19

4. MENDICITY SOCIETY.—The sixth anniversary meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Mendicinity took place in Freemasons' Hall: and the following classification was given of the applicants during the last year:—

Total number of cases registered throughout the year 1,493
Of which there appeared to belong to parishes in London..... 167
Ditto in the country 60
Persons who did not know where they were born, and without settlements 32

—808

Irish, 434; Scotch, 56; Welsh, 47; French, 7; Germans, 6; Hanoverians, 4; Russians, 2; Italians, 10; Prussians, 2; Swedes, 5; Danes, 4; Egyptian, 1; Portuguese,

Alleged Causes of Distress.

Age and infirmity, 102; sickness and accidents, 233; loss of husbands or partners, desertion or imprisonment, 144; foreigners wanting means of returning, 29; want of clothes, 70; want of tools and implements of work, 27; failure of business, 42; suspension of pay and prize-money, 16; shipwreck, 8; number of cases in which the causes of distress were apparent, 671; number of cases in which want of employment, real or pretended, was the alleged excuse for begging, 822—total, 1,493.

Referred to London parishes, and obtained relief by the interference of the society, 107; relieved and sent to country parishes, 105; passed to Scotland and Ireland, 49; provided with clothing and tools, 150; clothed and sent to sea, 26; found with sufficient support, 28; ascertained to be impostors, 320; refused parochial relief when provided, 27; admitted to hospitals, 46; cured of disorders, 32; taken charge of by other societies, 12; refused to return to their native countries, 32; did not return as ordered, 559—total 1,493.

Of these, 430 were individuals who immediately absconded on being brought to work.

5. OAKHAM (*Rutland*).—Patrick Duffy, an Irishman, aged 70, known as a dealer in oranges, &c. at the markets and fairs for a considerable distance round Stamford, was arraigned on an indictment, charging him with a rape on the body of Elizabeth Robinson.

The prosecutrix (a decent looking woman, seemingly about 60 years of age) stated, that she is the widow of a sea-faring man, and slept at Stamford, on Saturday night, the 28th of February, on her way to visit the relations of her deceased husband, at Newcastle. On Sunday morning she proceeded to Casterton, and happening to reach that place just as the bells were ringing for church, she, being dirty from travelling, went into the Crown public-house by way of avoiding the persons who were going to attend the service. She stopped half an hour, and had half a pint of beer. Soon after she had proceeded on her way from Casterton, she heard a great hallooing, and occasional singing in a loud voice, which made her suppose some insane person was on the road; she soon saw that the noise proceeded from the prisoner, who appeared at a gate on the road-side, and coming up to her, asked if she was going to Colsterworth: witness saw that he was in liquor, and therefore said that she was not, but should soon stop at a friend's house; he then said he had got plenty of money; he offered her 6*d.*; and asked if he should open the gate for her. She said, "My good man, keep your 6*d.*, I do not want it;" upon which he put it into his pocket, and then forcibly took hold of her, and threw her upon a heap of stones, saying that he could do what he wanted there as well as through the gate. The prosecutrix proceeded to state, that she had been the mother of nine children—and that the prisoner fully accomplished his purpose, although she made all the resistance she could, by scratching him in the face till he bled profusely (the prisoner bore very

visible signs of this resistance), and by screaming till she had not power to scream any longer. The prisoner subsequently said "You bitch, how you've bled me!" He then asked her, would she go along? to which she said no, she would return to Casterton; he went away on the road northward. The outrage was committed upon the Great North Road, about twelve o'clock at noon on Sunday.

John Cole, of Casterton, was going home, when he saw a Mrs. Grooby, who told him that there had been a great screaming and crying on the road; he went on hastily, and saw on the road the prisoner Duffy, whom he knew well; his face was bloody, and witness said, "What's the matter, Duffy?" He answered that his name was not Duffy, and he added, "Don't you meddle with that woman, she's my wife." She was then about one hundred yards off, putting on her cap and bonnet; when witness first saw her, she was getting up from a heap of stones; she seemed much terrified and hurt, and said she had been very ill used.

Elizabeth Grooby lives at Tickencote (which is about 100 yards off the great road), and was alarmed by very great and repeated screaming. She sent the last witness to see what was the matter, and afterwards saw the prosecutrix, who seemed quite distressed and fatigued, and said she had been ill-used by an Irishman; her clothes were dirty behind. Witness went to the road and saw the prisoner.

The prisoner, being called on for his defence, said merely, "I am as innocent as the child unborn; she slipped down on the stones, and I offered to pick her up."

The jury retired for a few mi-

nutes, and returned with a verdict of *Guilty*, but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

The Judge. — "On what grounds?"

Juryman. — "His being in a state of intoxication at the time."

Judge. — "I am afraid it would be most dangerous to consider intoxication as an excuse."

Mr. Baron Hullock then passed sentence of death on the prisoner, who fell on his knees at the bar in a state of wild distraction.

9. COURT-MARTIAL, *Portsmouth*.

—A court-martial was held on board his majesty's ship *Queen Charlotte*, for the trial of Percy Grace, esq., commander of his majesty's sloop *Cyrene*, on charges preferred against him by Mr. Thomas Collins, master of that sloop.

The charges, as read to the court, were as follow :—

"For a breach of part of the eighth article of war, in taking out of the French schooner *La Caroline*, sundry goods, some of which were given away, the remainder brought on board, and applied to his own use.

"For acting in opposition to the orders of the Admiralty, in severely starting marines and seamen, and flogging others on their breech, without entering the same in the quarterly report of punishments and ship's log-book.

"For unofficer-like conduct, in bringing on board, at Prince's Island, a mulatto slave-boy, belonging to one of the inhabitants of that place, knowing him to be such, and landing him at Sierra Leone.

"For applying his majesty's stores to purposes unconnected with the service."

The court were occupied during Friday and Saturday in examining Vol. LXVI.

witnesses in support of the prosecution, and on Monday captain Grace entered on his defence, which having gone through, and the necessary witnesses to support it being examined, the court, after mature deliberation, came to the following decision :—

"That it appears that sundry goods were taken out of the French schooner *La Caroline*, as stated in the before-mentioned charge, but that no part thereof was applied to his own use, but were given away, and the value thereof satisfactorily accounted for with the captain of the French schooner, and that such charge has not been proved against the said Percy Grace, esq.

"That the charges of unofficer-like conduct, in bringing on board, at Prince's Island, a mulatto slave boy, knowing him to be such, and of applying his majesty's stores to purposes unconnected with the service, have also not been proved against the said Percy Grace, esq.

"But that the above-mentioned charges are unfounded, frivolous, and vexatious.

"That the charge of severely starting* marines and seamen, and flogging others on their breech, without entering the same in the quarterly report of punishments and ship's log-book, has been in part proved against the said Percy Grace, esq., and the court, in consequence, do only admonish him

* It appeared in evidence, that there were only six instances, where starting took place on board the *Cyrene*; yet, as that was a mode of punishment discountenanced during the last few years, although more lenient than that practised at the gangway, and was in no instance severe, the court considered themselves under the necessity of noticing this deviation from the present custom of the service, in the slight manner they have done.

'to be more circumspect in future.'

10. Died, Louise Adelaide princess of Condé, daughter of the late prince of Condé, and, with the exception of her brother the duke of Bourbon, the last branch of that illustrious family. She was born in 1757, and early dedicated herself to a life of religious seclusion. In 1786 she was created by Louis XVI. abbess of Remiremont. At the beginning of the French Revolution, she left France; and after traversing the Netherlands and Switzerland, entered a convent at Turin. On the restoration, she returned to Paris, and established herself in a convent in the Temple, where she died.

11. A new comedy, with music, entitled *Pride shall have a Fall*, was brought out at Covent-garden theatre. The story of the piece is Sicilian. The scene opens with the return of Lorenzo (an officer of hussars) from Morocco to Palermo, where he hopes to be married to Victoria, the daughter of a wealthy merchant. During the captain's absence, however, the trader has succeeded to a title; and the young lady is tormented by her father and mother into rejecting him. In revenge, Lorenzo, and his brother officers, conceive the idea (from Moliere's *Precieuses Ridicules*) of imposing a footman upon the *parvenus* for a man of rank and fortune; and in searching through the public gaol to find a rogue suited to their purpose, they fall upon Torrento, a young scapegrace, confined for debt and duel, who happens to be the private sweetheart of Victoria's sister, Leonora. Torrento is the character into which the author has thrown his strength. He is a fortune-hunter with just honesty

enough to make him not unpleasing, clever, fearless, comical, well-looking, and a soldier. Eventually (for his own purposes) he closes with the proposal of the conspirators; and proceeds as prince Pindemonte, to the palace of count Ventoso. Here the plot begins to hang, because Pindemonte's arrival tells the whole story; but there is some equivoque, and a great deal of broad joke, and a little poetry still to keep up the ball. Lorenzo, who, though in a passion, cannot see harm happen to his mistress, comes to Ventoso's house, and tells him that he is imposed upon. Torrento, who has accepted the offer of the plotters, believing the lady implicated to be Leonora, is confounded at being introduced to Victoria—not knowing that a second daughter in the family existed. A quarrel ensues at the count's palace between Lorenzo and Torrento, in which the latter asserts the reality of his rank, in defiance of the assurances that he is only a vulgar ruffian; and in this he is aided by the production of a letter from Lorenzo himself, which is addressed to him under the name and title of prince of Pindemonte. A variety of strange incidents and blunders then occur, which occupy the audience through the third act and part of the fourth; and in the end, Lorenzo and Torrento are united to the two sisters—the first gentleman turning out to be son to the viceroy of Sicily; and the other real heir to the very title and estate which is wrongfully assumed by count Ventoso. In the denouement of his play, as well as in the incidents and arrangement, the author seems to have caught some of the spirit, and with it a good deal of the licence of the Italian comedy. The puns are eternal, and

some of them stale ; but some are new, and some very good. The scenes between the three officers—Messrs. Yates, Abbott, and Connor—are lively and effective. Mr. Abbott is a colonel ; Mr. Connor, an Irish captain ; and Mr. Yates, a dandy Cornet, but who is witty himself, as well as the cause of wit in other men.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.—M. de * * *, whose parents are in affluence, and who had himself a fortune of 10,000 francs a year, fell in love a year ago with Mademoiselle Brecourt, a figurante of the Royal Academy of Music. The vigilance of her mother, however, for some time obstructed the views of the young man, who was waiting for an opportunity of carrying off the lady. The mother, having been apprised of his intentions, applied to the police for assistance, who arrested Mademoiselle Brecourt at Bourg la Reine, when only half a league from M. de * * * who had appointed to meet her. Some time afterwards, however, Mr. * * * succeeded in eloping with Mademoiselle Brecourt, to Bordeaux. On their arrival in that town, he bought her diamonds and other expensive articles, and, in short, was so extravagant, that at the end of a few months he was destitute. He then wrote to a rich aunt in Paris to solicit assistance, which she promised, upon condition of his abandoning his connexion with Mademoiselle Brecourt. To this, by the urgent entreaties of the young lady herself, he agreed, and they set out together, on the 10th inst., for Paris, where it was proposed that they should separate. On arriving, however, at an inn near Paris, the idea of separation caused them such violent despair, that they resolved

to put an end to their existence, and, for this purpose, put a quantity of lighted charcoal (a common mode of suicide in France) into the room where they slept, and in the morning they were found suffocated."

LONGEVITY.—There is living at East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, a veteran of the name of Thomas Ruthven, aged 87 years. He enlisted into the Royal Scots Greys in the year 1756, being then 19 years of age ; he served under Prince Ferdinand, first, at the battle of Bergin ; second, at the battle of Minden ; third, at the battle of Fellinghousie ; fourth, at the battle of Warsburgh ; fifth, at the battle on the Plains of Lows ; and sixth at the battle of Williamsburgh. Besides these general engagements, he was at 16 different skirmishes with the enemy, all in Germany, after which he was discharged ; he again enlisted in the Argyle's, or 98th regiment, commanded by colonel Campbell, of Lochnell, and general Clark, under whom he fought at a general engagement with the enemy at the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1794, besides being engaged in several skirmishes. He was latterly discharged at the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1796, with a pension of one shilling sterling a day. During his long service, and the general engagements and skirmishes at which he fought, as before noticed, the only wound he received was from a sabre in his groin, when engaged in a skirmish at Scurnburgh. He is married to his third wife ; he also enjoys good health, and retains his faculties almost unimpaired.

UNIVERSITIES OF THE NETHERLANDS.—The six Universities in the kingdom of the Nether-

lands contain the following proportion of students. Liege, 446; Leyden, 402; Utrecht, 377; Louvain, 326; Ghent, 286; Groningen, 290; Total, 2,127. Whilst in France every effort is made to check the progress of general education, in the Netherlands, the government fosters and encourages it by building and endowing schools of all kinds. In the last year no less a sum than 242,246 florins was wholly devoted to these objects. This amount is entirely independent of provincial and local expenditure for the same purposes.

MUMMIES. — Two mummies, brought from Egypt by M. Cailliaud, were lately opened at Paris. One of them was remarkable for its size and extraordinary weight. The head bore a crown, formed of plates and buttons of copper gilt, imitating the leaves and young fruit of the olive. On the case, were painted figures resembling those on the zodiac of Denderah. A Greek inscription was also upon it, nearly defaced. The name of Pentemenon was found on a bit of papyrus, which seemed to have been placed between the folds of the dress. M. Cailliaud consented to open it. There were present a great number of distinguished persons. The mummy was first weighed in its envelopments, and found to be 106 killo. The length was 1m. 90c.; the size of the head 42c., and its circumference 1m. 38c.; the breadth of the shoulders was 47c. &c. &c. After this an outer bandage was taken off, which confined to the body a cloth covered with paintings and hieroglyphics little observed in Egypt. Under this were other wrappings, solid, and forming the first envelope, which were easily removed. The second envelope

was fastened round the neck with a knot, which the sailors call a flat knot (*nœud plat*). Beneath, were a few finer bandages, like napkins or large pieces of cloth. In the next envelope, larger, thicker, and older bandages were found; also four Egyptian tunics, without sleeves and unsewn, to apply them close to the body. This was fixed by black bitumen round the head and feet. The next envelope consisted of bandages placed lengthways, from the feet to the head, with transversal bands; four large pieces then wrapped the body, of the finest linen. The sixth envelope was formed of transversal bands, of a yellow colour, from the bitumen in which they had been soaked. After this, were fifteen pieces of a similar colour. The seventh and last envelope was saturated with black bitumen, and formed six different pieces, stuck together with balsam. After which came a slender covering, and then the body. The toes were wrapped separately; the arms and hands were extended on the thighs. The subject was of the masculine sex, and appeared about forty-five or fifty years of age at most. The length was 5 feet 3 inches 9 lines French measure (about 5 feet 9 inches English). The breast and part of the abdomen were gilt. The belly was filled with a black balsam. No MS. was found; but large masses of black balsam were discovered on the legs. The unrolling the body took three hours, and 2,800 square feet of cloth were taken off. M. Cailliaud found several parts of the arms were also gilt. The hands long, and very well preserved; the fingers well made and plump; the ears entire; and the nose, although injured by the extraction of the brain, little

deformed. The face was less inclined than in ordinary mummies. The hair was perfectly preserved, fine, and a little curled. On the left side was an opening, about five inches in diameter, by which the balsam was introduced into the body. Under the cloth which covered the face below each eye, on the ball of the cheek, a gold plate was found, with the representation of an eye with the lids. On the mouth was another plate, with a representation of a tongue placed perpendicularly to the closing of the lips, which were fast shut.

25. INQUEST ON CAPT. SIR GEO. RALPH COLLIER, K. C. B.—A jury was impaneled before Thos. Stirling, esq. coroner for the county of Middlesex, at the Yorkshire Grey Tavern corner of London-street and Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, to inquire into the cause of the death of the above-named gentleman. The jury-room was crowded with naval officers of rank, and other friends of the deceased. The following evidence was given:

Henry Berridge stated, that he is the servant of Thos. Collier, esq., of No. 4, Lower Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, the brother of the deceased; that he has known the deceased for the last sixteen years, who had latterly resided at Gordon's hotel, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. On Tuesday last, a friend of the deceased came to his brother, and informed him that he was much afraid that sir George Collier was not in a sound state of mind, as his conduct was very strange, and his language incoherent. The gentleman proposed that sir George should be brought by his brother to the house of the latter. On the same day, witness and his master met the deceased in Fludyer-street

Westminster, and prevailed on him to come to Fitzroy-street, where he dined. At that time, witness observed the deceased was unusually dejected, and particularly reserved in his manners. The deceased took coffee after dinner, and retired to bed at eleven o'clock; witness slept in the same room with the deceased, and was asked several questions by him during the night. The deceased told witness to get his papers from his lodgings in Albemarle-street, and to destroy them; he said they must be burnt. The deceased, at the time he was giving these directions, appeared embarrassed in his manners, and suffering in his mind, from some cause or other, and his behaviour was altogether extraordinary. He asked for water twice between twelve and two o'clock, but when the water was brought, he did not drink it. About two o'clock, the deceased called to witness, and inquired if he was in bed, he replied yes; soon after this, witness heard the deceased stirring, and witness left his bed instantly, to learn the cause, and found that he had cut his throat, which was bleeding very copiously. Witness was greatly alarmed, and ran up stairs, and called one of the persons engaged to attend him; the man came to the deceased's room, and witness having informed Mr. Collier, who slept in a room adjoining, of the melancholy circumstance, he went for a surgeon, who rendered what service lay in his power. The deceased did not survive above four or five minutes, after he inflicted the wound. Witness had heard that it had been remarked by many officers at the United Service Club, that the manner of the deceased had been observed to be much

altered within the last few days previous to his decease. The deceased's brother had caused the razors found at Gordon's Hotel belonging to the deceased, to be removed from thence; and witness was of opinion, that the deceased had secreted a razor about his person, as one was found on the bed immediately after he had cut his throat, the blade of which was covered with blood, and had been used by him.

Vice-admiral sir Richard King, of Great Cumberland-street, sworn: Had known the deceased 17 years. Saw him on Sunday last at witness's house, and then witness observed that his mind was exceedingly agitated, and he was very much irritated. Witness knew the cause of his distress, as the deceased told him. He said it was occasioned by some unjust statement affecting his honour and character, which had been published in a work entitled "James's History" * of the

late Naval War;" and witness had no doubt that that statement had been the cause of the alteration in the behaviour of the deceased, and of his committing the fatal act. The deceased had received many wounds in different actions, whilst on foreign service, in his head, and in many parts of his body.

Mr. S. A. Eyre, a surgeon, said, he attended the deceased on Wednesday morning, about two o'clock, when he found sir George had inflicted a mortal wound on his throat, dividing the whole of the smaller vessels and the windpipe, which he survived only five minutes; the razor he afterwards found lying under his hand.

Rear admiral sir Edward Hamilton said, on Friday afternoon last he saw deceased in Mr. Dyer's office; he observed, he had come to town from Exeter, in consequence of the publication of Mr. James's History which he had not seen, but understood it attacked his

* The following is the passage in the "Naval History" alluded to. "On the 7th of March, 1815, the Constitution (an American frigate) anchored with her two prizes (the late British sloops Cyane and Levant) in the harbour of Porte Praya, island of Saint Jago. On the 11th, at a quarter past meridian, the British 50 gun ships, Leander, Captain Sir George Ralph Collier, K. C. B., and Newcastle, Captain Lord George Stewart, and 40 gun frigate, Acasta, Captain Alexander Robert Kerr, standing in for the harbour in thick weather on the starboard tack, discovered the three American ships at anchor. In less than ten minutes, the latter cut their cables, and stood out on the larboard tack. At this time, the Constitution was between four and five miles to windward of the Acasta, who was one mile on the weather quarter of the Newcastle, and the latter, about two miles a-head of the Leander. The three British ships presently tacked in chase, and the Constitution cut away her first cutter, and gig towing astern. Finding that the Acasta was gaining her

wake, and that the Cyane, the rear-most ship, was rather dropping astern, the Constitution, at ten minutes past one, signaled the latter to tack, and the Cyane did so. No British ship tacked after her but all continued in chase of the Constitution and Levant. At three o'clock, observing that the Acasta was drawing fast upon the Levant, the Constitution directed the latter to tack; the Levant did accordingly tack, and strange to say, the Leander made a signal *not for one but for all the British ships to tack after her*. This little paltry ship, as she afterwards bore up towards the anchorage, was honoured by receiving the fire of the Leander; a fire that, heavy as it was, and destructive as it might have been, appears to have done the Levant no injury in her personnel, and very little, if any, in her materiel. The Levant was, of course, re-captured (the Acasta took possession of her), but the Constitution and Cyane effected their escape. What could have possessed Sir George Collier to act in this manner? In less than three hours the

character in allowing the American frigate *Constitution* to get away from him on a particular occasion. He appeared excessively agitated, and witness, at that moment, predicted some fatal consequences, if measures were not taken to guard against them. He left the Admiralty in company with deceased, and observed he appeared to be unable to walk—the witness per-

*Acasta would in all probability have brought the Constitution to action; and as the latter must now have been sixty or seventy men short of her complement from having manned her prizes, that fine British frigate, mounting fifty-two guns, and manned with 350 men, wanted no assistance whatever from the Leander or Newcastle. It is a fact that Captain Stewart and the Officers had made up their minds to be captured; they betrayed to the British Officers on board an alarm on the subject, such as British Officers ought not to feel, and appeared, using a seaman's phrase, so lubberly in all, that they, contrary to what is usually an opponent's best hope in action, rested on their surviving to give confused orders, rather than on so fine and effective a crew having, by the death or disability of their officers, to manœuvre the ship by themselves. When the three British ships tacked, the joy of the American officers was as extravagant as their fears had been well grounded; but what were the feelings of Captains Douglas and Falcon, and the other British officers? What were they, indeed! What was the capture of the *Guerriere*, *Macedonian*, and *Java*, or half a dozen other such frigates, to the disgrace entailed upon the British Navy, by this third and last escape of the *Constitution*?"*

Mr. James adds, in a note, "Justice to Sir George Collier requires us to mention, that the *Leander*, a ship fitted out expressly to fight the large American frigates (as a proof how much those who sent her to sea cared about the national honour), possessed one of the worst crews in the service. Well was it indeed, that the *Leander* never fell in with one of the American forty-fours. The *Newcastle* was not much better off. The *Majestic*, with her fine crew, was a match for both of them."

sued him to walk to Piccadilly; and there put him into a coach; in walking up Regent-street, he observed that some enemy of his had given Mr. James wrong information on the subject; he suspected he knew the person, and asked the opinion of witness whether he ought not to call him out and shoot him through the head; to which he replied that would not alter the statement contained in the book, and recommended him to pursue another course: he stated he disliked a paper war, and witness endeavoured to change the subject of conversation, but found him absent and very uneasy in his mind. On Tuesday he went down again to Mr. Dyer's office, to inquire for him; in consequence of what then passed, he left the office with an intention of going to his lodgings, but meeting lord Exmouth, he mentioned the circumstance to him, and that he actually thought him insane; his lordship, stated that sir George Collier had made an extraordinary and uncalled for apology to him that morning for his conduct the previous evening; this was totally unnecessary, and was a further proof of insanity; the same afternoon the witness called at Gordon's Hotel, and gave a general charge to the waiter, observing he was insane; he had known Sir George Collier 35 years, and always considered him a most exemplary officer on all occasions; the charge which had been made against him might as well have been imputed to lord Nelson.

John Dyer, esq. chief clerk of the Admiralty, said, he had known sir George between twenty and thirty years. On his arrival in town, last Thursday, he called on the witness, at the Admiralty and appeared in his usual state of health.

On inquiring what had brought him to town, he said he would take an opportunity of informing him. On Friday morning, he came into the room, and while they were in conversation, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Hamilton came in, and he then said, he had been induced to come to town in consequence of some imputation which had been made on his character in James's Naval History; he said he had not seen the work, but had informed lady Collier that he must come to town and make some inquiry concerning it. He also stated he had been unable to procure a copy of the work, but appeared very anxious to see it. From his great anxiety, and having a copy in the room, witness took down the fifth volume, and on reading the passage page 540, which had applied to him, he appeared agitated and extremely hurt. Sir Edw. Hamilton and the witness endeavoured to soothe him, and they advised him to treat it with contempt; he anxiously inquired when lord Melville would be in town, and soon afterwards, in company with sir Edward Hamilton, he left the room. On Saturday morning, he came, rather early, again into the room, anxious to see some of the Members of the Board, in order to ascertain that there was no unpleasant feeling on their minds, and appeared desirous of seeing sir George Cockburn, who had not come into the office. Sir George did not come for an hour; when the deceased inquired whether the better plan would be to go to James with an officer, and to have some conversation with him? When sir George Cockburn came into the office, and after having an interview with him, he, sir George Collier, came back to witness, in-

forming him that sir George Cockburn had addressed him in a most friendly manner, saying that nothing either Mr. James or any other person could say against him, would affect his character as a gentleman or an officer, or prejudice the high opinion that was entertained of him; he again appeared very anxious to see lord Melville, and expressed his determination to see his lordship on his arrival in town, and to write to him immediately, expressing his feelings on the ——— paragraph, and request a candid statement from his lordship, in reply, as had been done in a similar case of lord William Fitzroy, in order that it might be shewn to his brother officers; his mind appeared to be soothed, after coming to this determination, and having thanked the witness, he left him. On the Monday afternoon following, he again saw him, when he observed a decided change, the moment he entered the room, both in his manner and appearance; he came close up to the chair of witness and said, "Mr. Dyer, I once possessed your friendship, but that is passed—you are playing me a trick." The witness was much distressed at his manner, when he immediately went towards the door, and turning round, pressing his stick on the floor said, "I must see my wife; lady Collier is in town, I know," and then left the office. The witness was so much convinced that the deceased laboured under an aberration of mind that he went up stairs, and meeting sir William Hope coming out of the Board Room, he expressed to him his sorrow on the appearance of the deceased, observing his mind was evidently deranged, in consequence of the attack upon him in James's History. He mentioned his opinion

in similar terms to sir George Cockburn who appeared much distressed, and inquired for the deceased, expressing his wish to see him should he again call ; he also mentioned the circumstance to sir James Hamilton, when he left the office for Gordon's Hotel. On Wednesday morning, he was informed in the office, by sir Byam Martin, of the melancholy event.

Lieut.-Colonel Higgins said, that for upwards of 20 years he had known deceased upon terms of intimacy. On Friday last, he met him at the house of the duke of Gloucester, in Park-lane ; his mind was, as described by the other witnesses, in a most irritable state, in consequence of the attack made upon him, as an officer, in Mr. James's publication, and he wished to benefit by the advice of his Royal Highness, whom he always considered his warm and zealous friend, and being assured that his Royal Highness at all times, whether Sir George was present or absent, was attentive to his interest, he received from the Duke of Gloucester advice as to the steps he should pursue, which appeared in a moment to satisfy him. On Saturday, he again saw the deceased at Gordon's Hotel, when he appeared more composed ; but in a paroxysm he hinted at self-destruction : he said, pointing to a carpet-bag, " there they are, and I thought I should have occasion to make use of them." On Monday forenoon, he came again to Gloucester House, at which time he appeared to be perfectly deranged ; by the Duke of Gloucester's desire, he attended him to the library, where his Royal Highness was, and where his conduct appeared equally strange and disordered ; he attempted three times to break away and leave the room, but he was re-

strained by the Duke, who was anxious, by every means in his power to quiet his mind. His Royal Highness again stated to him the steps he should pursue, which he promised to do when he left the Duke, who attended him to his carriage, and in passing through the hall he struck the witness on the shoulder with his hand, and said, " Sir, the Duke of Gloucester has saved my life." As there was no doubt on the mind of the Duke of Gloucester, or upon his mind, of Sir George Collier's insanity, his Royal Highness directed him to find Mr. Collier, the brother, and request him to take measures of precaution, for his brother's safety, which he had already done, with all the delicacy and solicitude which any anxious brother could adopt, both with reference to his momentary and future peace. The officers of the Navy felt satisfied that no publications of Mr. James could in the least affect Sir George Collier's character. He was most indefatigable and zealous in his duties, and equally respected by the Navy. He was its warm supporter on all occasions ; his character always stood high as a gallant officer, and he felt confident the country had lost an able commander.

Mr. Alexander Urquhart, in a similar statement, alleged his conviction that the deceased was insane. The jury then took a view of the body, which lay at No. 4, Fitzroy-street, and immediately returned a verdict—" That the deceased destroyed himself, being at the time in a state of temporary mental derangement."

APRIL.

1. At the late anniversary meeting of the Antiquarian society of

Newcastle, a paper by Mr. W. Chapman was read, giving an account of the antiquities and curiosities discovered in digging the canal from Carlisle to the West sea. The most interesting part of this communication related to the discovery, on the shores of the Solway Frith, beyond Brough, of a subterraneous forest of oak, imbedded in a stiff blue clay, and lying from two to three feet below the foundation of the Roman wall, which passed over it. The trees, which were of large dimensions, were all lying towards the north; the stumps of some were in their natural position; and the wood of these trees was in so perfect a state, as to be scarcely distinguishable from fresh oak, although they must have lain there some thousand years, as the period of their growth must have been anterior to the building of the Roman wall. So perfectly sound was the wood, that it was used for the purposes of embankment, &c. along with other wood.

SINGULAR EXPERIMENT.—Dr. E. Hale, jun. of Boston, United States, submitted to the following experiment: cold drawn castor oil raised to about the temperature of 70° was thrown by a syringe into one of the veins of the left arm. About half an ounce of the oil was injected by a friend, and about eight ounces of blood were lost in the operation, which occupied 25 minutes. The wound was then bandaged, about 12 o'clock, a. m.

"I felt very well," says Dr. Hale, "for a short time after the operation was finished. The first unusual sensation that I perceived was a peculiar feeling or taste of oiliness in the mouth, a little after 12 o'clock. Very soon after, while I was washing the blood from my arm and hands, and was talking in

very good spirits, I felt a slight nausea with belchings, and some commotion in the bowels; then a singular indescribable feeling seemed very suddenly to ascend to my head. At the same instant I felt a slight stiffness of the muscles of the face and jaw, which cut short my speaking in the middle of a word, accompanied by a bewildered feeling in my head, and a slight faintness. I sat down, and in a few moments recovered myself a little.

"This part of the experiment had been performed in a room, at a little distance from my lodgings. At a quarter past 12 I walked home. My countenance was pale, and the oily taste continued in my mouth, with some dryness; but I felt a little better for the air. After sitting ten minutes, at 25 minutes past 12, I counted my pulse, and found it 75 in a minute.

"Thirty-five minutes after twelve.—The disturbance in the bowels continues and increases; slight pains moving about in them, with the feeling as if I had taken a purgative; copious belchings of wind, and slight nausea. There is a strange sensation in my head; it is not a dizziness, though somewhat like it. My arm feels rather stiff, which I attribute to the bandage; it is also a little sore, but is not painful.

"Forty-five minutes after twelve.—The bowels are still more in commotion, and the nausea is increased. My mouth still feels oily, but is not so dry as before. In five minutes more the disturbance in the bowels was increased so much, that I thought there would have been a discharge from them, and I made the attempt; but without success. There is a slight pain in my head, and the strange feeling continues.

"Twenty minutes past one.—The pain in the bowels is increased, with some tenderness on pressure; have a very strong feeling, as if a purgative were about to operate; but an attempt to procure a discharge from the bowels was unsuccessful, as before. The nausea continues.

"Two o'clock.—My general feelings are better; the nausea is nearly gone. Notwithstanding my previous experience of the deceptive nature of the pain and uneasiness in the bowels, the feeling of inclination to go to stool was so strong and distinct, that I was induced to make another attempt but with no more success than before. The same thing occurred again at 40 minutes past two, and twice in the course of the evening. The sensation was, in every instance, strong and perfectly distinct, at least it entirely deceived me, although I was on my guard, from the previous unsuccessful attempts. In the course of the afternoon and evening, the flatulence and pain in the bowels diminished, but the tenderness remained for several days.

"At twenty minutes past two, while I was making a little exertion, my arm began to bleed again rather freely, and we had some little difficulty in stopping it. I was alone at the time, and before I could call my assistant, and take off my coat and apply the dressings, about six ounces of blood were lost. We were obliged to make the compress and bandage quite tight over the vein, and even then there was a considerable effusion of blood under the skin.

"At three o'clock I dined upon a piece of pudding, which I ate with some little relish, but felt a slight nausea afterwards. About

four o'clock, having a pretty urgent call to visit a patient, I went a little distance in a carriage, but took my assistant with me to guard against accidents. I did not go out again until the 25th of February, and only twice for a short time till the 2nd of March. Towards evening my arm became quite stiff, and considerably painful, and continued so through the night. It was swollen on the inside, from several inches below the elbow, almost to the arm-pit; and there was considerable heat and tension, especially about the elbow, and a little above it. At eleven o'clock, my pulse was 84. I passed rather a restless night, but got some sleep.

Feb. 21.—"In the morning, there was a small discharge from the bowels, which was smaller and more costive than I am accustomed to have at that hour. My arm was more swelled, and more painful than before: pulse 80. I had some pain in the head, and was all day much inclined to chilliness, though without regular fever. My arm was quite painful through the day. I had some fever, and loss of appetite, and felt altogether too ill to make any use of my faculties, either of body or mind. This state continued several days; and when I began to recover from it, I found my strength so much diminished, that it required two or three weeks to restore it to its former vigour.

Feb. 22.—"I was costive the whole day, and at night took a mild purgative pill. The pain in my arm was less severe, and I was in every respect better. From this time I gradually recovered my health, although very slowly. The swelling of my arm went off slowly, by the diminution of the inflammation, so that on the 25th I was able, for the first time, to touch my

forehead with the ends of my fingers. For some time after I recovered my appetite for food, my powers of digestion seemed to be enfeebled, and I was frequently annoyed by indigestion.

"It is now four weeks since the experiment was begun by injecting the oil, and I have not yet quite recovered my usual strength and vigour. I am more easily fatigued, and am obliged to pay more careful attention to my diet than before. My left arm is weaker than it was previous to the operation, and is still sometimes subject to pains about the elbow."

EXTRAORDINARY FANATICISM.
(*Launceston.*)—Amy George, a young woman, 19 years of age, was indicted for the murder of her brother, Benjamin George, a child under seven years of age, by strangling him with a silk handkerchief.

Francis Hodge sworn—"I live in the same house with the prisoner; it is divided into four tenements. On the 4th of March, a little after seven o'clock in the evening, she came into my part of the premises from her dwelling. There were with me at the time my wife and two children. In the course of a minute or two she said, 'I wish I could go to heaven.' She then sat down, and said, 'Oh! what shall I do, what shall I do?' While she was pronouncing these words she rung her hands, saying, 'Oh! what have I done?' I asked her if she had fallen out with any one. She said 'No' She then clasped her hands firmly, and said, 'Oh! my dear Frank Hodge I have hanged my little brother Benny.' I asked her where she had put him, and she said, 'He's put behind the door, hanging on a crook.' I went up to her house

across the passage, and there saw a young man named Gribble, who said to me 'Frank, look in, he's hanging to the crook.' I ran immediately, and took hold of his feet. I called to Gribble's father, who lived in the same house, and when he came, I took the boy round the body and cut the black silk handkerchief by which he was suspended. The child was quite dead. I returned to the room and said to Amy, 'What have you done?' She answered, 'I have hanged my little brother, and I am willing to die for it.' I did not ask her why she had done it, nor did she give a reason."

Samuel Gribble—"I went to see my father, who lived in Mrs. George's house, on the evening of the 4th of March. I might have been with my father a quarter of an hour, when I came down stairs in the passage, and as I was leaving the house I heard Frank Hodge's wife scream out that Amy George had hanged her brother. I took the candle from her hand, and went into Amy's room, and there saw the child hanging to a crook in a beam. Frank Hodge followed me into the room, and my father soon came after him. Those two cut the child down; I went into the room where the prisoner was, and asked her what she had done; she said, 'She had hanged her brother, to send him to heaven, and that she would cut her own throat to go to heaven along with him.' These were the very words she used; she appeared to be in a deranged state."

Cross-examined.—"I have two sisters; one of them, Mary, was a companion of Amy's, and they attended the meeting-house together. I attend a Methodist meeting; I go preaching sometimes. There

is a meeting called the Revivals. There was one of that description at Redruth, six or seven weeks before the boy was hanged. I attended it once, and then I saw several people on their knees, crying most loudly to the Lord for mercy."

John Cocking, a constable of Redruth examined.—"I sat up with the prisoner at the bar on the night of the 4th of March. She told me her mind had been impressed for some time, that she ought to commit a murder; and that on the Monday and Tuesday before she committed the act, her intention was to have murdered her mother, but she endeavoured to banish that idea from her mind, and prayed to the Lord to take the temptation from her, but that on the Thursday morning, while she was at work at the mine, the idea came upon her again with greater force than before. In the middle of the day, she went to get her dinner at the boiling-house, where the girls generally dine. After she got to the boiling house, she recollected that she had seen a boy, a stranger, standing by the engine-house, near the shaft, or mouth of a pit, and she then regretted that she had not pushed that boy into the shaft. Returning home in the evening, a little before she came to a Methodist meeting, which stood in a back lane, she saw two children before her, at play, near another shaft alongside the road, but she could not get an opportunity of throwing one of them into the mine, as she had designed. She went to her own house, and found her mother was going to meeting. On going in, her mother said, 'Your supper is ready for you, Amy; you can take it for I am going to the meeting, and

little Benny will remain at home with you.' The prisoner then told me she felt glad that she was going to be left alone with her brother, as she would thus be able to do the deed. She gave the child part of her supper, and said to him 'Should you like to go to heaven, dear?' She then rose from the place where she was sitting, and went to a line that was hanging across the room, and took from it a black silk handkerchief, and coming towards the child, put it round his neck, tying it, as she thought, in a running knot. She said to her brother, 'Is it too tight dear?' The child looked up in her face and smiled, and said 'No.' She left the handkerchief round his neck, and said, 'Go for a drop of water for me, dear!' intending, while the child was gone to a pail in the room, and while his back was towards her, to take him up and hang him to a crook behind the door. The boy was rather quicker than she expected, and she meeting him took the water from him, drank a little of it, and put the cup on the table. She then took her brother up with one arm, and with the other hand put the handkerchief over the crook, looked him full in the face, and left the room. I know there are the several shafts which the prisoner spoke of. I am not a member of the Methodist Society, but I have attended a Revival meeting at Redruth, which commenced about three months since. A Revival is termed an 'out-pouring of the spirit,' and causes the congregation to cry aloud to the Lord for mercy. The Revival continued at Redruth for a month or six weeks. The Revivals are held in the stated places of worship of particular congregations, and sometimes continue

open for three nights and days in succession. I have been at a Revival; those who are 'convinced of sin,' as it is called, fall on their knees, and with uplifted hands, and their bodies working to and fro, call as loud as they are able to the Lord for help. Their ejaculations are such as, 'Oh! Christ, pardon me my sins—Oh! Lord, give me grace!' and a variety of other expressions, adopted as the zeal of the moment may suggest. Their conduct was wild and extravagant, and altogether out of the mild and decent course of addressing the Almighty, usually observed in places of worship. It is generally called screeching for mercy. There was usually a preacher at the meetings but not always. The Revival is open by night as well as day. There is no appointment when the Revival is to be held; a congregation may be met, and at prayers, when, perhaps, some member will fall on his knees and call aloud to heaven for mercy; when this happens the other members are generally moved by the same spirit, and the Revival commences. This is called the 'out-pouring of the spirit,' and continues till the preacher pronounces a benediction, and tells his flock, 'the moment of conversion' is come, and they may expect 'a ray of hope, of comfort, and joy.' The moment of the coming of the 'ray of hope' is uncertain, and the congregation continue their extravagant devotions till they are 'convinced' or 'converted.' It is about ten years since there was a Revival at Redruth before the late one. The prisoner, in speaking of the child, generally called him the dear little Benny."

The prisoner did not say any thing in her defence.

Mrs. George, the mother of the girl, said—"My daughter attended a Methodist meeting at Redruth for about seven weeks before the death of my boy; she also attended the Revival. I went for her one night, about half-past ten o'clock, she having been there from two o'clock in the day. On going into the chapel, I found it extremely crowded. My daughter caught a sight of me, and immediately she lifted up both her arms, and called on her dear mother and father to pray to the Lord to help them, for that they could not see the danger they were in. I got her out of the meeting as soon as I could, but she had lost her cloak, bonnet, handkerchief, and pattens, and was extremely disordered in her dress. She had been moving from one part of the meeting to the other, and, in her unbounded zeal, had dropped her clothes, and they were trodden under foot. My daughter's conduct, after attending the Revival, was quite different to what it had usually been. This was about seven weeks before the dreadful act was done. On another occasion, she came home praying in a horrible manner for the conversion of her father and mother. She was then violently agitated. From the commencement of the Revival she never missed but one meeting. She also attended prayer meetings and class meetings. Before the death of my son, I apprehended my daughter would do me some violence. On the Monday preceding, she came home and sat by the fire in a melancholy way, and said, 'Mother, I am going out of my mind.' I spoke a few words to pacify her, and she went to bed. The next night she said she was better, but she appeared very low. On Wednesday night, on coming

home, she said to me, 'I am tempted to murder my mother!' I said, I was surprised she should think of murdering me; and she said, 'I do.' After she had said this, she went to the Revival, and returned between nine and ten. From what she had said, I took the knives and hid them, to prevent her doing mischief to herself, me, or the family."

"These symptoms I observed on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and on the Thursday the child was killed."

Mrs. Osborne examined.—"I saw the prisoner a week or ten days before the affair happened, when she said she had been unwell, and that her illness was in her head; it appeared to her, she said, as if the top part of her head was heaving off; she also said, that her brains felt as if they had been turned. She appeared to be in a very wild state, and her eyes were rolling in her head. I told her she should not give way to those thoughts, and read some words to her in the Bible, from Genesis, which appeared to make her more comfortable."

At the close of the evidence, the prisoner fainted, and was carried into the air in strong convulsions. In the street, her screams were heard for nearly a quarter of an hour, before she could again be brought into Court.

Mr. Justice Burrough said, it was clear that the young woman at the bar was the cause of her brother's death, but it would be for the jury maturely to consider, whether, when she committed that act, she was in a state of mind capable of distinguishing right from wrong. Upon looking at the facts given in evidence, it was almost impossible to conceive that the prisoner could be otherwise than

insane when she determined on the murder of her own brother, as the means of getting to heaven. There were many circumstances in the case which decidedly showed the girl to have been of unsound mind when she did the act. If the jury were of opinion that the child lost his life while she was in a state of insanity, they would return a verdict of not guilty on that ground, and his Majesty's Government would then protect her, till she was found to be sufficiently restored to her reason to be returned to her friends.

The jury returned a verdict of —Not Guilty, believing her to be insane at the time,

The Court ordered her to be detained in custody, but assured her friends she would not be kept long from them.

2. YORK. — Edmund Hobson, aged 60, was charged with the wilful murder of his wife, Ann Hobson, by drowning her in a well. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner was a schoolmaster, residing at Patrington. His wife was a person very infirm, and so lame she could not walk without the assistance of a stick. Between eight and nine o'clock on the evening of the 2nd of March last, she was sitting with her grand-daughter, apparently in her usual state of health. The prisoner had been at a public-house in the neighbourhood, and came home much intoxicated; the door not being opened for him immediately on his knocking at it, he came in much irritated, cursing the deceased for not opening it sooner. She replied, "she came as fast as she could." Upon which the prisoner struck her, and she was knocked down on a bench in the school-room. She got up,

and came into a parlour, whither she was followed by the prisoner, who shook her violently by the arm as she was sitting in a chair. Upon her getting up from it, he pushed her back into it, exclaiming, "D—n you, I'll kill you." He was so violent in his conduct, that her grand-daughter left the house for assistance, and brought her brother soon afterwards to the house. When they came to it, the deceased and the prisoner were both lying on the ground; he, as before mentioned, much intoxicated, and using violent threats against the deceased; and she unable to get up, and crying out for assistance. The prisoner ordered them both (the grandchildren) out of the house, which they left. But the grand-daughter feeling anxious for the deceased, watched outside, and saw her go to bed, and soon afterwards the prisoner, apparently reconciled. This was the last time the deceased was seen alive. The following morning she was found lying in a well in a garden at the rear of the house. When first discovered, part of her back and shoulder was above the water; her head was lying bent on her breast, and her feet appeared to be across the bottom of the well. She was almost naked, having only on her a flannel petticoat and a shift, with a night-cap and handkerchief round her head.

From the evidence of the person who carried her into the house, she was not quite cold when first discovered; she had an arm broken, and some bruises on her person.

The principal evidence against the prisoner was the wife of his stepson. On cross-examination, she admitted that her husband was heir to a small property of 15*l.* per ann. which the prisoner enjoyed in right of the deceased for his life, agree-

able to the custom of the manor; and that if the prisoner was convicted, he would expect to get into immediate possession.

Several witnesses were examined, all of whom on cross-examination said, that the prisoner had been always tender, and well-disposed to the deceased. She was much irritated by the conduct of the prisoner on the night in question, and exclaimed—"she wished she was dead." Verdict—Not Guilty.

5. RIOT.—The custom among the silk weavers at Macclesfield has been, to work eleven hours a day, but the masters determined lately to commence working twelve hours daily, paying extra for the additional hour. This the workmen determined to resist; and at six o'clock *p. m.* after having been idle and turbulent all day, they met opposite the Macclesfield Arms, and in the Market place, to about the number of 6,000. The Yeomanry began to assemble about seven, and the Riot Act was read by the mayor, and the Yeomanry were ordered to clear the streets. This they performed with great steadiness under a shower of stones, but a party of about 400 of the mob got into the church-yard, and there, protected by a strong wall and iron gates, which the cavalry could not force, they defended themselves till half-past nine, and repulsed the Yeomanry twice. In this service Lieut. Grimaditch received five or six desperate contusions, and a severe wound in the face. Cornet Daintry was severely wounded in the head, and carried into the Macclesfield Arms. Several of the corps were also wounded. At length the mob was dislodged by an attack on their rear, by the constables forcing their way through a side wall into the church-yard.

8. **LOGGING STONE.**—A party of sailors belonging to his Majesty's cutter *Nimble*, on the preventive service, lying off the Land's-end, commanded by lieutenant Goldsmith, came on shore for the purpose of removing from its situation that great natural curiosity, the Logging (rocking) Stone. This mass of granite, which is nearly 100 tons weight, was one of those objects that excited the curiosity of every visitor to the western part of Cornwall; it stood on the summit of a mass of rocks, at the Land's-end, and was so poised on a natural pivot, that the force which a man could exert was sufficient to cause it to vibrate. In this situation it remained from a period antecedent to our authentic historic records, as it is noticed by our earliest writers, until the persons above mentioned, in sheer wantonness, removed it from its place. This act excited the greatest indignation at Penzance. Lieutenant Goldsmith landed at the head of 14 of his men, and with the assistance of handspikes and a hand screw, called by the sailors, "Jack in the Box," with much labour and perseverance, threw over the stone. Two poor families, who derived a subsistence from attending visitors to this stone, were thus deprived of the means of support.

13. **DERBY.**—*Fire.*—The shot-tower of Messrs. Cox and Poyser was discovered to be on fire. The tower is 150 feet in height, divided into seven stories by floors or stages, with a circular opening in the centre, from top to bottom, for the manufacture of the shot, and a spiral stone staircase leading to the top, where the lead is melted and the shot cast. The workmen had been engaged in the manufactory the preceding evening, and the fire was

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occasioned by the caster having left some wood too near the furnace, in consequence of which it was communicated to the floor. Five of the floors were consumed. Notwithstanding the frequent and violent concussions occasioned by the falling of the beams, and the breaking down of the stone staircase, not a brick of this immense tower was displaced.

15. **CALCUTTA.**—*Explosion.*—The powder-works of Papamow are situated on a rising ground, about three miles to the northward of the cantonments of Allahabad. About half-past four *p. m.*, a sudden explosion took place at Papamow. Two sifting-houses, said to contain about 300 barrels of powder, exploded, and nearly forty people connected with the works were blown up. A long range of the new high wall, built all round the work, was blown away nearly by the foundation; trees lay torn up by the roots, and the roofs of all the mills were shattered. Such was the effect of this explosion, that in the fort, five miles distant, doors were torn open, and broken apparently by greater violence than in the cantonments.

22. **DEVIZES.**—Goodman and Amor, convicted of assaulting and robbing Mr. Thomas Alexander of Allcannings, were executed in front of the Penitentiary. Goodman had been a serjeant in the 3rd, or Prince of Wales's, Dragoon guards; and, besides losing an eye in Egypt, had been in various battles during the Peninsular war. He obtained his discharge in November, 1818, after being in the army 19 years and seven days; having entered at the age of 20. He received a pension of 15*d.* a day; and as a proof of his good character while in the army, he was entitled to the bene-

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fit of a fund, called St. George's Fund, to which all the non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates contribute, and which is divided amongst those discharged from the regiment without ever having been disgraced. Goodman also kept an evening school at All-cannings, and had formerly worked at the trade of a sawyer.

The Rev. Chaplain thus addressed Goodman and Amor:—"John Goodman and Edward Amor, I now require of you, and each of you, as you will in a few moments have to answer at the dreadful bar of the Almighty, are you guilty of the crime of which you have been charged, or are you not guilty?" Goodman immediately replied, in a voice that could be heard throughout the immense crowd, "Not Guilty!" Amor faintly said, "I say so too"—on which Goodman urged him to speak out. He then said in a louder tone, "I say so too—Not Guilty." Goodman afterwards addressed the spectators in the following words:—"Good people, before I leave this world I wish to say a few words to you. I shall not tell a lie, nor do I wish to smother the truth, but for the last time I declare that I never beat Mr. Thomas Alexander, nor did I rob him, on the 24th of December; nor do I know who did." He then, with uplifted eyes, repeated in a firm voice the Lord's prayer after the rev. chaplain. The chaplain proceeded reading the burial service, and as he uttered the words, "In the midst of life we are in death," the signal was given.

27. ROBBER SHOT.—An attempt was made to rob the shop of Mr. William Crandall, grocer and linen-draper, at Leigh, near Tunbridge. About three o'clock Mrs. Crandall was awakened by a noise

at the back of the house. She called to her son Richard, informing him of the circumstance, and he immediately went to his father and mother's bedchamber, from whence he took a gun loaded with small shot; and without dressing himself, he went quietly out at the front door. On arriving at the back of the house, he saw three men, two on one side of some palings, and one on the other side. They were engaged in getting over the palings a large package, which was afterwards found to consist of grocery taken from the warehouse. Mr. Crandall told the men, that if either of them stirred he would fire at them: but notwithstanding that threat, one of them attempted to run off. Mr. Crandall again cautioned him, but in vain: he then fired, and the robber fell. Mr. Crandall then turned to the second man, and assuring him that his gun had two barrels, threatened to shoot him also if he stirred. The man who had been shot having in some measure recovered himself, rose and attempted to get away. Mr. Crandall raised his gun with intent to strike him with the butt end of it, but while so engaged the other came behind, and struck him a violent blow which knocked him into the ditch. On rising he saw only one man, who was making his escape. Mr. Crandall pursued him, but in vain. The man who was outside of the palings got away after the firing of the gun. Two days after this, Mr. Martin, of Hartfield, Sussex, informed Mr. Crandall, that a man had applied to the workhouse of that place, badly wounded in the back, which he said had been occasioned by the patrol of a neighbouring village having fired at him. Mr. Crandall went to Hartfield,

and on being closely questioned, the wounded man confessed that he was the person shot by Mr. Crandall. He was taken before R. Allnutt, Esq., at Penshurst, and fully committed for trial at the assizes. His wounds are not dangerous, but severe, no less than 127 shots having entered the small of his back. The gun had only half a charge in it, or the man would have been killed on the spot, as he received its contents at a distance of not more than a rod and a half.

30. ESCAPE FROM ST. LUKE'S.—Three of the patients contrived to escape from the back of St. Luke's hospital, by the assistance of the sheets of their beds tied to each other and affixed to a pole, by which they descended into the gardens of the Peerless Pool Baths, and made their way into the street: here they separated, each taking a different route. One of the three, a gentleman highly connected, bent his steps towards the George Inn in the Borough, where he applied at the booking-office to secure a place by the Maidstone coach. The wildness of his manner exciting the suspicions of the book-keeper, the proprietor, Mr. Schofield, was sent for, who instantly recognized him, and he was detained under frivolous pretences while a porter was despatched to the hospital. Assistance was then applied for to secure him, but in the meantime, a gentleman connected with him, named Crowton, happened to pass on horseback, whom the fugitive no sooner saw, than he fled towards St. George's church with incredible swiftness, followed by the officers, whom he completely distanced, till, arriving at the Bricklayer's Arms, in the Kent-road, a distance of a mile and a half, he stumbled, and his pursuers

coming up, he was secured, after almost desperate scuffle, requiring handcuffs to be resorted to. He was then conveyed back to the hospital in a coach.

EARTHQUAKE AT SHIRAZ.—On the 27th Chawal, 1239, which answers to the month of April, 1824, there was an earthquake, which lasted six days and six nights without interruption, and which had swallowed up more than the half of that unfortunate city, and overthrown the other, as was the case with the earthquake at Aleppo. Nearly all the inhabitants fell victims to this catastrophe; scarcely five hundred persons could save themselves. The same shock, but less violent, had been felt at Aborkoh. Kazroon, a city between Aborkoh and Shiraz, was swallowed up with almost the whole of its inhabitants, in consequence of the same earthquake. All the mountains surrounding Kazroon were levelled by it, and no trace of them now remains.

INTERMENT OF PAPISTS.—The following is the Letter of the Archbishop of Dublin, read in the House of Lords by the Bishop of Limerick:—

“Dublin, April 7.

* My dear Lord:—I perceive that in a petition against the burial bill, signed by two Roman Catholics, which has been presented to the House of Commons, and which, of course, will also be presented to the House of Lords, there occurs the following passage:—‘That no inconvenience had resulted from the practice of free burial, as it existed in that city (meaning Dublin) prior to the appointment of the most rev. Dr. Magee, as archbishop of the diocese.’

“The meaning of this is obvious. A charge is brought against the present archbishop of Dublin, as having, by some means or other, introduced a change of practice respecting the interment of Roman Catholics in the church-yards of the city of Dublin since his appointment to the Archiepiscopal See.

“By the words ‘free burial,’ though not defined in their application, the petitioners must be supposed, in reference to those of their own communion, to intend to express the undisturbed privilege of the Roman Catholic priesthood to officiate in the church-yards of the clergy of the Established Church. An innovation on this supposed privilege has been loudly and repeatedly charged against the archbishop, for some order alleged to have been given by him, in the instance of the interment of a person of the name of D’Arcy, in St. Kevin’s church-yard, on the 9th of September, in the last year; and although the most decisive proofs of the total falsehood of the allegation have been placed before the public, it still continues to be reiterated, as if its truth had been undeniably established.

“So long as this charge had been confined to hand-bills, newspapers, and pamphlets, and employed merely as a topic of vulgar abuse, I did not deem it suitable to the station in which I am placed to offer any public contradiction, although I was fully aware of the personal danger to which I was exposed by leaving it uncontradicted. I contented myself, at the time of its first announcement, with a written assurance to the head of the government in Ireland, that it was, in all its parts and bearings, utterly untrue. I was

at that time, and had been for several days before, residing at Leamington, in England, being obliged to visit that place by the indisposition of a member of my family. From that place I addressed myself by letter to the distinguished personage already alluded to, stating, that ‘respecting the transactions of the interment which had rendered me the subject of the existing violent outcry, and which had been made the occasion of denouncing me as an object of popular vengeance, my only knowledge of them had been derived from the public papers;’ and declaring most unqualifiedly, that ‘the allegation that any order had been issued by me upon that subject, was not only untrue, but destitute of all foundation in truth.’

“This declaration, which I felt myself called upon at that time to make in such a manner as could not derogate from my station, I feel myself called upon to repeat in a more public manner, now that the formal announcement of this charge, in the two Houses of Parliament, not only affords me a suitable opportunity for doing so, but at the same time imposes such a proceeding as a duty, founded upon the respect which I entertain for the opinion of the members of both Houses, and for the judgment of the reflecting and reasonable part of the community in both countries.

“This not being my year of parliamentary attendance, I am, of course, prevented from offering this declaration in my own person in the House of Lords; I have, therefore, to request that your lordship will offer it for me; or rather, that you will take the proper opportunity of bringing the entire contents of this letter before the house. Have the good-

ness, at the same time, to add, that as to the transaction at St. Kevin's church-yard, which has been pronounced a change in the practice of free burial as it existed in the city of Dublin before my appointment to the Archiepiscopal See, I not only issued no order of any kind, general or particular, public or private, and had no previous communication with any person whatsoever upon the subject; but that although nearly forty years a resident of the city of Dublin, and not acquainted with the occurrences of an ecclesiastical character within that period, I had never heard of a Roman Catholic priest officiating, or attempting to officiate, at any interment within the church-yard of any of the parishes of the metropolis, until I read the report given by the public papers of the proceeding at St. Kevin's.

"It may not be amiss also to state, that when, subsequently, I was (on my return to Dublin) consulted on one or two occasions by some of the parish ministers as to what they ought to do in this new and alarming state of things, should a Roman Catholic priest insist on exercising his functions at an interment in their church-yards, my advice to them was, that they should be ready at their posts to officiate according to the rites of the Established Church; and that, if not permitted, and that the priest still persevered in his invasion of their rights, they should employ no force, and oppose no resistance, further than to protest formally and solemnly against the unlawfulness of the act, with a view to ulterior proceedings before the proper tribunal. I have the honour to be, my dear Lord, your faithful friend and brother,

"W. DUBLIN."

"To the Lord Bishop of Limerick."

His lordship added, that he had received another letter also from the archbishop, stating, that "the parochial clergy of Dublin have signed a declaration, that, to their knowledge, no Roman Catholic priest has ever officiated, or attempted to officiate, in their church-yards respectively, with the exception of the St. Kevin's business, and a similar attempt since that in St. Mary's."

MAY.

SKELETON OF A MAMMOTH NEAR LONDON.—The entire skeleton of a large mammoth was recently discovered near London, at Ilford, in the county of Essex, near Stratford and Bow. It lay buried at the depth of about sixteen feet, in a large quarry of diluvial loam and clay which is excavated for making bricks. Mr. John Gibson, of Stratford, diligently collected and preserved as much as possible of this skeleton; and he invited professor Buckland and Mr. Clift to assist him in disintering the remainder of the bones which he had purposely left in their natural position in the quarry. These gentlemen found a large tusk and several of the largest cylindrical bones of the legs, also many ribs and vertebræ, with the smaller bones of the feet and tail lying close upon one another. They were embedded in tenacious clay, being part of the great superficial covering of diluvial clay, sand, and gravel, which is spread over a large portion of the counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, and along the whole east coast of England, at irregular intervals, and is almost every where occasionally discovered to contain similar re-

remains of antediluvian animals to those at Ilford.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—As the workmen of Messrs. Fletcher, brush-manufacturers, of Stockport, were lately cutting up a large sycamore tree at their manufactory near Chesterfield, the sawyers, on opening the timber, found in the central part of it an enormous toad of beautiful colour, and alive. On examining the timber, it was found perfectly sound above and below. The track it occupied was about 30 inches long, and from three to four inches wide, and the part was cased with a dark bark substance, and in some places quite smooth. What effect the atmospheric air had upon it was not observed, for it immediately disappeared amongst the rubbish. This part of the tree was of very large dimensions, and no communication whatever appeared to exist with either root or branches; a little discolouring might be traced, which is not uncommon in this description of timber, but each extremity was perfectly sound and closed.

2. **MISSOLONGHI.** The sudden death of lord Byron at this place, called forth every testimony of regret and respect. The clergy proceeded in a body to the house where his remains lay, in order to remove to the church of San Spiridion, the heart, brains, &c. of the deceased, which had been left to the care of the city of Missolonghi. The city made a solemn request to count Gamba (the friend of lord Byron) for permission to erect a monument to the memory of their benefactor and illustrious fellow-citizen. Count Gamba felt it his duty to deposit his noble friend's remains in the care of the city until they might be reclaimed by his relatives.

Two chests were prepared for

the occasion, and after being examined were sealed by the magistrates. In one of them was contained the body, and in the other the heart and brains. They were removed by four officers of his brigade to the bark which transported them to Basiladi, and thence into a larger vessel to be conveyed to Zante. The whole of the noble lord's brigade was drawn out in front of his late residence, and along the shore of the sea. The convoy was accompanied by the prince A. Maurocordato, the primates, the military commandants, and an immense concourse of people, whose countenances and manner bore testimony to their sorrow at taking this last farewell of their benefactor and fellow-citizen. As soon as the corpse was removed to the bark, it was saluted by discharges of musketry and artillery. The cannon of his brigade, drawn up along the coast, saluted with twenty-five minute guns; nine were discharged from the battery; and three from the fort of Basiladi; making in all thirty-seven, the number of years which his lordship had lived.

In the bark which transported the noble lord's remains to Zante, were his friend count Gamba, two other officers of his brigade, captain and adjutant Hesketh, lieutenant Winter, his private physician, Dr. Brown, his valet, Fletcher, who had served him more than twenty years, and his domestic, Batista Fulciere. In two other barks followed his horses and all his effects, under the care of his secretary, Signor Lega Zambelli. The government sent likewise two gun-boats to accompany them.

The following account of the opening of lord Byron's body, and the appearances it exhibited, was

given by the professional gentleman to whom that office was intrusted:—

“ 1. The bones of the head were found to be excessively hard, and the skull was without the slightest sign of suture, like that of an octogenarian. It might have been said to consist of a single bone without deplôis.

“ 2. The dura mater was so firmly attached to the internal surface of the cranium, that it required the repeated exertions of two strong men to separate the outer bones from it. The vessels of this membrane were greatly distended and completely full, and it was united to the pia mater in different parts, by some membranous filaments.

“ 3. Between the pia mater and the furrows of the brain, a great many bubbles of air were found with drops of lymph adhering in several places to the pia mater.

“ 4. The grand falx of the brain was crossed with membranous filaments, which attached it firmly to both the hemispheres: it was likewise extremely full of blood.

“ 5. The cerebral medulla was full of minute blood-vessels of a bright red colour, and very much swollen. Under the pons varolius at the base of the hemispheres, in the two superior or lateral ventricles, there was found an extravasation of about two ounces of bloody serum; and at the bottom of the cerebellum there was a similar expansion, the effects of a severe inflammation of the brain.

“ 6. The medullary substance was in much greater proportion than is common in the cortex, and was very firm and consistent. The cerebrum and cerebellum, without any of the integuments, weighed about six medical pounds.

“ 7. The impressions or furrows of the blood-vessels, in the internal part of the skull bones, though small, were much more numerous than usual.

“ 8. The lungs were very fine, perfectly sound, but large, to a size almost gigantic.

“ 9. Between the pericardium and the heart there was an ounce of lymphatic water. The heart was more ample and voluminous than ordinary, but its muscular substance was very relaxed and fibreless.

“ 10. The liver was smaller than the natural size, as were likewise the biliary vessels, which, instead of bile, contained air. The intestines were distended with air, and of a deep yellow colour.

“ 11. The reins were very large and healthy, and the urinary vessels comparatively small.

“ From this examination it was unanimously concluded, by the medical gentlemen who attended it, that if lord Byron from the commencement of his illness had consented to any loss of blood, as his private physician repeatedly advised, or, even if at a more advanced stage of the disorder he had yielded to the pressing solicitations of his medical advisers, to allow a copious bleeding, his lordship would not have fallen a victim to this attack. From the statements marked 1, 8, 9, it may be confidently asserted that his lordship could not have lived many years, from his extreme susceptibility of disease, either through the strength of his passions, his excessive occupations, or even through his utter disregard of all the necessary means to prevent the effects of constipation.”

5. As some workmen were employed in removing a mulberry-

tree, near Barton-mill, at a short distance from one of the entrances to Oakley Park, the seat of the earl of Bathurst, in the county of Gloucester, they discovered some tessellated pavement; and pursuing their search, by the direction of his lordship, it was ascertained that the curious remains must have been the floor of an apartment. The subject is supposed to relate to Orpheus, as the centre figure is seen with one hand resting on a musical instrument, and surrounded by quadruped and biped auditors, the fierceness of whose savage natures had been subdued into gentleness by the magic charm of his melody.—Amongst other objects are distinctly seen, a lion, a panther, a peacock, a peahen, and various beasts and birds, the greatest part of which are in excellent preservation, and the colours vividly bright. The whole of the tesserae yet developed occupy a space of about 12 feet square, one corner of which was accidentally mutilated by the workmen, before the importance of the curiosity was discovered.

9. SAILING OF THE DISCOVERY SHIPS.—At 5 o'clock in the morning, the anchor was raised, and the Hecla swung upon the buoy with the tide, and at 7 o'clock, the signal for sailing was hoisted; the Comet steam-yacht was then fastly moored alongside to tow her down. Captain Parry, a few minutes after seven o'clock, came on board in the pinnace, with several ladies and gentlemen, who were received by the first lieutenant, Mr. Wynn. Several boats filled with company, bidding adieu to the crew of the Hecla, were visible; and many of the ships of war's crews were out, cheering the adventurers. The final orders for getting under weigh

were given at 25 minutes past 7 o'clock. The Comet got under weigh, and proceeded, with the Hecla in tow, down the river, and was soon out of sight. The crew of the Griper gave three cheers as she passed, which was answered by the Hecla's crew.

10. FRENCH PRETENDER.—A Frenchman, calling himself the son of Louis XVI., lately made his appearance in Washington, and published the following statements: "I, Louis Charles, duke of Navarre, dauphin of France, announce to the citizens of the United States, that I possess sufficient proof that I am the son of Louis XVI., that I have just withdrawn myself from those who had kept me until this time prisoner in the island of Cuba. I intend to have an abridged history of the different events of my life printed, which shall be made public, in order to counteract the efforts of all calumniators. If I am an impostor, let me be transported to France, in order to be tried by the laws of the kingdom. If my claim is just, what honour for the American nation to restore to France the rightful heir of a king to whom it is under great obligations, and whose object would be to give peace to the world, and happiness to the republic. The distress to which I am reduced after a long journey, makes it necessary for me to request the national aid. Those who are willing to assist me are requested to call at Mrs. Nardin's opposite the Centre Market, Pennsylvania Avenue.

"CHARLES X., King of France.
"Washington, May 7, 1834."

"An Address of Louis Charles, Duc de Navarre, Dauphin de France, legitimate son of Louis XVI.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

"The undersigned most respectfully represents, that by a judgment rendered in France in the year 1817, ample proof has been given to Europe that the heir of Louis XVI. had been carried away from the Temple. The divers histories written during the existence of the republic of France have confirmed the fact. The declaration of Maria Theresa Charlotte, at Rouen, where judgment was rendered, also fully attests the truth of the assertions. The individual who set himself up as the lawful heir of Louis XVI. should have recollected what preceded, what took place, and what followed his being carried away. He should have been able to say where he was raised—to have shown the scar which the queen made upon her son. These questions formed a part that were put to the Pretender during the trial; and, his failing to answer them, subjected him to punishment.

"Since the king, my uncle, has offered a reward for the discovery of his nephew, I feel confident of being able to answer the questions, and to exhibit the proof; and indulge the hope that the American Government will interest itself in his behalf, and return to France the legitimate sovereign, the son of the early friend and protector of this republic—the only one now who can give a durable peace to Europe. The foregoing facts go to prove that there is at least a belief that the unfortunate son of Louis is, or may be, existing. The following brief statement of a few circumstances is presented as a preliminary, in the hope that they

will at least interest mankind, and promote a desire for further inquiry into this momentous subject. They are as follows:—Whilst in the possession of my father, Louis XVI., inoculation was performed on me. The instrument used in the operation appearing to please me, a similar one was procured me. My sister, in attempting to take it from me, received a wound in her thigh, which caused a flow of blood. A short time afterwards, the royal family having met together—say about 10 or 11 o'clock at night—Louis XVI., my father, took me into a remote part of the palace, where he, in my presence, buried some precious articles, which I shall be able to discover. He rejoined the family with such precipitation as to make me feel somewhat alarmed, inasmuch, too, as the family had changed dresses. My sister was the first person I recognized. They also put upon me a new suit, and we departed for the states of my uncle, the emperor of Austria. Being afterwards confined with my unfortunate parents, I received the last farewell of my honoured father—a description of which awful moment is alone reserved for the true heir of Louis XVI. About a month after his death, I was carried away from the Temple, and another boy put in my place. The exchange was effected by means of an organ. The queen, my mother, made a mark on the side of my head, forming a triangle with my eye and ear. The duchess, my sister, bears the same mark. She will also recognize a mole on my neck. Those who rescued me from the Temple, transported me to Auvergne, Department of the Puy de Dome, where they administered drugs to deprive me of the power of speech.

About that time, one Antonie Persat, an inhabitant of Denezat, had a son in the country a nursing; His name was Victor—I was substituted for him. Sometime afterwards the father came for his son, whom he had not seen since he had put him out. He appeared astonished at my manners, and put some questions to the nurse, who told him I had been in the habit of visiting some ladies in the neighbourhood, among whom I had acquired them. He appeared satisfied with the answer, and gave me the name of Monsieur, which I bore until the age of ten years, at which time, those who watched over me discontinued to administer the customary drugs, thinking there was no longer any danger of my discovering myself, as it was thought I must have forgotten my family. Mr. Persat put me out again in a boarding-house with two of his sons; the master gave me the name of Auguste, which name I kept until the age of 17, when I enlisted in the 25th regiment of Chasseurs-à-Cheval. I afterwards left that to join the 29th regiment, and was afterwards selected for the guards of Buonaparte. Several superior officers knew who I was. Circumstances oblige me to conceal their names. At the retreat from Moscow I was wounded, and obtained a pension under the name of Victor Persat. In 1814, I joined the Persat family, where I found proof, that they had intercourse with those who rescued me from the Temple, and the true son whom I substituted was reinstated. I was compelled to go to the island of Cuba, where those who had saved me from the hand of Robespierre, in order to force me to adhere to their views, and to be subservient to their authority, made me experi-

ence the most cruel treatment, and reduced me to a most wretched state of misery, which induced the belief that my sufferings have been caused by a powerful hand. In 1822, several treaties were proposed to me, which I would not accept. The governor of Cuba at that time was disposed to serve me; a sudden death left a suspicion that he had been poisoned. Kindelan was appointed governor, *ad interim*; I claimed his protection, but he was in the pay of my guardians. The present governor, Francisco Dionisio Vives, refused positively to me his protection; I told him in presence of his council, that he should be hereafter put in mind of his conduct—that he had denied the protection of the laws to a relation of Ferdinand the seventh. Left to the cruelties of my persecutors, my counsel advised me to leave Cuba, and were so kind as to furnish me the means. On the 15th of December, 1823, I left Havannah, and landed at New Orleans on the 1st of January, 1824, and directed my steps to this metropolis. And, being the son of her early friend, he makes this solemn appeal to the nation, who are unbiassed and disdain to favour private interests, and commits himself with ample proof to attest his lineage. And, if he shall be found to be a pretender or an impostor let him be dealt with as such.

“Let the present memorial be preserved in the records of the republic, and let a copy of it be sent to the emperor of Austria, and another to the duchess of Angoulême.

“It is among freemen, and liberated from the shackles which even my liberators have imposed upon me, that I shall await the result of my fate, which is not

doubtful. It is on the wing of truth, and not on the points of bayonets that France will hail the return of her long lost son.

“CHARLES X.

“Roi de France et de Navarre.

“Washington City, May 10, 1824, in the United States of America.”

This person, it afterwards appeared, was born in 1790 at Ennessat, in the department of the Puy-dé-dôme. He entered the service of the Emperor Napoleon in 1807: after having served successively in the 25th and 29th Chasseurs-à-cheval, he entered the Imperial Guard. A ball which passed through his head,—other wounds, as well as the frost from which he suffered much in the fatal retreat from Moscow—caused great derangement of mind. In 1816 he was put on half-pay, and returned to his family. Three years were sufficient for him to dissipate entirely a handsome patrimony left him by his father. In 1818, while out hunting, he was accosted by a brigade of gendarmerie, who bade him produce his licence (*port d'armes*) or give up his gun: he had not his licence, and still less any disposition to give up his gun: the gendarmes had the audacity to attack him; he fired, and one of them was severely wounded. He, was, however, disarmed and carried to prison, where he remained about three months; he was then brought to trial, and a jury, composed of moderate men, unanimously acquitted him. After this affair, he set off for the purpose of joining his brother among the Independent party in America, where he was then serving. He went to the Isle of Cuba, and there he became insane.

14. ROWING MATCH FROM OXFORD TO LONDON IN 16 HOURS,

FOR 600 GUINEAS.—The terms of the match between Sir John Burgoyne and a Captain Short were, “that six officers of the guards, belonging to Aquatic Clubs, should row in a six-oared wherry, from Oxford to Westminster-bridge, in 16 consecutive hours. It was agreed that the rowers should choose their own coxswains, and that time should be kept by clocks previously wound up in London and Oxford. This match arose out of an attempt made by lord Newry, about 16 months ago, to perform the same feat, with six of his servants, in 17 hours. His Lordship lost his wager on that occasion with Sir John Burgoyne, by 50 minutes, though wind and weather were in his favour. Application was made by Capt. Short and his friends to the commissioners of the locks between London and Oxford, for their assistance in clearing the bells and pans, and supplying plenty of water, as they passed through; this was readily granted, and by the arrangements made by the commissioners, at least half an hour was gained by the rowers. At one minute past three o'clock in the morning, their coxswain, Isaac King, gave the word, and, amidst the cheers of great numbers of persons, the wherry went off at the rate of above eight miles an hour. It arrived at Bolter's Lock, Maidenhead (half-way), at half-past eleven o'clock—half an hour had been lost by the wind freshing to the east, and the squally weather. It reached Windsor-bridge by one o'clock, and Teddington-lock by half-past five o'clock. In Teddington-lock, the rowers took refreshment. From Windsor to Staines, a distance of eight miles, the rowers accomplished in 50 minutes. It was half-past five when they left Teddings-

ton-lock, and on their arrival at Putney-bridge it was precisely six o'clock. From Teddington to Westminster-bridge, two 8-oared guard boats cleared the way for the wherry. The umpire, Col. Meyrick, took his station on Westminster-bridge at six o'clock. At half-past six o'clock the wherry arrived at Battersea-bridge. The tide was now in their favour, and at a quarter before seven o'clock, they arrived at Westminster-bridge, amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators. Mr. Sullivan, the boat-builder, towed them to Whitehall-stairs, and on their arrival there, they were assisted out of the boat, and carried on shore, and put to bed. They were all in a state of exhaustion, and one or two could not stand without support. They declared that they should have arrived an hour sooner, if the wind had been in their favour. The distance from Oxford to Westminster-bridge is 118 miles, and was rowed in fifteen hours and three quarters.

15. The heavy rains on the 14th and 15th of this month, were in many parts extremely destructive.

At Deptford, in consequence of the heavy rains, part of a sugar-house was washed away, with several hogsheads of sugar, and the mill seriously injured. The Maidstone-road, from Lee-green to Eltham, was one sheet of water of considerable depth; and from Shooter's-hill to Welling, a great part of the road was under water. At Crayford, the lower rooms of a row of houses were inundated, and the inhabitants obliged to take shelter in the upper stories. Several carts were employed to carry persons over the water, going to, and returning from Dartford. In the parish of Bexley, a stream of

water, passing through the grounds of John Smith, Esq., M. P., uniting with one from Danson-hill, and which crosses the road below Bridgen, caused such a deluge, that the bridge thrown across the rivulet was borne down by the force of the water; the bricks and materials which composed it were carried away. A post-chaise, returning from Plumstead, was broken to pieces, and the horses and a woman of the name of Munk, who was inside the vehicle, were drowned. The post-boy escaped by clinging to the branches of a tree which overhung the stream.

In the neighbourhood of Brixton, the rivulet, the Effra, was swollen to a torrent, and its banks, though seven or eight feet high, and leaving a space between them of ten or twelve feet, were broken and overflowed.

No fewer than seven bridges, over each of which there was a public road, were swept down or broken in. The basement stories of many houses were filled with water.

At a village about two miles on this side of Caxton, the Edinburgh and Aberdeen mail was detained four hours; the water was up to the coach doors. At Wade's mill, (Herts), the bridge was nearly three parts destroyed, and with difficulty the mail got over, the coachman and guard leading the horses over the part of the bridge that remained. At Ware, the water was over the fore-wheels, and the mail was again detained two hours. There, also, the malt-houses were completely inundated, and the timber at a large yard near the bridge was afloat, and completely stopped up the road; the water was of such a depth, that the guard was obliged to ride the leaders through. At Enfield-wash, the bridge was cut

tirely destroyed; and the northern carrier lost four horses out of seven, and two of his men were drowned. The mail proceeded by the Green lanes, and, instead of arriving at six o'clock in the morning, did not reach town till one o'clock.

At Wandsworth, Surrey, the Wandle overflowed a number of houses in the lower part of the town, and after the rain had ceased for many hours, several houses were under water, and the stream was rushing through others. The marshes and meadows on the Wandsworth-road were flooded to an unusual extent.

In the direction of Hampstead, and Highgate, on the level near the Canal-bridge, the roads were impassable for foot passengers, and for hours the water was above the horses' bellies, and did not subside till a late hour on Sunday morning.

There was a greater flood on the river Colne, near Rickmansworth, than had been witnessed for the last 29 years. The waters rose so rapidly that they undermined the highway bridge over the river.

16. PLAN FOR BREAKING OUT OF NEWGATE.—A very desperate plan for effecting an escape from the prison of Newgate was discovered.—A rope, 44 feet in length, was found in the coal-hole of the middle yard. It was found to be made from the mats about the prison; and the gradual diminution of the mats was the first thing that excited suspicion. While the prisoners were at chapel, the yard was searched, and the discovery of the rope, to one end of which was attached a piece of iron, forming a right angle, one part of which was intended to catch the top of the wall, led to a further examination. It was then ascertained that the doors of one of the rooms were partly

cut through, and that it was intended by two of the prisoners to get into the yard, in the dark, to throw the rope to the top of the prison, to ascend, and if the watchmen on the top should attempt to oppose their escape, to hurl them headlong upon the pavement. A number of thieves were to be stationed in Newgate-street, for the purpose of preventing the interference of the passengers in the event of alarm in the prison. These coadjutors were to be armed with pistols and cutlasses. The prisoners were to receive a brace of loaded pistols, in moist sugar, calculating that no examination of that article would take place; and those pistols they intended to use against the watchmen on the roof, if they found any difficulty in dashing them into the street. There were other prisoners concerned in the plan for escape, but they disavowed being parties to it. The prisoners who set this scheme on foot were only waiting for the dark nights to commence vigorously.

20. The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands with their attendants arrived at Osborn's hotel, in the Adelphi, from Portsmouth, at which port they had landed from l' Aigle, captain Starbuck. These islanders are of a very large size, the men being above six feet, and exceedingly stout. The females are equally fat and coarse made, and proportionably taller than the men. The whole party are of the darkest copper colour, very nearly approaching to black. The king's name is Rhio Rhio, but his assumed regal name is Tamehameho; and Wahoo, one of the central islands, is his residence.

His Majesty, but for the darkness of his complexion, might have passed for an Englishman, having

in every respect, correctly adopted our costume. Her Majesty was by no means deficient in gracefulness of manner, or elegance of demeanour. With the exception of her head-dress, she, like her royal husband, conformed in a great degree to the English mode of dress. The royal suite was eight in number, composed of the governor, his wife, admiral of the fleet, treasurer, secretary, steward, and two menial servants. On their way to this country they touched at Rio Janeiro, and during their stay, their Majesties were presented to the emperor of Brazil, at a court levee, when the emperor was pleased to present the king with an elegant sword; and, in return, the king presented the emperor with a curious cloak or mantle, made of the richest materials of his islands, the outside of which is of feathers of rare birds, of the most beautiful colours. Their majesties and suite landed at Portsmouth, under a salute of 21 guns from the ship. The following are the names of those Islanders: Rhio Rhio, the king; Kamahameha, queen; Boky, governor; Twinny, governor's lady; Kapihi, admiral; Joanoa, treasurer; John Rives (a Frenchman and Interpreter), secretary; Macawcaw, steward; Wawwaw, Manmus, servants.

LORD BYRON'S MEMOIRS.—Mr. T. Moore has published the following letter:

Sir; in consequence of the many misconceptions that are abroad with respect to the share which I have had in the destruction of lord Byron's Memoirs, I think it right to state the leading facts of that transaction to the public.

Without entering into the respective claims of Mr. Murray and myself to the property in these

Memoirs (a question which, now that they are destroyed, can be but of little moment to any one), it is sufficient to say that, believing the manuscript still to be mine, I placed it at the disposal of lord Byron's sister, Mrs. Leigh, with the sole reservation of a protest against its total destruction—at least without previous perusal and consultation among the parties. The majority of the persons present disagreed with this opinion, and it was the only point upon which there did exist any difference between us. The manuscript was accordingly torn and burned before our eyes; and I immediately paid to Mr. Murray, in the presence of the gentlemen assembled, 2,000 guineas, with interest, &c., being the amount of what I owed him upon the security of my bond, and for which I now stand indebted to my publishers, Messrs. Longman & Co.

Since then the family of lord Byron have, in a manner highly honourable to themselves, proposed an arrangement, by which the sum thus paid to Mr. Murray might be reimbursed me; but, from feelings and considerations which it is unnecessary here to explain, I have respectfully, but peremptorily, declined their offer.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

THOMAS MOORE.

May 26, 1824.

The manuscript was burned in the presence of Mr. Moore, and the 2,000*l.* repaid to Mr. Murray. The manuscript was not perused by Mrs. Leigh, or any of the persons concerned, previously to its destruction.

SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.—(Shefford, in Bedfordshire.)—Dryden's *Virgil*, 15*s.*; *Burns Poems*, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Mrs. Barbauld

12s. 6d.; Pope's Works, 10s. Parnell's do., 4s.; Mason's English Garden, 3s.; Gray's Poems, 4s. 6d.; Locke on Christianity, 2s. 6d.; Vicar of Wakefield, 6s. 6d.; and Clark's Paraphrase, 9s. by his grace the duke of Grafton.—Bell's edition of Shakespeare, 20 volumes, 9l. 5s., by — Waymouth, esq.—Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, 12s.; Knox on Education, 4s. 6d.; Watt's Logic, 3s.; Mickle's Lusiad, 10s.; Sir William Temple's Works, 10s.; and Brown's Vulgar Errors, 3s.; by Mrs. Palmer.—Southey's Joan of Arc, 11s.; by Capel Loft, esq. Elegant Extracts, 10s.; by W. Vaughan, esq.—Spenser's Works, 14s.; (in the hand-writing of Bloomfield) by G. S.—The following were presented to the Poet by their respective authors;—Rogers's Pleasures of Memory, 16s.; Park's poems, 17s.; Drake's Literary Hours, 5s.; Clare's Poems, 9s. 6d.; Cumberland's Works, 13s.; Freeman's Regulbium, 6s. 6d.; Holloway's Poems, 5s. 6d.; Poems by sir E. Brydges, 1s.; Loft's Sonnets, 14s. 6d.; Evans's Science of Teaching, 2s. 6d.; Plumtree's English Drama, 9s. 6d.; Cartwright's Poems, with Mrs. Opie's Poems, 4s. 6d.; Plumtree's Animal Creation, 3s. 6d.; Poems by Daniel Hitchcock, the self-taught American Poet, 4s.; and Evans's Seasons, 3s. 6d.

The original Manuscript of the Farmer's Boy, in Bloomfield's hand-writing, elegantly bound, 14l.; The same of his Rural Tales, 4l. do. of Wild Flowers, 9l. 10s.; do. of the Banks of the Wye, 3l.; do. of May-day with the Muses, 10s.

IMPROVISATORE. — An Improvisatore, of the name of Sgricci, lately gave his second exhibition in a public theatre at Paris. He was

to deliver a tragedy impromptu. The audience were so earnest in insuring perfect fairness that they would not intrust the choice of subjects even to a committee of men eminent in literature and art. The titles were read over to them, and they rejected many. They were particularly careful in rejecting subjects which had been already treated by celebrated authors. The papers having been all placed in an urn, one was drawn out by a lady. It proved to have inscribed on it "Charles I." The curtain rose, and the Improvisatore appeared in a state of great emotion. He stated that the personages of his drama would be, Charles I., king of England; Henrietta, his wife; Cromwell, absent, and daily expected to return from the army; Ireton, a partisan of Cromwell, a subordinate fanatic; Douglas, friend of the king, devoted to his master; Eliza, an attendant of the Queen; the "President" of the Parliament: and Ugo, leader of the popular faction, with a chorus of Ladies of the Queen's suite, and a chorus of the people and the factious. This explanation was much applauded, especially when M. Sgricci said, "The king will be secretly Catholic." He found difficulty in giving names to the inferior agents which would suit the measure of his verse: but, this impediment overcome, he composed without interruption for an hour and three quarters. He was listened to with close attention; the audience appeared to understand not only the general purport, but particular passages of the play, and bestowed frequent applause.

24. PARTY CONFLICT.—*Innismere*.—In Innismere, a large island about five miles distant from Enniskillen, a battle was to have been

fought between two men, named Kenny and Lunny, the former a Protestant, the latter a Roman Catholic, and the adherents of both parties assembled on the occasion in great numbers. From the interference of some gentlemen, the quarrel was made up; but the bad feelings of the parties led to a general conflict, in which the Protestants, who were at first by much the weaker party, were overpowered and beaten; and one of them, named M'Creery, had his skull fractured. The alarm of this affair spreading shortly after through the country, a reinforcement armed with guns, bayonets, and other weapons, repaired to the scene of action. On the appearance of fire arms, the Catholics retreated to the Montaugh side of the country. The Protestants fired and wounded several persons, and committed some excesses in the island. On the news reaching town, two companies of the 66th regiment, accompanied by magistrates, set off without delay, each taking a different side of the lake; but, on their arrival at the island, the mischief had nearly subsided. Some of the parties on both sides were made prisoners, and a few muskets seized.

IRRELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS.—

At the Old Bailey sessions, eight shopmen of Richard Carlile, were tried for selling at his shop in Fleet-street, the works usually disposed of there, viz. "The Moralist," "Palmer's Principles of Nature," "The Republican," and "Paine's Age of Reason." Three of them, Wm. Campion, James Clarke, and Wm. Hayley, were sentenced to three years imprisonment each in Newgate, and to enter into recognizances of 100*l.* each, to keep the peace for their

natural lives; and Richard Hasall, and Mr. J. O'Connor, to two years; Thomas Jeffreys to 18 months; and W. Cochrane, and J. Christopher to six months' imprisonment each.

25. Mr. Harris, the companion of Mr. Graham in his aerial voyage from Berwick-street Soho, to the neighbourhood of Rochester, Kent, ascended in a balloon, from the gardens of the Eagle Tavern, City-road, London. A young lady, named Stocks, about 18 years of age, ascended with Mr. Harris. The balloon took a south-westerly direction, and pursued its course steadily for about seven or eight minutes, when it entered a thick cloud and was lost to the view. The balloon proceeded in a south-westerly direction over Surrey, and after being about two miles from the earth, Mr. Harris prepared to descend, and pulled the valve line, when, from some cause or other, too much gass evaporated. The consequence was, the balloon descended about a mile, coming perpendicularly to the earth with great swiftness, and the car fell in the park contiguous to the mansion of lady Gee. The game-keeper, and many other persons, ran to the car, when they found Mr. Harris a corpse, and Miss Stocks seemingly at the point of death. Both were carried to the Plough inn, Beddington, where every surgical assistance was procured for Miss S., and in the course of an hour she recovered her senses, and was soon restored to health.

After the above unfortunate event, Mr. Graham made two successful ascents from the garden of White Conduit house. The first time he was accompanied by Mrs. Graham, the second by Capt. Beaufoy. The following partic-

lars have been given by the Captain.

"Before ascending, the barometer stood at 26 inches, 8 10ths, thermometer, 66 degrees, the hygrometer 17 dry; the time of starting was precisely five minutes past six o'clock. The balloon rose most majestically, and we were directly above Waterloo Bridge at eight minutes and a half past six. At this moment, the barometer was at 27 inches 4-10ths, and we could observe every street of the metropolis, from Blackwall to Kensington. The scene of the environs was beautiful beyond description, and every thing could be seen distinctly; every object appearing as flat as on a map—even the hills seemed to be sunk on the same level with the valleys. At 16 minutes past six, the barometer was at 23 inches, 3-10ths, and when the thermometer was at 39 degrees, hygrometer 20 dry, we passed through the clouds, and getting into another current of air, the balloon revolved gently, which caused a slight feeling of sickness; the clouds, while we were passing through, appeared like a mist, and the hygrometer still shewed three degrees drier than when on the earth. We experienced now a disagreeable noise in the ear, what is commonly called a "singing," which continued the whole time after, and did not leave me till this morning. On ascending above the clouds, they appeared like a sea of frozen snow, with dark fissures between, and in some places the clouds opened, and gave us a distinct view of the city and metropolis, and its environs. The sky above was beautifully blue, and the sun shone brilliantly, tinged with a silvery hue the tops of the wide expanse of clouds, and, par-

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ticularly those that rose like mountains above the others. There were still a few white clouds at a distance above us. The car again revolved in a current of air. Barometer at 21 inches, 5-10ths. The highest point we attained was, by the barometer, 19 in. 2-10ths; the hygrometer 32 dry; thermometer, 32 deg.; time, 20 minutes to seven o'clock. We heard a report of a gun, which we had heard once or twice before; and we now let off a pigeon from a basket, having first fastened a label to it, on which we wrote "clouds." The pigeon, after making two or three circles, darted through the clouds towards the earth. Whenever we caught glimpses of the country through the clouds, the view was beautiful and interesting, but the sight of the silvery sea of clouds, to the very verge of the horizon, was truly magnificent; the sun shone on some parts of the Thames, which were visible to us, and was reflected beautifully; the river itself seemed dwindled to a small stream—so much so, that we could not distinguish any object on it. The barometer now stood at 19 inches, 5-10ths; thermometer, 31 deg.; time, 18 minutes to seven. The balloon had not hitherto appeared to make much progress except in elevation, but now it wafted rapidly to the south, and a small portion of gas being let out, we gradually commenced our descent. On re-passing the clouds, the barometer was 22 inches, 3-10ths; thermometer, 38 degrees; hygrometer, 28 dry; time, 3 minutes to seven. The sensation in the ears still continued. We now descended rapidly, which gave a disagreeable impression of space, without any object to rest the eye on. The voice seemed weaker and lower than

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either above or below the clouds. The balloon again revolved, and at seven o'clock every object became perfectly distinct—the sheep appeared like dots, and the trees like bushes. In three minutes after, Mr. Graham threw out his grappling-irons, and the balloon descended with surprising rapidity, and we could see the people running to meet us. The grappling-irons caught a hedge first, and next a large oak tree, which brought us into a field belonging to Mr. M. Wilks, in the parish of Tonbridge, one mile from Godstone, where we safely arrived, without the least injury being done to the balloon or car."

JUNE.

2. The annual general meeting of the Institution for building of churches and chapels, was held at the Freemason's Tavern. His grace the archbishop of Canterbury being called to the chair. The rev. Dr. Barrett read the report, which stated, that during the last year 182 applications had been received for assistance, some of which were still under the consideration of the committee, and grants had been made in 62 cases, amounting to 13,755*l.*, and by the aid of that sum additional accommodation would be obtained for 17,630 persons. The number of free and inappropriated sittings would be 13,088. The whole number of applications made since the establishment of the society is 556; 816 grants have been made; and in 36 cases, in consequence of increased offers of accommodation, the original sums voted had been increased. The total of grants amounts to 76,880*l.*; but 21 grants, amount-

ing to 4,955*l.*, have, from different causes, been relinquished; and in five instances the works have been completed without claiming the sums which have been voted, amounting to 530*l.*: so that the total amount of grants is 71,995*l.* At Beddington, Kingsbury, Cirencester, and Southend, increased accommodation was effected, and the grants rated by the society were not claimed by the parties, who having found their own resources adequate to the work, left the grants to be appropriated to more urgent purposes. The society has lent its aid towards producing additional accommodation for fifty, forty, or thirty-five persons, where only that number was required, and contributed to provide church room for much greater numbers at Bath, Wrexham, Walsall, Coventry, and other places; and by the grants which have been made, additional accommodation will be provided for 92,655 persons; and of this number the free and unappropriated sittings amount to 69,295. Still there are thousands and tens of thousands for whom church accommodation remains yet to be provided, and the society, to continue their work, must depend entirely upon the public. The whole amount of the donations received, and which has been invested in the public funds, is 61,209*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, and that of annual subscriptions, 300*l.* The amount of money actually paid, and of grants, to the payment of which the society have pledged themselves, is 71,394*l.*; and the disposable balance at present is reduced to a sum less than the expenditure of last year by one-half. The number of free and unappropriated sittings will be 69,295, where the poor may have the Gospel preached to them. The

annual statement, from March 31, 1823, to 1824, of donations, subscriptions received, dividends on stock in public funds, sale of consolidated 3 per cent. annuities, to sale of three per cent ditto, and sale of furniture, amounts to 24,733*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; and the grants paid, charges and disbursements, &c. amount to the same sum. A most munificent subscription was made by the company, amounting to upwards of 2,000*l.*

3. BORDEAUX ASSIZES.—M. Cheymal, half-pay officer of cavalry accused of the murder of his wife, was tried before the Court of Assize of Bordeaux. The facts were these—M. Cheymal, when quartered at Burgos, during the late war, paid his addresses to a young lady belonging to one of the most respectable families of that town; but her relations, being averse to the alliance, sent the young lady to a convent, from which she shortly after escaped, and took refuge in the arms of M. Cheymal. Further opposition being vain, her friends consented to her marriage. M. Cheymal being ordered to Germany, brought his wife to Monsegur, his native place, and placed her under the care of his own relations. After the events of 1814, M. Cheymal returned to live with his family. Since that period, the best understanding seemed to exist between him and his wife; he was kind and confiding, disbelieving the suspicions whispered to him relative to her, and almost discrediting the evidence of his own eyes. There was no doubt, however, but that the lady had carried on for a considerable time, a criminal connexion with a M. Peytrand, the intimate friend of her husband. One day M. Cheymal returned unexpectedly to his house,

and found his wife and friend in such a situation as to leave it no longer possible for him to doubt of his misfortune. He seized a sabre, and struck at the paramour, whom he unfortunately missed, but the weapon entered his wife's heart. He immediately delivered himself up to the officers of justice, and remained in prison until the day of his trial. The cause was heard with closed doors. Seventeen witnesses were examined, the most important of whom was M. Peytrand, whom M. Cheymal had surprised in adultery with his wife, Basilia Turientes. This man's deposition confirmed, in all the material points, the declaration of Cheymal. The other witnesses bore testimony to the excellent character and conduct of the prisoner. Two questions were submitted to the jury:—1. Is the Sieur Cheymal guilty of the murder of Basilia Turientes, his wife, who met her death on the 26th of January last?—2. Did he commit this murder at the moment when his wife was consummating an act of adultery with her accomplice in the house of her husband? The jury resolved both questions in the affirmative, thereby admitting the justification offered by the husband. The court, after a short deliberation, sentenced the prisoner to the *minimum* of the punishment—a year's imprisonment.

8. FIRE AT CARLTON-PALACE.—A fire broke out in the sitting-room adjoining the great hall, and next the crimson chamber. His majesty and suite, arrived from Windsor about half-past ten o'clock, and, in about 20 minutes after, the servants, who were in the hall, were surprised by a noise proceeding from the sitting-room; when the door was opened, a volume of smoke and flame burst

forth with alarming rapidity. The whole establishment were immediately alarmed, and his majesty, on hearing the cause, went for personal safety to a remote part of the building. Sir William Knighton was one of the first on the spot, and took an active part in endeavouring with the servants to extinguish the fire. Messengers were instantly despatched for the engines. Those of St. James's parish soon arrived at the palace, and the pipes were conveyed into the interior of the edifice: a plentiful supply of water being obtained they were speedily put in motion, and after considerable exertions the fire was happily confined to the sitting-room, in which extensive damage was sustained. The ceiling was entirely consumed, and nothing but the girders were to be seen. Four inestimable portraits were completely spoiled by the heat; the canvass was so blistered that scarcely any trace of the portraits is visible. They consisted of beautiful full-length portrait of the late duke of Cumberland, painted by sir Joshua Reynolds; another of his royal highness the duke of Clarence, by Hopner; a portrait of Louis XV.; and another of the duke of Orleans, which was supposed to be one of the finest pictures ever executed by sir Joshua. A half-length portrait of George II., and a full-length portrait of her late majesty queen Caroline, were the only two saved from the devastation. When the loss of the above valuable paintings was made known to his majesty, he appeared evidently much concerned, as they were highly esteemed by his late father. The disaster originated in the following manner:—From the ceiling of the sitting-room, which had of late years been used as a waiting-room,

was suspended a superb lustre; and to keep the dust from approaching it, it was enclosed in a large holland bag, which hung below the bottom of the chandelier. Immediately under this bag stood a small table, upon which were placed some lighted candles, and the flame issuing from them caught the bag, and caused the calamity.

10. EXPLOSION AT SIR WILLIAM CONGREVE'S ROCKET MANUFACTORY.—A tremendous explosion of rockets, shells, &c., took place from the factory of sir William Congreve, at West Ham, Essex. The shock lasted three minutes. The rocket factory is situate in the marshes between Blackwall and West Ham, and is composed of a cluster of detached wooden buildings, the store for the combustible materials being about 300 yards from the workshop. Neill, one of the workmen, had only a few minutes before deposited some rockets in the finishing room, where two men were finishing the rockets, and one of them, in nailing up a case, struck a blow which caused a spark of fire, this instantly ignited the rocket, and communicated to a number of others, which blew up and forced the roof off the house. The two men who were at work were horribly scorched, and the ruins of the building fell upon them. The roofs of the adjoining buildings were shaken off. Neill, who was outside the buildings, was struck on the arms and body by a rocket, and was very severely injured. On the two men being taken from the ruins, they were found to be in a state of insensibility; their heads were scorched and swollen: they were instantly carried to Stratford, and from thence removed in a cart to the London hospital. The rockets burst

in the air; had they fallen on the buildings, the whole would have been destroyed. One rocket ploughed up the ground to a very considerable depth. The rockets that exploded were principally signals. Such an accident had not occurred since the establishment of the works.

11. **OUTRAGE ON MR. BROUGHAM.**—At a quarter past four o'clock, as Mr. Brougham was passing through the lobby of the House of Commons, a person who walked behind him, and held a small whip in his hand, which he flourished, was heard by some to utter, in a hurried and nearly inarticulate manner—"You have betrayed me, Sir; I'll make you attend to your duty." Mr. Brougham, on encountering this interruption, turned round and said, "Who, are you, Sir?"—"You know me well," replied the assailant. Mr. Brougham perceiving the person still pressing upon him, passed on to the door of the House of Commons, and took no further notice of the assailant. The bustle, however, excited upon the occasion, attracted the attention of the constables in attendance, and, particularly of Mr. Littleton and sir George Robinson, who were entering the House of Commons at the moment; the consequence was, that the individual was taken into custody by Cooke the constable, and the whip taken out of his hand. The prisoner stated his name to be Robert Gourlay. He, at one time, presented petitions which excited discussion in the House of Commons, complaining of oppression from the local authorities in Canada; he was afterwards heard of in Wiltshire, as being employed on the roads in parochial labouring work, and he had lately been engaged

in a chancery suit with the duke of Somerset concerning a farm. When removed into one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons, in the custody of the constable who apprehended him, and of Mr. Gifford the messenger, he let fall his head upon his hand, as a person labouring under the relapse incidental to violent excitement. He complained of some neglect of Mr. Brougham's respecting the presentation of a petition from Canada; and on being in the course of the evening told that, if he would express contrition for his outrage, Mr. Brougham would instantly move for his discharge, he refused to make any apology to Mr. Brougham, but said he had no objection to petition the House. He added, that he was determined to have a fight with Mr. Brougham, because he had shamefully deserted his cause, and taken up that of a dead missionary. It appeared afterwards, that Gourlay was labouring under the influence of a certain degree of insanity.

12. **DEATH BY LIGHTNING.**—Martha Cooper, who lived as laundry-maid in the family of James Morris, esq., of Elm-park, during the violent storm of thunder and lightning, on the 14th of last month, was coming with another servant through the yard after work, with a large basket of washed linen, when a tremendous clap of thunder, accompanied by continued flashes of lightning, took place almost immediately over their heads, and Cooper immediately sunk to the earth. Surgical aid was procured, when it was discovered that her head and face had been struck by the electric fluid over the right temple, the hair was burned quite to the roots. She complained frequently of violent

pains shooting through the head; the right eye closed almost immediately after the surgeon's examination, and the other, continuing to lose its perception, became at length totally blind. On Monday the head-ache increased, and notwithstanding the application of blisters, leeches, and cupping, which were severally resorted to, she expired.

14. SICILIAN DWARF.—*Marlborough-street*.—Two foreign gentlemen made an application to F. A. Roe, esq., the presiding magistrate, for his advice how to proceed under the following circumstances:—

Mr. Lewis Fogle, stated; that he was a Sicilian by birth; and the father of the extraordinary child, called the Sicilian dwarf, which had lately been exhibited in London, (under the name of Miss Crachami) and whose sudden death had thrown himself and his wife, the child's mother, into the greatest grief. Mr. Fogle said, that he had for a considerable time past resided in the city of Dublin, where he holds a professional situation in the musical department of the theatre royal; and, until a short time ago, this child resided with himself and his wife. But, having become acquainted with a member of the medical profession, a Dr. Gilligan, that gentleman represented the climate of the country as too cold for the child's constitution, which was then beginning to be rather impaired, and recommended the immediate removal of the child to England, as a more congenial air, and, if that change did not produce the desired effect, ultimately to remove her to the continent. The doctor professed to take such a peculiar interest in the health of the child, that he offered his services to accompany her on her travels, and pay the necessary

attentions to her health, provided the parents would consent to his exhibiting her during the short stay they were likely to make in London. The parents, from their professional engagements, being precluded from the possibility of accompanying their child, and having the utmost confidence in the talents and integrity of Dr. Gilligan, consented to these terms. Dr. Gilligan accordingly set out with the child, and arrived in London about two months ago, where he hired lodgings for himself and his charge in Duke-street, St. James's, and resided there until about a fortnight ago, when the child died. This event Dr. Gilligan never communicated to the parents; nor had they heard any thing from him since his departure from Dublin; and the tidings of their child's death they only learned through the medium of the public papers which reached Dublin. Mr. Fogle set off instantly for London, with a view to take charge of the child's remains, and have them properly interred. He arrived the night before at the Saracen's Head in Snow-hill, where he is at present stopping, and immediately went to the house where he understood by the public papers the child was exhibited, in Bond-street, and there he was referred to Duke-street, St. James's; but on his making inquiry at this place for the doctor, he was informed that the day after the child's death he disappeared, taking the remains with him, and has not since returned, leaving a debt of 25*l.* due at the house for lodgings, &c. All exertions failed to procure any intelligence of the doctor's destination, or how he had disposed of the remains of the child; but Dr. Gilligan was heard to say in the lifetime of the child,

and while it was exhibited, that some members of the college of surgeons had offered, if any misfortune should occur to cause the child's death, to give him 500*l.* for the remains, for the purposes of dissection and the use of the college. Under these circumstances, Mr. Fogle entreated the magistrate's advice.

Mr. Roe said, that he regretted extremely that he had not any power to render him assistance for removing the remains of his child, particularly as Dr. Gilligan was not forthcoming. The great probability was, that, if the child's remains were disposed of for the purpose of the college of surgeons, dissection had taken place before this time; but he (Mr. Roe) would advise Mr. Fogle to apply to the parish authorities where the child died, whose duty it was, to see that a coroner's inquest was held upon any person meeting with a sudden death, as this child was represented to have done.

Mr. Fogle said, that he understood the child died in a coach on its way from the exhibition-room in Bond-street, to Duke-street, in consequence of cold which it caught. The child was never suffered by her parents to go at all into the air, unless well wrapped up.

Mr. Roe said he should be very glad to hear that Mr. Fogle had recovered the remains of his child, and that his fears about its dissection were unfounded.

19. DEATH OF MADAME RIEGO.—*Doña Maria Theresa del Riego y Riego*, widow of general *Don Rafael del Riego y Riego*, died at her residence, No. 13, Seymour-place, Little Chelsea.

This lady was the daughter of *Don Joaquim del Riego y Bustillo*, and *Doña Josefa del Riego Flores*.

She was born on the 15th May, 1800, in the town of Tineo, capital of the district of the same name, in the province of Asturias, and was the eldest of seven children, having, at the time of her death, three brothers and three sisters living, all of whom were separated from her by the fatalities of civil war, except one sister, *Doña Lucia*. In her last will she stated that she esteemed it to be her last act of justice and duty to the memory of her beloved husband solemnly to declare, in the awful presence of her God, before whose judgment-seat she feels she must soon appear, that all his private feelings and dispositions respecting his country corresponded with his public acts and professions in defence of its liberties.

22. ST. KITTS.—The inhabitants of this town and its vicinity were aroused by an alarm of fire, which was discovered to proceed from the premises of *Joseph Adlam, esq.*, opposite Baker's Corner. Hundreds of persons immediately repaired to the spot, where the fire had commenced in a shop contiguous to the dwelling-house, to which it communicated with such astonishing rapidity that the whole structure was in a few moments one entire mass of flame. From Mr. Adlam's, the fire reached the next house, on the same line, occupied by Mr. Benjamin Watson; this was a brick building, and the flames therefore had not materials to feed upon, to such an extent as at Mr. Adlam's, whose building were of wood, and in whose cellars there was a large quantity of rum and brandy; but the roof, windows, and every consumable part of Mr. Watson's house were reduced to ashes. One of the parish engines, though supplied and worked with the utmost alacrity by several in-

dividuals, availed but little on the great body of fire against which it was directed. The conflagration did not extend beyond Mr. Watson's, and about day-light the danger was at an end.

Though no lives were lost, several persons were bruised; and among them lieutenant Clarke, of the 4th regiment, who received a severe contusion. The captains of some of the vessels lying in the roads, and gentlemen from the neighbouring estates were also on the spot.

Mr. Adlam suffered very considerably; about 40 puncheons of rum were consumed, with a quantity of brandy, bottled liquor, and many valuable effects, which there was no possibility of rescuing from destruction, the family themselves being obliged to abandon the premises with the utmost haste.

EARTHQUAKE.—The following is related by an eye-witness.

“Jehan Numah, near Shiraz,
June 25, 1824.

“This morning, about half past five *a. m.*, I was disturbed out of a sound sleep by the violent commotion of an earthquake, of much greater force than the one I sent you an account of from Khonartuela on the 2nd inst. My first object was to move out of the house; but to accomplish it was difficult and dangerous, owing to the number of large bricks, pieces of wood, and mortar, falling from the roof all round the outside of the house, and a few stones and chunam from the ceiling inside, that had been previously injured. Having happily effected my escape without injury to myself or servants, I walked out of the garden to see what damage Shiraz had suffered; the first sad effect that I observed was the complete destruc-

tion of the Shaw Mees Ally Ebna Hoonza, a beautiful mosque about 400 yards in front of this garden, and perhaps the same distance from Shiraz; its finely ornamented cupola had fallen in, and the body of the building was rent in every part. Shiraz itself was enveloped in dust, nor could I for many minutes see any thing else, but this sad sight was enough to show that it had suffered severely. As the dust cleared away, it was truly awful and distressing to see the ruins of the fine stately mosques and minarets, a few minutes before the chief ornaments of the town, but now a shapeless mass; and each succeeding minute, as it vanished, some fresh object presented its shattered form. The eastern side of the wall that surrounded the town, and the only part discernible from this place, has fallen in, and most of the towers were laid level with the ground, and the remainder much injured. But melancholy and distressing as what I have attempted to describe may be, what is it compared to the sufferings of the unfortunate inhabitants? The cries and lamentations of thousands, bewailing the loss of relations, friends, and every thing dear, resounded in the air, and were enough to soften the hardest heart; you may then easily conceive what my feelings were, indeed are, at this moment, hearing dismal cries and mournful lamentations in every quarter. To get any thing like an accurate account of the sufferers will take some days. Since the first great shock, and between that time and ten o'clock, there have been three shocks, though smart, nothing compared to the first. I have pitched my tent in the garden, and intend occupying it; the comparative de-

gree of safety will more than compensate for the comforts of the house. The inhabitants have quitted the town, and are living in tents, routies, and under cumlies outside. Merza Ally Acbor (our agent) poor fellow, and his whole family, are living with me; his house is completely destroyed, and Zakee Khan's (the minister) quite in ruins; the prince's state rooms are destroyed, and every part of the palace has been much injured. To be short, I believe not a house has escaped without some injury, and most of them in ruins; the fine bazaar is still standing, but much shaken and injured. The exact number of those who have perished in the ruins I cannot ascertain. Merza Ally Acbor assures me that 2,000 is under the number, but receive this as mere conjecture and report only. I should think half the number nearer the mark."

29. **SUMBHULPORE.** — Intimation was given by the local authorities that the widow of a Brahmin who died the preceding evening, had voluntarily expressed a desire to perform Suttee at the funeral pile of her departed husband; every possible argument was advanced with a view to dissuade her from thus sacrificing herself, but without effect; seeing her determined, she was, of course, allowed to follow the bent of her inclinations, and, accompanied by her relations and the Brahmins of her sect, she proceeded to the spot where the pile was erected on the banks of the Mahanuddie, contiguous to the town of Sumbhulpore; the construction of the pile, which was composed of bamboos, differs very materially from those generally used in other parts of the country; the base was a square of about seven feet, with walls five feet in

height; these gradually diminished to the top, and assumed a form somewhat spherical; in the centre were placed the wood and other combustibles, on which was laid the dead body, folded in a sindon of white cloth; steps, so as to facilitate the ascent, were constructed on the western side. On the woman's approaching the pile (the wood in which had previously been set on fire), she appeared without the slightest agitation, perfectly cool and collected, and evinced wonderful fortitude and resignation, and entirely free from the influence of intoxicating drugs. She twice walked, unaided, with a firm step, round the funeral pile, ascended the steps, and threw herself spontaneously into the flames. A solemn pause ensued for a few seconds, and every one considered her a martyr to her religion, when, to the astonishment of the greater number of the bystanders, and the evident discomfiture of the Brahmins, she eagerly scrambled over the pile, ran and threw herself into the river, whence, by the prompt and exemplary assistance of the European gentlemen present (Capt. L. of the Madras Establishment, and Mr. Babington, the Deputy Postmaster), she was instantly rescued, and conveyed to the Military Hospital, where she now remains severely scorched, but in a favourable way for recovering. The poor woman was deprived of her caste in consequence of what happened, and had it not been owing to the interference of the Political Agent, to whom the circumstance, as it took place, was immediately communicated, the unfortunate wretch, not even recognized by her family and connexions, would have been allowed to wander an outcast, without a single friend.

MURDER.—Exeter.—A horrid murder was committed in the road leading to Collompton, by William Marshall, a husbandman, about 42 years of age, residing at a place called Hill-head, in the parish and about a quarter of a mile from the town of Broad Clist, towards Exeter. He had served in the earlier part of his life in the marines, but was discharged at the peace, and since that time had resided at Broad Clist, where he married. Having a child very ill, he was sent to Exeter for some leeches, which had been directed to be applied to the child's head; it was evening before he returned, and he appeared to be intoxicated: on entering his house, he said he had brought the leeches, when the deceased, who had then the dying child on her lap, answered—"I fear, William, it is too late." Marshall soon went up stairs to bed, and in a short time the child expired. About an hour had elapsed when he was heard coming again down stairs. At this time there were below, his wife and another child, his brother's wife, Susan Thorne, and Ann Taylor his neighbours; they were in the act of stripping and washing the dead infant, and, fearing some tumult from the state in which he appeared on going to bed, endeavoured to prevent his coming down, but were unsuccessful—he went through the kitchen to an out-house, in which among other things was kept his husbandry tools, and in a few seconds rushed again into the kitchen, armed with a spade, with which he aimed a blow at his wife, but she ran under his arm, and eluded the blow; the other three women, seeing this, fled from the house—Ann Taylor, and the brother's wife, ran on the road towards Exeter; they were

pursued by Marshall, when, finding he gained on them, Ann Taylor turned, with a view to get into the hedge, thinking that in the darkness she might escape him. Being now close upon the unfortunate woman, he struck her with the spade; the first blow was down across the face, and she was struck to the ground; a cry of murder was heard; the blow was repeated, and her cry ceased; the skull was literally split, and the blood and brains were scattered on the road. After some resistance, he was secured, and was carried into the Devon county gaol, under the coroner's warrant.

30. DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—A boy, about 18 years of age, of the name of William Ridley, who was attending at the Waterloo Coal Staith to load a waggon, was struck instantaneously dead. His hat was split, the hair on the back of his head singed, and his neck and his breast were much scorched. Two boys who were standing near him were knocked down, but did not receive any serious injury. A surgeon was immediately sent for, who ordered the body to be placed in a warm bath, and used the ordinary means resorted to for restoring suspended animation, but without effect. An inquest was held on the body the following day, which returned a verdict of Accidental Death. The hail-stones were very large, and did much damage to fields of wheat, beans, and turnips, and destroyed the glass in the green-houses at Potternewton, Gledow, Harchills, and Roundhay. In Killingbeck-park, an oak-tree was torn up, and a number of trees in the plantation were split, and had their branches torn off and carried to a considerable distance. Halton and Meth-

ley experienced some of the effects of the storm. At Woodhouse, the house of Mr. Wright, stone-mason, was struck by the lightning; the bed-posts were split, and the bed-hangings were scorched.

WILFUL POISONING.—*Colchester.*—A few days since, in the vicinity of Chelmsford, a young married woman, belonging to the Gipsy tribe, put a period to her existence by eating arsenic. A rat-catcher, with his wife and another person, had encamped in a lane just above Springfield village, and in consequence of some disagreement between the married couple, the wife swallowed some of the composition prepared by her husband for the destruction of vermin. She acknowledged to the surgeon, the fact that she had eaten of the poison, not with the intent to destroy herself, but to alarm her husband, with a view of exacting greater affection from him. The symptoms at this early period did not appear alarming: an antidote was prescribed, and instructions left how to administer it. Mr. Gilson the surgeon, not hearing more of the case the following day, visited the spot where he first saw the woman; but the encampment had been broken up. After much inquiry, the strolling party were traced to a barn upon Mr. Heald's farm, on the back road to Waltham, when the unfortunate woman again took poison, and again received the assistance of Mr. Gilson. They afterwards pitched their tent in a lane near the six-mile stone on the Braintree road, and there the woman died.

WIFE SOLD BY HER HUSBAND.—*Manchester.*—A great commotion was lately created in the new market, Shude-hill, by the sale of a wife by her husband. The vendor was a pensioner named Hugh

Pritchard; his wife was a good-looking woman, apparently about six-and-twenty. After several biddings, she was knocked down for five shillings; but, not liking the purchaser, she was put up again, and was finally disposed of for three shillings and a quart of ale. The purchaser was then moving off with his prize; but the crowd, taking up the cause of outraged decency, began to pelt them with mud; on which the man slunk away, leaving the woman to shift for herself, and she was glad to take refuge in the lock-up, on Shude-hill. There Collier, the officer who has charge of the lock-up, detained her; and having learned where the husband was to be found, he took him into custody, and lodged both the delinquents in the New Bailey. On the following day, they were taken up before Mr. Norris, when they were discharged, with a suitable admonition.

DEATH OF A WITCH.—In the department of the Drome, a woman was lately killed, under the impression that she was a witch. This woman was paid by the peasants of her neighbourhood for telling them good fortune, or for abstaining from doing them harm. She lately went to the farm of a peasant, and asked a reward for conjuring the danger which threatened his cattle. He refused her request, and treated her pretensions with insult. Soon after, he lost some of his cattle, and his wife and children fell ill. He immediately ascribed these calamities to the supernatural influence of the hag; but so far from being terrified at her power, he took his gun, repaired to her house, and deliberately shot her dead. The man acknowledged the act of which he was guilty, but declared that he

shot the devil under the form of the wicked hag.

MONUMENT TO MR. WATT.—A meeting was lately held at the Freemasons'-tavern, to consider the propriety of erecting a monument to the late James Watt, as a tribute of national gratitude to him who, by his genius and science, had multiplied the resources of his country and improved the condition of all mankind. Among the company present upon this occasion, were the earl of Liverpool, the earl of Aberdeen, lord Bexley, the chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Huskisson, M. P., Mr. C. Grant, M. P., Mr. Wilberforce, M. P., sir James Mackintosh, M. P., Mr. Brougham, M. P., sir James Graham, bart., M. P., sir Isaac Coffin, bart., M. P., sir Robt. Wilson, M. P., Mr. Gladstone, M. P., sir Humphry Davy, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Littleton, M. P., Mr. Frankland Lewis, M. P., and several other members of parliament.

The Earl of Liverpool, having been called to the chair, informed the meeting that they were assembled for the purpose of discharging a public duty of respect and gratitude to the memory of one of the most extraordinary personages that ever blessed this country with their services. No individuals had a greater claim upon our gratitude than those who, by their discoveries, had increased the productive powers of human industry; and when, in any age of the world, was there a more important discovery than that of the steam-engine, of which the late Mr. Watt was almost the author; for its utility was nearly altogether unknown, until he by his genius and sagacity, and patient study, rendered it applicable to the practical purposes of life? The invention of Mr. Watt had been

phant; there was nothing too small for the fineness of its touch, and nothing so great as to be beyond its reach. Whilst it had improved the texture of the finest silk, it had abridged navigation of half its difficulties. It had been said, that the value of his discoveries had been diminished by their having become known to the whole world; but whilst the universality of their advantages increased our admiration of their author, it was impossible not to feel that it was to this country, from its wealth and great command of fuel, that they were particularly and permanently applicable. His lordship concluded by saying, that he was commanded by the king to express his majesty's deep sense of the merits of the individual whose services they were discussing, and his wish that no subscription for a monument to his memory should take place at the head of which his name did not appear; he was therefore commanded to put down his majesty's name, at the top of the list, for 500*l*.

Sir Humphry Davy, after explaining the nature of Mr. Watt's inventions, which, he said, was not a fortuitous discovery, but the result of much philosophical study and numerous experiments, moved, "That the late James Watt, esq., by the profound science and original genius displayed in his admirable inventions, has, more than any other man of modern times, exemplified the practical utility of knowledge, enlarged the power of man over the external world, and both multiplied and diffused the accommodations and enjoyments of human life."

Mr. Bolton seconded this resolution.

Mr. Huskisson felt it impossible not to be proud of the country

which had given birth to a man who had conferred such mighty benefits on the world, and increased the happiness of mankind. His improvements in physical and chymical science had a most beneficial influence upon moral society, even in countries the most remote and savage; for, by increasing the means of satisfying every want, they had created inducements to make exertions towards civilization. By his great genius, we had been enabled to defy the winds and waves, and render the will of man triumphant over the very elements. Much as had already been gained, we might anticipate still greater advantages from the further application of his invention. The right hon. gent. concluded by moving, "That these benefits, conferred by Mr. Watt on the whole civilized world, have been first and most experienced by his own country, which owes a tribute of national gratitude to a man who has thus honoured her by his genius, and promoted her well-being by his discoveries."

Sir James Mackintosh, in seconding the resolution, pronounced a glowing eulogium on the genius and invention of Mr. Watt, which raised him, he said, to the highest rank in society, and entitled him to the lasting gratitude of his country and of all mankind. The debt of science had been well paid by the President of the Royal Society; the debt of the state and of mankind had been eloquently paid by the ministers of the crown,—the debt of that state which, armed with threefold strength by the genius of Mr. Watt, had thus been enabled to escape from the greatest dangers that ever threatened a nation.

Mr. Brougham was thankful

for the honour allowed him in taking a part in this proceeding, for which he supposed he was indebted to the humble share he had had in promoting those institutions the effect of which would be to draw forth many a man of genius to follow in the footsteps of him whose name, though once obscure, was now shining with brilliant and useful lustre. He had had the honour of that individual's acquaintance, and he would state, that the public knew but half his worth. In private life, his disposition was pure, candid, and simple; and he (Mr. Brougham) never met a man more scrupulously loving of justice. One circumstance particularly struck him in the character of this truly great man,—his versatility of mind was so great and universal, that it was difficult to say whether it was more remarkable for its immense grasp or its minute delicacy of research. Mr. Watt's mind resembled his own invention,—whilst nothing was beyond its dominion, nothing was too minute for the delicacy of its touch,—whilst it could tear up and cleave rocks, it could fashion the head of a pin. So he could pass at once from the study of a solar system to the details of a needle or a nail; or ascend from the simplest subject to the most abstruse. One quality, which particularly distinguished him from all other men of genius, was a total want of jealousy; a careful and even scrupulous self-denial, lest he should infringe on the merits of others; so much so, that he denied that he was the inventor of the steam-engine, and only called himself its improver; although it might as well be said that Newton was not the author of his system because Descartes or Galileo had made one or two mi-

nate discoveries in it before ; or that sir H. Davy was not the inventor of galvanism. After some further remarks the learned gentleman moved,

“That a monument be erected to his memory, either in the cathedral church of St. Paul’s, or in the collegiate church of St. Peter’s, Westminster ; and that a subscription for that purpose be forthwith opened.”

Mr. Littleton seconded the resolution. Before it was put,

Mr. Peel said, that he was one of the numberless persons who derived a direct personal benefit from Mr. Watt’s inventions, and who owed all he possessed in the world to the honest industry of others. When he contemplated the extraordinary benefits conferred upon the country by this great man’s inventions, he felt that the class of society from which he (Mr. Peel) sprung was ennobled by his genius, and, therefore, he cordially joined in the wish to see his statue amongst those of the other individuals who had done honour to their country [loud cheers].

The Earl of Aberdeen moved the fourth resolution, which was for the appointment of a committee.

Mr. F. Lewis seconded it.

The noble chairman read a letter from Mr. Canning, expressing his deep regret at being prevented by public business from attending the meeting, his cordial approbation of its object, and his desire to give it every support in his power.

Mr. Josiah Wedgewood moved the fifth resolution, which was—

“That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Earl of Liverpool for his impartial and dignified conduct in the chair, and that this meeting has heard, with respectful gratitude, the gracious

communication which his lordship has been authorized to make.”

Mr. Wilberforce seconded it, and spoke at some length.

The Earl of Liverpool, after expressing his sense of the honour conferred upon him, said, that they had now only to commence the subscription, and begged that they would accept 500*l.* from his Majesty, and 100*l.* from himself.

A very liberal subscription was immediately opened, after which the meeting adjourned.

JULY.

SINGULAR LETTER.—A noble Lord (lord Orford) who was recently applied to, to become president of the Norwich Bible Society, is said to have written the following answer:—

“Sir ;—I am surprised and annoyed by the contents of your letter—surprised, because my well-known character should have exempted me from such an application ; and annoyed, because it obliges me to have even this communication with you. I have long been addicted to the gaming-table—I have lately taken to the turf—I fear I frequently blaspheme—but I have never distributed religious tracts. All this was well known to you and your society ; notwithstanding which, you think me a fit person for your president ! God forgive your hypocrisy ! I would rather live in the land of sinners than with such saints.” I am, &c.

6. LORD BYRON’S WILL.—The late lord Byron’s will passed the seal of the Prerogative-court, in Doctors’ Commons, probate being granted to John Cam Hobhouse, esq., and John Hanson, of Cham-

cery-lane, esq., the executors. The personal estate in England was sworn under 10,000*l.* The will is dated the 29th of July, 1815, and, with the exception of a bequest of 1,000*l.* each to his lordship's executors, is made solely in favour of his sister, Augusta Mary Leigh, wife of George Leigh, esq., and her children; Lady Byron, and any family he might have, being stated to be otherwise amply provided for. The manor or lordship of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, is given to the executors in trust to be sold for the above purposes; as is also the manor and estate of Newstead, in the county of Nottingham, subject to a charge of 60,000*l.* for fulfilling the trusts of his marriage-settlement, which sum, however, or any part thereof, not so appropriated, is to constitute part of the general estate. Mrs. Leigh is to have a life interest, free from her husband's control, and her children are to inherit the principal, according to her appointment by will or otherwise; and failing such provision, it goes in equal portions, to sons at 21, and to daughters at that age or marriage, with benefit of survivorship. There is a codicil annexed to the will, dated at Venice, the 17th of November, 1818, bequeathing to his executors 5,000*l.* in trust for the benefit of Allegra Byron, an infant about 20 months old, "by me brought up, and now residing at Venice," to be paid to her at 21, or on her marriage, "provided she does not marry a native of Great Britain;" the interest in the meantime, to be applied for her maintenance and education.

8. ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE PEER FOR SCOTLAND.—The Peers being assembled in

the Picture Gallery at Holyrood-house,

Dr. Inglis, one of the deans of the Chapel Royal, opened the proceedings with prayer: after which, Colin Mackenzie, esq., read the Royal proclamation, dated from Carlton-house, 25th May last, to elect a Peer, in the room of William, Marquis of Lothian, deceased; and then produced the commission to himself and Sir Walter Scott, bart. from the Lord Clerk Register, to act for him as his deputies.

The Union Roll was then called, when a claim was offered for the dormant Marquisate of Annandale,* and admitted by the clerks, subject to all objections competent. The claimant then took his seat among the peers present, and voted for lord Napier.

On the name of the Earl of Marr being called, Lord Nairne presented a protest against the place in which the name of the noble earl stands upon the roll. Sir Walter Scott replied, that the name stood in the same place where it was found in the Union Roll. The protest was received, and entered on the record.

The oaths of allegiance, abjuration, and assurance, were respectively administered by Sir Walter Scott, and taken and signed by the peers present. The election then proceeded, when the total number of votes for Lord Napier was found to be 18, viz. six Peers present; the proxy for the Earl of Marr, by Lord Nairne; and eleven signed lists. William John, Lord Napier, was accordingly declared, to be duly elected; and he was

* Stewart Souter Johnstone, esq., claimed the title of Marquis of Annandale, as being descended in a direct line from Sir Adam Johnstone, from whom the last marquis was also descended.

returned in the usual form by the Clerks of Session, acting under the commission from the Lord Clerk Register.

Lord Napier then returned thanks to the peers for the honour they had conferred on him. "He would," he said, "whenever he took his seat among the peers of the realm, in parliament assembled, make it his study to maintain the dignity and independence of the peerage of Scotland. Upon such an occasion, it would not, he trusted, be considered, as out of place, if he took the liberty to compliment a noble baron on his appearance among the peers of Scotland, as the representative of an ancient and illustrious house. He also felt great satisfaction on seeing in the hand of that nobleman, a proxy from a venerable and much respected noble relative of his own. The restoration of those titles he hailed with heartfelt satisfaction—it was an act of grace on the part of our gracious monarch, done with that magnanimity which accompanied every act of his reign—an act of justice to the representatives of those noble families, and of special favour to the whole people of Scotland. He trusted those noblemen who had been restored, would long live to enjoy their honours, and hand them down to the latest posterity.

Lord Nairne returned thanks to the gallant Lord in his own name, and in the names of those noblemen who had been restored to their titles.

Dr. Grant closed the election with prayer.

4. SECRET ASSOCIATIONS.—In consequence of the resolutions respecting the universities taken by the King of Prussia, various circulars were addressed to the Ministers of public Instruction and Police,

and other regulations to the officers of the universities. In the circular of this date from the minister of Police, to the government-commissioners in the several Prussian universities, there is the following view of the Secret Associations:—

"It is known to you, Sir, that the laws enacted in 1819 against the secret associations in the universities, and especially against what is called the Burschenschaft, have not brought back the youths in the academies to due obedience. These latter societies have not only maintained themselves, but have even constituted themselves in a more illegal and dangerous manner. Since the year 1821, numbers of this pernicious association have travelled through Germany and Switzerland for the purpose of strengthening and consolidating their union, and partly in violation of their word of honour, partly under false names, have held secret assemblies and formed connexions with foreign rebels, and given to their own association a revolutionary and treasonable direction and basis. The traces of these intrigues, which became more and more dangerous, could not escape the police, or be overlooked by it. By persevering attention, it has succeeded, by means of a thorough investigation, carried on since December (last year) at Coepenick and Berlin, and since continued by a criminal court appointed by the King, in fully discovering the dangerous, pernicious tendencies, and ramifications of this system of secret association; and the investigations made in other German states, have led to similar results.

"According to the documents of this investigation, and the annexed confession of several hundred participators in these intrigues, the

secret associations in several German universities, have received, since 1821, the following organization:—

“ At the head of it was a close, secret society, affecting not merely the years passed at the university, but particularly the succeeding relations in civil life. It was closely connected with revolutionary societies in France, Italy, and Switzerland, from which it proceeded; its object was nothing less than the overthrow of the political constitution existing in Germany; and among the means of attaining this object, were the exciting of discontent, insurrection, and revolution, the assassination of the enemies of the society, implicit obedience to unknown superiors, the nullity of the oath taken to the governments, the admission of perjury towards them, the use of arms, and the greatest possible diffusion of the principles of the association. The members of this union had vowed fidelity and obedience to it and its objects, and had divided Germany, with reference to the society, into ten circles, each of which had its chief; who held from time to time secret meetings. In the universities of Halle, Leipsic, Jena, Gottingen, Erlangen, Wurtzberg, Heidelberg, Tubingen, and Freyberg, there were separate divisions of members of the society, who maintained a constant correspondence with those who had already quitted the university. From the strict secrecy observed in this society, and because the members themselves were probably not all known to each other, only something more than a hundred members of this association could be discovered, partly in universities, partly occupying already public situations: among them were five

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Directors of Circles, who have been subjected to an investigation, partly here, partly in other German states. One of the chief objects of this society was especially, by the means of the general Burschenschaft to spread the principles of the society among the youth, gradually to gain them over to the purposes of the society, and thus to bring the Burschenschaft under its direction, and to employ it as a means to promote its treasonable plans.

“ This criminal direction of the Burschenschaft was according to the following gradations:—Immediately under the above-mentioned revolutionary society were the secret unions of the Burschenschaft, consisting partly of members of the society, partly of other members of the Burschenschaft, to which last the secret society, and the participation of the other members in it, were unknown. The object of these secret unions was, partly to keep up and direct the Burschenschaft; partly the development, dissemination, and consolidation of the principles of the society: they were the preparatory school for the latter, and employed themselves in fostering the theory of those principles and efforts, which it was the end of the society to enforce and execute. Another use of them was, that the society formed future members and became acquainted with them. These secret unions had common meetings every year, and were divided for that purpose into two union branches: Halle, Jena, Leipsic, and Gottingen, for Northern Germany; Erlangen, Wurtzberg, Tubingen, Heidelberg, and Freyberg, for South Germany. These two branches, entirely coinciding in principles, held common meetings; the general meetings

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were combined with what were called the general meetings of the young men.

"In each of these universities, the Burschenschaft was under the secret direction of these unions. The unions were to the Burschenschaft in the same relation as the secret society to the unions. The first outlines of the objects, which, with especial reference to Germany, were theoretically treated in the secret unions, and for the practice of which the secret society was formed, was this:—Equality, liberty, unity, in their indefinite, and therefore dangerous tendency, developed in the body of students, and the individual members gained to receive them. It is proved that the reading societies did great mischief in this respect. In these circles there were generally the individual members of the society, and of the unions, and partly also of the Burschenschaft, in common with a small number of members of the latter; and books were read and commented upon, which were calculated to disseminate the principles of the society, especially the notorious Lectures of Luden upon politics; and degrees were observed among the students according to their proficiency in those principles. Thus, for instance, last year, in the first course of reading at Halle, the writings of Fries, Luden, Jahn, &c. were read; in the second, the Constitution of the Spanish Cortes, and the Commentaries on it.

"Hence it appears, that the whole studious youth of Germany, with respect to political sentiments, and attachment to the prince, country, and constitution, and with regard to hatred to all existing institutions, and the vain illusion

of being called upon to improve and overthrow them, were under the immediate influence of a Secret Revolutionary Society, which united in itself the complete existence of high treason, and admitted the most violent means. This influence was the more secure, as this secret society not only had members in all the decrees of the above-mentioned revolutionary hierarchy, but used to assemble some time before the general meetings, in order to prepare those resolutions which should be taken at those meetings, and published by it as laws to all the several bodies of students.

"This, according to the documents, was the state of the secret associations from the beginning of 1821 to the end of last year." This representation is given, not as in itself worthy of much credit, but as illustrating the notions which prevails in some of the German governments.

9. DEATH OF A CHINESE LADY.—Yhou Fung Queon, expired at her apartments, No. 94, Pall-mall.

This female, who was of distinguished rank in her own country, was accompanied to England by her husband, and also by her brother. The latter had previously visited this country, and resided several weeks at a hotel in London, wearing the costume and adopting the manners of an English gentleman; and his report of a country so unlike their own had excited in his sister and her husband a desire to visit it.

Yhou Fung Queon was about twenty years of age, rather fair, but with long glossy black hair. Her features were cast in the Tartarian mould, but were regular, and far from unpleasant. She had the literary attainments of her country

and used to have Chinese books read to her by her attendants. She was extremely observant of every thing peculiar in the habits and manners of the individuals whom she had occasion to see, never failing to remark any little change in their appearance, dress, &c. and to inquire the cause of it. She wore an under robe of the finest Chinese taffeta, a cloak finely ornamented with needle-work on the collar and sleeves, and rich bracelets of gold with agate, cornelian, and other precious stones. Her nails were suffered to grow to a most inconvenient length; and her foot was almost incredibly small.

COURT OF SESSION, EDINBURGH.—*Alimentary Allowance.*—A case of considerable interest was discussed in the first division of the Court. B. the mother of a natural child, it was alleged, acted in the capacity of a common house-servant to the father; and it was not denied, however, that she had been intrusted with the keys of the father's repositories at the time of his death. The father had settled on the child, now five years of age, a fortune of upwards of 50,000*l.*, appointing trustees, and tutors, and curators, of whom the mother was not one. The mother wished to retain the custody of her own child, while an infant; but offering at the same time to give all other facilities for its proper maintenance and education, and expressing a wish that a respectable and qualified governess should immediately be employed. The trustees considered the mother—from the rank in which she had moved—from the ruin which frailty had fixed upon her—and from her want of education—to be utterly unfitted for having the custody of a child of such expectations; but they were

willing that she should reside near, and have all reasonable means of access to her daughter. Differing in this manner, the mother brought an action for about 600*l.* a year of alimentary allowance for her child. This action was opposed by the trustees, who, by the dean of Faculty (Mr. Cranstoun) and Mr. Solicitor-General, contended, that the custody of this child ought not to be in the mother; that there was no remission for women who had once been frail; that no well-educated respectable lady, qualified to instruct the child according to her prospects, would live in the same house with the mother; that the good of the child required separation from the mother; that the Court had power, and ought to exercise the power, of assigning the custody to the tutors. Messrs. Moncrieff and Marshall contended, that by law the custody of the child was entirely vested in the mother, at least for seven years; that this had been decided, and recently, by the other division of the Court; that the custody of a natural child belonged to the mother, even when the father was alive; that the father could not confer higher rights on trustees or tutors (whom, by the way, he could not name for a natural child, except as to the fortune he might leave in its favour) than had belonged to himself; and that the Court could not interfere, unless a case of improper treatment were made out. The Lord President said, it was impossible to satisfy him that this child could be properly educated in the family with her mother. The idea was wild and ridiculous in the extreme. There were boarding-schools even, in which natural children would not be received; and no lady qualified for instructing this

child would associate with her mother. His lordship had no doubt whatever. Their lordships were the ultimate guardians of all the pupils in Scotland. They had a right to interfere, when circumstances required; and the interests of the pupils only, was what influenced and guided their lordships in such cases. As to the case founded on, he would, had he sat in the other division, have been of a very different opinion. The mother in that case had married a low spirit-dealer, one of the most disreputable occupations in the country. He would have been for removing the child. There was also something in the shape of that question; but it was one decision only, and his lordship could not regard it here. In this case, the character of the mother was lost irretrievably—her conduct was ungracious and unmotherly in the highest degree; and he would not give her one sixpence beyond what was compulsory and indispensable. Lord Hermand was of a similar opinion. The child was entitled to have a governess of the very first character and accomplishments. Such a person could not live with the mother. The welfare and prosperity of the child required that she should be placed in other custody. Lord Balgray regretted that the question had been agitated in this form. It would have been more prudent, and better for the child, if the mother had taken a different course; but their lordships were bound to decide according to legal principles. The law of Scotland gave the custody of natural children to the mother; and their lordships, from time immemorial, had given effect to it. The principle was also deeply founded in the laws of nature,

which ought not rashly to be torn asunder. And if the law gave the custody to the mother, were their lordships, for that reason, to disregard the interests of the child? It was their bounden duty, notwithstanding, to see that the child was sufficiently provided for and attended to, in the circumstances in which she was placed. Lord Succoth concurred generally with Lord Balgray. And their lordships, understanding that in the meantime the trustees would exercise a sound discretion in affording alimony, ordered memorials.

10. A meeting was held in the large room of the Waterloo Hotel, Edinburgh, to promote the subscription for a monument in Westminster Abbey, to the late James Watt. This meeting was called by Sir W. Scott and Mr. Francis Jeffrey, as members of the London Committee; Sir Walter Scott being called to the chair, explained shortly the purpose of the meeting, and delivered a most animated eulogium on Mr. Watt. Mr. Jeffrey followed at more length, and proposed at once to commence the subscription; when Professor Pillans suggested that it would be far more honourable to the memory of Mr. Watt, while it would redound more to the credit of Scotland, to open a separate subscription, for a monument in the country of Mr. Watt's birth—in the place where his inventions were first conceived and brought to light. Sir Walter and Mr. Jeffrey replied, that the object of this meeting was to obtain subscriptions in aid of the London one; that the monument was to be a great national one; and that no better place could be chosen for it than the metropolis of the empire. Mr. Jeffrey was about to close the business of the meeting

accordingly; when Mr. Cockburn entered the room, and began by protesting against so precipitate a vote on so important a measure. He said he held in his hand a copy of the intimation by which the meeting was called; in it there was no specific object condescended on; and the company, therefore, were now convoked, for the general purpose of taking measures to raise a monument to the memory of Mr. Watt. Mr. Cockburn proceeded to remark, that he by no means opposed subscriptions in aid of the London one, but it would be fair and proper to state to the public that a Scottish one was also in contemplation. He wished a monument for such a man to be erected in the open air, so that the meanest mechanic and poorest man in the country might have it constantly in his eye, as one splendid proof of what genius and industry might achieve. He did not see the propriety of burying such a monument in Westminster Abbey, where it could only be seen by the happy few who might be able to pay 2s. or 2s. 6d. for the gratification. The Lord Chief Commissioner considered that, to a man like Watt, the country ought never to be weary of testifying their gratitude and admiration, and that they might liberally assist the London Committee without in the least affecting the object entertained by Mr. Cockburn. Mr. Cockburn replied, by observing that he saw some independent mechanics in the room, who, he had no doubt, would instantly call a meeting, by which Scotland would be roused to a sense of their ingratitude in delaying so long to do justice to the memory of their countryman, in such a monument as he had been projecting. The business of this par-

ticular meeting was then proceeded with; but it was not difficult to perceive from the numbers who departed without subscribing (indeed all excepting six or seven), that Mr. Cockburn's view of the subject had secured general approbation.

12. LORD BYRON'S FUNERAL.—

The body of Lord Byron, brought to England by the Florida, lay in state at No. 20, Great George-street, Westminster, until this day. The coffin was covered with crimson Genoa velvet. On the inscription-plate was engraven, "George Gordon Noel Byron, Lord Byron, of Rochdale, born in London Jan. 22, 1788. Died at Missolonghi, in Western Greece, April 19, 1824." On the case or urn, which corresponded with the coffin, was inscribed "Within this urn are deposited the heart, brains, &c. of the deceased Lord Byron." At nine o'clock, the funeral procession moved from No. 20, Great George-street, in the following order:—

The undertaker on horseback.

Two mutes, with batons.

A page. { Plume of sable } A page.
 { feathers. }

Six cloakmen on horseback. Two mutes attired in black silk surplices and bearing batons. A black charger, stately caparisoned, bearing his Lordship's coronet on a velvet cushion.

Four pages. { The hearse, containing the body, drawn by six horses, the hammer-cloths richly ornamented with the ensigns armorial, and either side of the carriage decorated in the same manner. } Four pages.

In the first mourning coach were Col. Leigh, chief-mourner; Capt. R. Byron, R. N.; Mr. Hobbouse, and Mr. Hanson. In the second were Mr. D. Kinnaird, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Bruce, and Sir F. Burdett. In the third were Mr. T. Moore, Mr. T. Campbell, Mr. Rogers, Col.

Stanhope, and the Greek Deputy, Orlando. Captain R. Byron's carriage, behind which were three servants, contained Dr. Francesco Bruno. A. Bega, Z. Cegris, B. Luigi, Geo. Babba Falcier, and W. Fletcher, the household of the deceased lord. Then followed the carriages of the nobility and gentry, among which were the following: His royal highness the Duke of Sussex, Duke of Bedford, Marquis of Lansdown, Earl of Tavistock, Earl of Jersey, Earl Grey, Earl Cowper, Earl of Tankerville, Earl of Carlisle, Lord Holland, Lord Alvanley, Lord Melbourn, the hon. D. Kinnaird, Sir B. Hobhouse, Mr. W. Horton, Mr. Farquharson. The two Greek Deputies. The hon. Agar Ellis; Sir C. Morgan; Mr. Hume, M. P. The procession moved along Parliament-street, Haymarket, Coventry-street, Princes-street, Oxford-street, Tottenham-court-road, into Hampstead-road, where it halted a few moments. All the outward furniture was then detached from the hearse, &c. and deposited in St. James's Chapel, the carriages returned to town, and the procession proceeded on at a quicker pace to its destination at Hucknell Torkard, near Newstead Abbey, Nottinghamshire.

14. The metropolis was visited with one of the most severe storms of thunder and lightning ever witnessed. It commenced about nine o'clock, p.m. when the lightning flashed every instant—the thunder pealed, and the rain descended in torrents. The lightning was peculiarly vivid, and many of the flashes had the appearance of a vast sheet of sulphureous flame. The storm continued for upwards of three hours, though the rain had ceased for some time; but about twelve o'clock it fell in such torrents

that it resembled one continued stream of water. In the east part of London much damage was done by the rain. In different parts of the country much serious mischief was also done. In Essex the storm happened about half past one or two o'clock in the day. Little opportunity was given either for man or beast to escape its fury. The latter were so agitated as to be ungovernable. Poultry in the yards, and upon Takeley Forest in particular, were killed instantaneously. The weight and size of the hail, or pieces of ice, which were generally of a long round form, were various; some were picked up that measured seven inches in circumference. At Walsham, two trees were shivered by the lightning, and the cellars were filled with water to the depth of many feet. A fire-ball fell at Rickinghall, and the house of Mr. Smith, butcher, was also struck by the electric fluid, which entering by the chimney, knocked down a man and two children in the room.

15. A meeting took place at the Mansion House lately, for the purpose of considering the practicability of an improvement on the River Thames. The plan was the project of colonel Trench, who had submitted it to the Lord Mayor, as conservator of the River Thames; but his lordship was of opinion that it would be most advisable to consult those members of the corporation who are owners of waterside property. The suggestion was adopted, and several men of affluence, whose property is partly vested in wharfs and warehouses in the neighbourhood of that portion of the Thames which the plan may affect, assembled at the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor presided, and colonel Trench attended

to state the particulars of his plan. He proposed to build a kind of esplanade or terrace, to extend from London Bridge to Blackfriars, and thence towards Westminster Bridge, as far as Scotland-yard. The width of the terrace to be eighty feet and the height sixty. Warehouses to be constructed underneath the terrace, and the space of eighty feet to be taken from the river, or over that part of it which is now left dry at high water. As, however, the room in the river is extremely valuable for the convenience of craft, particularly in the comparatively narrow part of it between London and Blackfriars bridges, it was proposed to obviate the difficulty by building the whole upon arches, somewhat in the manner of the Adelphi-terrace, and those arches to be high and wide enough for the admission of the craft underneath the warehouses, an arrangement which would admit of unloading in that situation. It was urged as a great advantage for the craft, that they would be under cover, particularly in winter time. The terrace was proposed to be covered with some polished material, and to be embellished in such a manner as to render it delightful as a promenade. A toll to be taken to the promenade, and tickets to be sold entitling the holder to constant admission. The profits derived from the plan would, it was expected, be considerable, as the warehouses would let at a high rate. The whole building was proposed to be fronted with stone, and constructed in such a style as would render it a work of greater ornament and utility than any in the metropolis.

16. HAYMARKET THEATRE.—A comedy in three acts, called *Married and Single*, was produced

at this theatre. It is a translation of a French piece, which, under the title of *L'Homme à Soixante Ans*, had a great run at the *Theatre des Variétés*. It has been adapted to the English stage by Mr. Poole with great ingenuity. The whole business of the play arises out of the efforts made by Mr. Shatterly to keep up the character of a dashing young fellow, after he has attained the ripe age of 60. His nephew, Mr. Melford, a portrait-painter, is about to be married, but has unluckily incurred a debt of 200*l.*, which he has no means of paying, and which he dares not communicate to his uncle. An ingenious attorney's clerk lays a plan for arresting the young painter by sending him word that two ladies are waiting for him at the door in a coach. Mr. Shatterly's servant, Scamper, overhears this plan, and puts Melford on his guard. Mr. Shatterly pays his nephew a visit, and the latter having quitted the room for a few minutes, the uncle takes up his palette, which he is holding when the attorney enters. He delivers his traitorous message to the uncle, who, delighted at the prospect of carrying off his nephew's mistress, announces himself as Mr. Melford, and our *ci-devant jeune homme*, hoping that he shall have the credit of rivalling his nephew, runs his head into the trap, and finds, when it is too late, that the blushing beauties in the coach are two stout bailiffs. It is in vain for him to resist them, or to deny that he is Mr. Melford: he is carried to a spunging-house, and left there to pass his hours, while a party of guests, whom he has invited to his own house, are devouring his supper, and abusing him for not being at home to do the honours of his

house. He is ashamed to send to his friends, because that would disclose his own folly, and he confesses one feature of his character to be, that he would rather be shot at than laughed at. At length the debt is paid, as for Melford, by a Mrs. Waddy, who is indebted to Mr. Shatterly; and the old gentleman reaches his own house just at the end of the evening's entertainment, accompanied by the young attorney, who will not leave him until he has received the balance of interest and costs. While Mr. Shatterly is gone to fetch this money, the real Mr. Melford falls in with the attorney, and is so much frightened at discovering who he is, that he decamps. Another of the consequences of the uncle having taken the place of the nephew is, that the mistress of the latter seeing him receive a letter, in which the fact of Mrs. Waddy having paid the debt is mentioned, becomes violently jealous; she afterwards sends to him, inviting him to take a corner in the coach with herself and her sister, but the terrified debtor, fancying it is the bailiff's trick, sends a note in reply, which the ladies mistake for an affront, and the breach between the lovers is thus widened. Mr. Shatterly's misfortunes do not end with the payment of his nephew's debts. He is both married and single: for while he is leading the life of a gay bachelor in London, he has a wife at Kensington, who is not disposed to bear things quietly. She comes to town; other mistakes occur, and in the end, Mr. Shatterly's story being known to his friends, they compel him, through his dread of ridicule, to forgive his nephew, who is already forgiven by his mistress, and to promise to live as becomes his years with his

own lawful wife: the main incident is that of the uncle's being arrested instead of the nephew, and Shatterly is, in fact, the only character in the piece. The dialogue is neat and lively, and although not remarkable for its wit, it abounds in light joking. It was received with great applause.

LOSS OF THE GEORGE THE FOURTH.—The following is a copy of Captain Prissick's letter announcing the loss of this vessel—

“ Brede River, Coast of Africa,
July 18, 1824.

“ Dear Sir:—I am under the necessity of informing you of the loss of the ship King George the Fourth, near this place, on the 16th instant. Having got as far on my passage as Caps Las Gullas, we encountered a heavy gale from the N. W., which continued with unabated fury from the 27th of June until the 7th of July, during which time the ship was totally dismasted and water-logged, having sprung a leak under the main chains, whilst both pumps became disabled, and shortly afterwards broke to pieces. With great exertions (in which the passengers and myself shared with the crew), and by the laborious work of baling, and lightening, we kept the ship above water during the gale; though with all our exertions we could not get her under 8 feet water in the hold. The sugar soon melted and became molasses. After the gale subsided, we found ourselves in 38 South latitude; the cotton and cloves, in casks, were washing about in the hold, and rolling from side to side; the stumps of the masts were afloat, and all the beam-stanchions adrift; we then got up jury masts of such spars as were left on the deck, (most being washed overboard), and

made sail for the coast, in hopes of seeing some homeward ship to take us out. Having made the coast about St. Sebastian's bay without seeing any ship, it was my intention to run the ship on shore in that place, but the wind blowing hard to the northward, we could not get in. The crew and passengers now became clamorous for the boat to land them, and seeing from the state of the ship (two of her beams having fallen in, and the rest having become loose, and her decks and seams being open in all parts), that she could not hang together 24 hours longer, I was reluctantly obliged to consent to launch the only little boat we had. The gale left us, and with considerable difficulty we succeeded in landing, at two trips, the whole of the passengers and such of the crew as were lamed and fatigued during the late gale. At seven o'clock the same evening, I quitted the ship with sixteen men, and attempted to land where the others had done; they made a fire to guide us, but the surf had made so high, it became impossible. After rowing all night, in a deeply laden little boat, we landed at this place the next morning. The wind having changed during the night, the ship drove on shore a few miles below this place; and to prove to you how far she must have gone, although she drove on a sandy beach, where there was little surf, in an hour afterwards the beach was covered with her planks and timbers. Neither myself nor the passengers have saved a single article.

(Signed) "JOHN PRISSICK."

20. TOULON.—The Sieurs Arnoux and Bonvoux, the first, Adjutant-in-Chief, and the second, Adjutant of the galley-slaves in the

arsenal of the Royal Navy, were stabbed by a galley-slave, who, whilst returning in the evening from his labour, threw himself upon them. This was the result of a resolution taken among some slaves condemned for life, who swore to murder the persons placed over them for their guard. The contriver of this assassination went to attack others employed over the galleys, but was struck by a shot, which laid him on the ground. Another galley-slave was wounded in the moment of the disorder by a shot in the thigh, and died. The Sieur Arnoux expired almost upon the spot, and the Sieur Bonvoux some hours afterwards. The unfortunate Arnoux was distinguished by his justice and goodness towards the slaves.

30. TRIAL FOR MURDER.—Oxford.—Before Mr. Justice Park.—William James and Henry Pittaway were indicted for the wilful murder of James Millin, an assistant gamekeeper of lord Churchill.

Edward Barnes sworn. On the evening of the 15th of June, I was walking in a potato field, and a little after eight saw both the prisoners. I went from work, and left them walking under the wall towards the forest. In about half an hour, or more, I heard the report of a gun from Hensgrove-copice.

Joseph Greenaway.—I have potatoes in a field adjoining Nottock's cottage, which I was viewing on that evening about a quarter past eight. The prisoners passed me, and went towards Hensgrove. In about ten minutes I heard the report of a gun, and in a quarter of an hour another gun, much louder, as if it was loaded with ball. The Monday after the inquest, which was on Friday, I

heard James say, "Revenge is sweet, let the Lord repay it."

Cross-examined.—I thought the prisoners might be looking after deer when I saw them. James had a bill, but neither had a gun. Pittaway had a sleeve-waistcoat, such as he wears now. When James said "Revenge was sweet" he quoted the Scripture. He said he was a father to the fatherless, and it was a bitter case he should be had up innocent.

Henry Juster.—I keep the Hit or Miss public house. About eight o'clock on the 15th of June, James Millin, the deceased, came to my house for an ounce of tobacco. At the time of the inquest, I heard James say that Millin, the deceased, passed his house about eight in the evening. His house is between mine and the Milking-stile. About twelve that night, Pittaway was at my house with Simms and Rawley. He told what had happened; and all three left my house together.

Charlotte James.—I know the Hit or Miss public house. In the evening of the 15th of June, Millin, about eight o'clock, passed my house to the Milking-stile, which leads to the forest. About a quarter after, I saw Pittaway go into William James's house, which is between my house and the forest. Pittaway was dressed in a sleeve-waistcoat, with nothing over it. He came out, and went up towards the Milking-stile.

Thomas Young.—On the evening of the 15th of June, I was on Leigh-hill Bank, in the forest of Wychwood. About a quarter before nine, I heard the report of a gun, and a person cry out immediately in a kind of squall; and then in about a minute, I heard the cry of "murder," I made towards the place whence the cry

came, and as I went heard two cries of "murder." When I got to the gap in the wall next to where the cry came from, I called out, and received no answer. I heard groans, which conducted me to the gap in the wall of Hensgrove-coppice. There I found James Millin bleeding. I said, "For God's sake what's the matter.;" But he did not speak. I raised his head from the ground, and his head fell back, like that of a dying man. I then laid him gently down, and ran to the village for assistance. As I ran, I saw no one. On my return, I found Joseph Millin and the prisoner James with him. I have said, I thought I was ten minutes going to the spot after I heard the report, but I am now convinced that it was not more than four. We carried the deceased to South-law-ledge, where he expired in about half an hour. From Astally to the Milking-stile is an open space; but I did not look. If men had run away after the shot in that direction, and I had looked, I must have seen them.

Cross-examined.—James had a bill in his hand, with which he cut fern for the wounded man.

Joseph Millin, the brother of the deceased, said, I am one of the keepers in Wychwood forest. On the evening of 15th of June, I was on duty. About half-past eight, I fired a gun loaded with shot at a rabbit. In ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, I heard a gun fired in Hensgrove-coppice, about half a mile from me. I then went in the direction of the sound, and thought I heard something of an halloo, but could not make out what it was. I concealed myself among the wood, while I looked into the plain. I then saw the two prison-

ers, first one, and then the other; they joined each other, and walked to Astally. This was 150 yards from the spot where the body was found, and they passed about 250 yards to the eastward of the spot. I went towards them, and they turned back to meet me. William James asked me if I had shot? I said "No, but some one else has." James said, "We heard a shot and some one halloo," and Pittaway added, "we thought it was 'murder.'" I said, "not that; I do not think there was such a cry." James said, "he thought the shot was in Hensgrove, and he thought it was my brother Jem by his voice." They left me, and went up by the side of the coppice to the westward, and stopped at a gap opposite to where my brother's body lay, having passed three gaps before without stopping. After a little time, I heard a cry of "murder," and went to the place where my brother lay bleeding. As soon as I went to him, the prisoners came up. James said to me, "what do you think of it now?" I asked my brother what was the matter, and he told me his thigh was broken. I asked, "Where's the gun?" He said, "I have none," and I saw a stick lying by him. I said, "Jem are you shot by the poachers?" He replied, "Yes, I am. I heard some one, and was looking to see if I could see them, and I was shot." I sent Pittaway to South-Lawn-lodge to carry the deceased home. Mr. Young came up, with others, and we carried him to South-Lawn-lodge. As we went along, the deceased cried out "how bad he was," in the hearing of the prisoners. He said, "He wished he knew who did the crime, he would freely forgive them." After my brother died, I desired Pittaway

to call at a neighbour's named Godwin, and beg him to come to my house. On the following morning, between three and four, I and others examined the spot. We traced the steps of two persons to and from a place near to the spot where I found my brother. They were from the north towards the body, within ten yards of it, and then turned back a few yards to the west. We traced the westward steps almost to the open ridge through the forest, where we lost them. We examined the ground, and saw where the powder burnt the bushes, where the ball had passed, and where it went into the ground. There was wadding on the bush. One ball had entered the ground, the other bounded up, went through two or three bushes, and was lost. Pratley dug up the ball which entered the ground, and it is here to-day. It was about seven yards from the body. On the 25th of June, I searched the house of Pittaway. There I found a gun and several bullets, a hare net, ten deer slips, and a powder horn with powder. I afterwards compared the bullet found in the earth with the bore of the gun; it is out of shape now, but, in its original state, it would have gone down. The gun (which was produced) unscrews. Both prisoners on this night had coats on.

Michael Holliday.—I was mowing in a close with three others on the evening of the 15th of June, near the Hit or Miss. About six o'clock, Pittaway came to me. He asked whether we intended to finish mowing to-night? I lot, one of the men, said, "Yes; if it please God." Pittaway said, "Then I shall be at home and in bed before you have done." About two hours after, I saw him at his

own house. I said, "You are not gone to bed yet?" He replied, "No; but I shall in two or three minutes." I was mowing the next day in a close near to that where I had been mowing the night before. I saw James, and asked him if he had heard any thing more about the murder? He said, "No." I asked him "Whereabout the ball struck the man?" He answered, "In the thick of the thigh." I asked, "How he came to find it out?" He said, as he and his companion went along the forest, they heard the noise of a gun and a man cry "murder," and went in search of the place to see if they could find him. James said, Joseph Millin asked his brother what was the matter? He said his thigh was broken. Joseph asked how it happened, and the deceased said some one shot him. Joseph asked if he saw any one? He said, "No; he heard, but saw no one."

John Simms.—I was at the Hit or Miss public-house on the evening of the 15th of June. Between 10 and 11, Pittaway came in. He said, "a bad accident had happened; James Millin was shot." He added, "he was shot through the thigh." We left the public-house, and Pittaway with us. We were going in the direction of his house, but he did not go with us. The next day James went with me and David Wiggins to the spot where the murder was committed. James showed us the blood, and a stick which the ball had cut through. We went then to the back of the bush, to see if we could discover where the man stood who shot, and saw the powder on the bush. We tried whether we could see a man through the bushes, and found that he would not be very visible. James said that when the shot was

fired, he and Pittaway were standing between the Milking-stile and East-hill-gate, and heard the report of a gun, and a man cry out again as soon as the report ceased. Pittaway said it was the cry of murder. I have heard a halloo as far off as this place whence they say they heard the cry of murder. James said he hallooed, and received no answer. They then walked on, and saw a man in light-coloured clothes running along the riding to Astally, and afterwards met Joseph Millin. (The witness went on to state the details given by the prisoners, which in all material points tallied with the evidence of Joseph Millin, except that James said he told Joseph Millin "he thought it was James Millin's voice.") The witness proceeded.—On the 16th of June I was at the prisoner James's house. I there saw his wife. She said she expected to have the house searched and the gun taken away, and asked me to take it. I agreed, and put it into my hay-loft. On the 25th of June, I went again to James's house, and saw his wife, and told her I would not allow the gun to remain longer. She refused to take it, and I put it into Mr. House's barn, under the straw. James was then in custody.

Eliza Perfect.—I am Pittaway's niece. On the day of the murder, Pittaway came in to supper, and went out about half-past seven. He said he was going to William James's. I saw his gun about six o'clock in the pantry. The next morning I saw it again in the same place. About a fortnight after the murder he told me to go to Mrs. Ilot's for the gun. He told me to bring it home under a long cloak of my aunt's. I obtained the gun, and returned it to Pittaway.

He took it to pieces, cleaned the inside of the barrel, and put it together again, and placed it up stairs. I have seen him load his gun with ball; he used to put in two.

Ann Plot.—On the 18th of June, Pittaway's wife brought his gun to me under her cloak; on the Thursday following Eliza Perfect came for it, and took it home under the same cloak which the wife had used to bring it.

James Pratley.—The day after the murder, I assisted in apprehending the prisoner James. While he was in custody I had conversation with him. George Pratley said, "It is a serious thing to shoot a man through a hedge." James said, "It is life for life." George Pratley said "It could not be life for life." James said "It would be, for if the man was found out he would be hanged." I said "The man who shot James Millin would be glad if he had not done it now." James said "If that man could not rest till he had done it, what was he to do then? Perhaps he can rest better now than he could before. My neck is but short now, perhaps it may be longer at Midsummer." On the day after the murder, I and my father Job, and Joseph Millin, examined the spot, and found the ball about five or six yards from the place where the deceased fell. I handed the ball over to Joseph Millin.

The ball was produced. It was much flattened by the blow.

James Pratley cross-examined.—I was twice before the magistrates before I told this conversation. I did not tell it, because I was examined to another part of the case.

James Shaylor.—The day after the murder, I went to the spot, and traced the steps of two persons to

and from the bush where the man stood. At the great track we lost them, on the south-side of Hensgrove coppice, near a quarter of a mile from the place where the murder was committed. On the 24th of June, I saw the prisoner James in his garden. He asked me where I had been at work? I told him, and said he should have been there. He said he had been very bad for three weeks, and had been troubled about the murder; so that he had done nothing. He said, "If that fool had said nothing about the meat, and kept his place, there would have been nothing the matter; and the other would have been at home in his place."

Cross-examined.—I thought he meant Bayliss, by the "fool" of whom he spoke.

Richard Cross.—I was in company with James on the day after the murder. He said he was looking at his potatoes, and looked over the wall to see if there was a deer; but could see nothing. He then went to Greenaway's, then to East-hill gate; he got over the gate, and stood between it and the Milking-stile. There he stood a considerable time; heard a gun go off, and the alarm. They ran for it, and saw a man in a light frock, or coat, to whom they called. He did not stop; they followed him; and then came back. James loaded his guns with three, Pittaway with two balls. James said, "For his part, he was as innocent as the child unborn; but, no doubt, he and Henry Pittaway would be hardly examined on the case."

William Salmon.—I went on the 9th of July, to House's barn, where I found the barrel part and lock of a gun loaded. I was present when the charge was drawn. It contained three balls.

Job Pratley.—I was in company with James at the Swan, the April before the murder. James said, "If one man could have an opportunity, Millin would not be keeper much longer." "You would not kill a man for the sake of a deer?" He said, "No, I would not." I said, "We shall not be dismayed at that, we shall meet in the forest and try that out." I am an assistant keeper.

Cross-examined.—At this time James Millin was no keeper. He became assistant keeper afterwards.

James Bayliss.—I was at the Hit or Miss public-house on Whit-Monday last. As I was coming out, James said, "Stop, my friend! Once on a time thy master killed a dog for me; I'd cut his head off as soon as I would a butterfly's, if I could get the chance; and I should not stand out for another one's." I said, "Perhaps that's mine?" He said, "That thee hast got to find out."

James Holiday.—About five days before the murder, I was drinking at the Hit or Miss public-house, and James came in with several others. One of them in my presence said, that an information had been lodged against James by Bayliss for having venison. James said "It was mutton; and that Millin did appear; but the under-keeper ran away. That man, Bayliss, had taken a false oath, and he should like to chop off Millin's head on a block to night, for he was sure he would do so to him."

Philip Pratley.—In the beginning of May last, I was at work with both the prisoners in Furzy Lees Coppice, in the forest. They were talking about poaching and the keepers. Pittaway said "he would no more mind shooting Millin than nothing, if he could get

the chance, and was sure no one was with him; and he was sure there would be murder done this summer."

Mr. Augustus William Batt, a surgeon, proved that he was called to see the deceased, and that his death was occasioned by a wound in the thigh, from a bullet which passed through the femoral artery.

Verdict.—Guilty against both the prisoners.

BOMBAY.—*Supreme Court.*—

The Court proceeded to the trial of lieutenant George Richard Stoven Fenwick, of the 2nd battalion of the 1st regiment Bombay Native Infantry, charged with the murder of a Bheel chief, at a place called Looner Warrah, on the 22nd of January, 1823, by causing him to be hanged by the neck until he died.

Lieut. T. R. Billamore, being called and sworn, stated, that he is adjutant of the 2nd battalion of the 1st regiment Native Infantry, now at Rajcote: that he is well acquainted with the hand-writing of lieutenant Fenwick; and that the letter* now shown him is the hand-

* "To Lieutenant and Adjutant T. Billamore, 2nd battalion 1st, or Grenadier Regiment of Native Infantry."

Rajcote, March 23, 1824.

"Sir,—It has now become my hard lot to come forward and display to the world what I can no longer wish to conceal, if I ever did, and in the hope that a speedy investigation will soon put an end to my mental distress. However, before discharging what I allude to, I must beg to express my regret at having written a letter, dated on or about the 29th of January, 1824, disputing or pretending to dispute, the justice of my brother officers. The letter in question was written when I was extremely irritated; and I hope will be forgiven partially, if not wholly.

"To come to the point:—when I commanded a detachment at Looner Warrah, under circumstances I cannot

writing of lieutenant Fenwick, and is addressed to the deponent; that he forwarded it to captain Morin, the commanding-officer of the battalion, and that, in consequence of the receipt of the said letter, he went, by order of captain Morin, and put Lieutenant Fenwick under arrest.

Shaik Abdulla, having been sworn, deposed, that he is a subadar in the 2nd battalion of the 1st regiment Native Infantry, and was employed on a detachment under lieutenant Fenwick, the prisoner at the bar; and that the detachment consisted of eighty sepoys, one subadar (deponent), one jemadar, five havildars, and five naiques, with several troops of the Guicowar's cavalry. About fourteen months ago, whilst stationed at Looner Warrah, the above detachment, with twelve of the cavalry, was ordered out by lieutenant Fenwick to fight the Bheels (or thieves), in the neighbourhood. At eleven o'clock at night they got ready, and marched about six coss towards a place called Su-

disclose at present, I caused to be hung up a Bheel chief, named Etcha Puggee, on the 25th of January, 1823. Conscious as I am, that every thing to my disadvantage will be laid hold of eagerly in certain quarters, I shall at least have the benefit of having voluntarily come forward to disclose the above; and knowing as I hope, too, that a jury of my country will honourably acquit me, if I am not too confident in my counsel, I shall not now say any thing regarding the treatment I have received here: it is quite enough to drive me to any disclosing. If depriving me of 28 rupees per mensem is any object, I envy not their feelings. I request you will lay this letter before the commanding officer.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

"GEORGE R. FENWICK, Lieut, 2nd,
—1st."

maria; about four o'clock, when within a coss of the said place, they halted; at day-break they, by order of lieutenant Fenwick, attacked the village of Sumaria. The fight continued till it was clear day-light; all the Bheels found in the village were killed and their houses were set on fire. After the fight, lieutenant Fenwick told deponent that he had made two Bheels prisoners, one of whom had wounded a sepoy in the hand, and was a very savage fellow. The detachment remained at Sumaria till about ten o'clock, and then marched for their lines at Looner Warrah. When nearly half-way back, lieutenant Fenwick with the cavalry proceeded on before them, and left the detachment under command of the deponent to follow with the two Bheel prisoners. On the road they met the rajah of Looner Warrah, who said to the deponent, that many English officers had come there, but none had done such good service as lieutenant Fenwick, and pointing out one of the Bheels, said, that was a *burra huramzadu*, that he had about 400 Bheels at his command, and that if he, the rajah, had caught him, he would have killed him immediately. About two o'clock, they reached their lines at Looner Warrah, and after dismissing the detachment, and placing the prisoners in the quarter-guard, the deponent made his report to lieutenant Fenwick, at the same time telling him what the rajah had said: lieutenant Fenwick replied, "It is of no consequence, go to your dinner." About seven in the evening, having been sent for by lieutenant Fenwick, he went to him in company with his orderly, and found him near a mowrah tree, with some dooley bearers, and one of the

prisoners who had been taken in the morning. Deponent made a salam to lieutenant Fenwick, who said "Subadar, I am going to make a little *tumashu* (sight)."—The deponent asked what *tumashu*? Lieutenant Fenwick replied, "I am going to hang the Bheel." The deponent, speaking in a low tone to lieutenant Fenwick, said, "Sir, according to the rules of the English government, when they give order from Europe, then the man should be hanged; this is not proper." Lieutenant Fenwick said, "Never mind." At this time, some of the dooley bearers were on the tree, and a dooley having been brought, the prisoner was placed on it, and the rope was put round his neck, but not properly, and the prisoner was alarmed, and began to shake. Lieutenant Fenwick was angry, and desired the deponent to see to it. Deponent did so, and put the knot under the Bheel's ear, the other end having been before fastened to a branch of the tree: lieutenant Fenwick then ordered the dooley to be taken away, and the Bheel was left hanging, and the deponent immediately went to his quarters. The name of the man who was thus hanged was Etcha Puggee; he was the Patell of the village of Sumaria, and commanded about 400 Bheels, and was a notorious thief and robber.

Isree Sing, Naique, corroborated the above evidence.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ballantyne stated, that he is political agent to the Bombay government in the Myhee Caunta, and is under the orders of the resident at Baroda. He has been at Looner Warrah; the country round belongs to the rajah of Looner Warrah, who pays tribute to the Guicowar, and also to Scindia. The

rajah is a sovereign prince, with power of life and death in his own territories. The force under lieutenant Fenwick was part of the Guicowar's subsidiary force, and under the orders of the resident; they were Company's troops. There was an alliance between the Guicowar and the Bombay government—a written treaty; he had seen it. There was no written treaty between the rajah of Looner Warrah and the Bombay government. The rajah was tributary to the Guicowar; and the British government guaranteed to the fulfilment of the treaties with the tributary states, by which they were to pay the Guicowar certain quotas of revenue or tribute. He had made communications from the Bombay government to the rajah of Looner Warrah, through the resident at Baroda, and *vice versa*; and the results of these communications had been acted on by both governments.

At the close of colonel Ballantyne's evidence, Mr. Irwin submitted that there was no evidence to prove the alleged murder to have been committed in the territory of a native prince in India, in alliance with the Bombay government, sufficient to found the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Advocate-general was heard in answer, and quoted 26 Geo. III., cap. 57, sec. 29, which he contended was unrepealed either expressly or impliedly, and which gave the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in India jurisdiction over British subjects in India for crimes committed within the Company's limits.

After hearing Mr. Irwin in reply, the Court reserved the point, and directed the trial to proceed.

Munsa Pursad, sepoy of the 2nd battalion 1st regiment N. 1., deposed that he was orderly to lieu-

tenant Fenwick at Looner Warrah on the day when a Bheel was hanged; that he was desired by lieutenant Fenwick to call to him the Muccadam of the dooley-bearers, and in presence of deponent ordered the Muccadam to bring to a mowrah tree, about 100 paces from the lines, four dooley-bearers, with a dooley and a roe; lieutenant Fenwick also ordered deponent to bring the two Bheel prisoners under the mowrah tree, which he did. He corroborated the testimony of Shaik Abdulla, the subadar, as to the hanging of one of these Bheels, with the exception that he, the deponent, did not hear the order given for removing the dooley.

Jugga Gogul proved, that by lieutenant Fenwick's orders, he cut down the body of the Bheel, and threw it into the river, about an hour after it was hanged.

The Chief Justice, in summing up, recapitulated the leading points in the evidence, and directed the jury particularly to the difference between the taking the life of an enemy in the heat of battle, and the act of destroying it in cool blood; that in this case twelve hours had elapsed from the capture of the two Bheels to the time that lieutenant Fenwick gave orders to hang one of the prisoners; that this must be admitted to be a sufficient time for any man to become cool; and if the jury were satisfied with the truth of the evidence that had been adduced, there could be no doubt that lieutenant Fenwick is guilty of the crime of murder. The question of the jurisdiction of the Court was one which did not rest with the jury; although the prisoner at the bar would have the advantage of any objection on that head which might be hereafter urged, in arrest of judgment.

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The jury retired, and after an hour's consultation, returned a verdict of guilty; accompanied by a strong recommendation to mercy, on account of the inexperience of the prisoner, and the peculiarity of the circumstances under which he was placed.

No judgment was finally pronounced, as upon solemn argument it was decided that the Court had not jurisdiction.

31. HERTFORD.—*Burglary at Earl Cowper's.*—James Harris, James Green, and James Thomas, alias Davis, were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of John Haines, at Hertingfordbury, on the night of the 9th of June last, and stealing therein 32 sovereigns, and various monies and securities, to the amount of 1,800*l.*, the property of Peter Leopold Louis Francis Nassau Clavering Cowper, Earl Cowper.

Mr. John Haines, jun., a lad about 15, deposed, that on the night of the 9th of June, he went to bed about half-past ten; his chamber was next to his father's, the door of which opens into a long passage. In the night he heard a noise; he sat up and listened, and at that moment his little brother knocked against the bedside board, which convinced him that his brother had made the first noise, and therefore he lay down again. He was, however, immediately alarmed again by a noise like the opening of a door. He then got up, and stood against his own door to listen; he heard some one coming up the passage very gently. He then opened the door, went out, and saw four or five men in the passage. On going into the passage, one of them put a pistol to his head, and swore he would blow his brains out, if he did not go back

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into his room ; and the others hallooed out as loud as they could. He then caught hold of the pistol, and tried to get it away from the man. They had a struggle for the pistol. The other men rushed in upon him, and threw him on the bed. They struck at him with a bludgeon, but it got entangled in the curtains, and did not hurt him. Whilst in the passage, he saw his father coming to his own bedroom door, and one of the men said, "Rush at the door." One of the men called out "Avis," or "Davis." They then rushed to his father's door, and he heard them pushing it. The door was forced. After they were in his father's room, he heard them threatening to shoot his father. One of the men remained at witness's door, walking up and down the passage. He heard the men ask his father for money. They kept swearing that they would shoot his father, if he did not tell them where the money was. Witness can speak positively to the prisoner Davis ; he is not so positive as to Green, but is almost certain he is one of the men. Knows Davis, because he put the pistol to his head. The men had a light with them. Saw the light through the keyhole of his room-door, before they came to his door. It was a lantern, and it appeared to be fastened at the button-hole of one of the men. Four men had entered his room. Davis was one of the men who came in ; but witness does not know who struck at him when he was in bed. The clock in his father's house was rather too fast that night. He saw Davis again some time after in Hertford gaol, in the yard among 14 or 15 other prisoners. He selected him himself from the others ; he was not pointed out by anybody to witness.

Mr. John Haines, father of the last witness, stated that on the 9th of June, he had received assteward, on the earl's account, 1,886*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* in draughts, and cash, and bank-notes. There were about 32 sovereigns, several 5*l.* notes, some 10*l.* notes, and one bank post bill for 20*l.* This money he gave to Mrs. Haines, that she might deposit it in a place of safety. He and the family went to bed about half-past twelve. His clock was about 20 minutes faster than the clock at Hertford. He was awakened about one o'clock by Mrs. Haines, who asked him what that noise was ? Immediately upon that, he heard a screaming in the passage, at the end of which his room is situated. He jumped out of bed, and went to the door and opened it, and saw four or five men in the passage. It was a moonlight night. There was a light in the passage, and also in his own room. The light in the passage was that of a lantern. As soon as he opened his door, he heard a man say, "Rush at the door." He closed the door again, locked it, and set himself against the door, so as to prevent their forcing it, if he could. They tried several times to force the door, and eventually effected their object. In the mean time Mrs. Haines rang the alarm-bell on the outside of the house. Whilst the alarm-bell was ringing, the men retreated back into the passage. The door was not forced at this time. He then armed himself with the poker and fire shovel, and was going to open the door to follow them ; but he then heard them come back to the door. They tried to force it for some considerable time, and at last they got it open. When the door was open, he struck the first man who entered with the

poker on the head. The man staggered. He struck at him again, but the blow did not take effect. He then struck at a man on his left hand. Two more men then came in. He continued striking at them with the poker as they were driving him across the room. They knocked his head through the window, and the man who struck him caught him by the throat. They had struck him several times in going across the room. When he fell, two men fell upon him. He received several blows whilst he was down. One of them held a pistol to his head, and swore he would blow his brains out if he offered to stir. One of them said, "Where is the money?" Witness said, "What money?" The man said, "Curse your nonsense—tell me where the money is, or I'll blow your brains out directly." He thinks that man is the prisoner Harris. The man again asked him where the money was, and witness gave him the same answer. The man continued to threaten him, and witness told him it was down stairs. At this moment he saw the same man force open the chest, in which he kept the rent-money, and no other. The chest was locked. There were some of witness's clothes in the chest; and the man said, "Curse his soul, he says the money is down stairs; here it is." The man took hold of a pocket-book, in which some of the money was, and said, with an oath, "Old man, this is not all; where's the rest?" The man then took a paper parcel, containing about 1,240*l.* In the same chest there was a saucer containing some sovereigns; saw the man take the saucer, and empty the money into his pocket; there was a light in the room besides the candle

burning in witness's room; when the money was taken, one of them said, with an oath, "Now let's bind them." They said, "come old man, turn over." He was then lying on his side on the floor, where he had remained after he had been knocked down. They turned him round upon his face, and tied a cord round his right arm, and then round the fingers of his left hand. He was then turned over upon his back. They then said, "Now, we'll bind the old woman." Witness could not then see his wife, the curtains being drawn all round, except at the foot, which was opposite the door. In the situation in which witness lay he could not see the drawers where the handkerchiefs were. They then left him, throwing the bed-side carpet over him. One of them came back again and said, with an oath, "I don't think you have tied this fellow tight." He said, "Come old man, turn over, and let us see how you are." He turned him over, and said with an oath, "He has got one of his *manlies* loose." He then secured witness's hand. The same man then said, "Now, old man, we'll have a touch at the *runners*." He pulled his legs out straight, and was proceeding to tie them, when the door-bell rang, and all the men went directly out of the room. Witness had no opportunity of seeing the countenance of the man who came back to him, the lights being put out. Soon afterwards, his bandages were unloosed by Mrs. Haines. He then went down and saw Chapman, the shepherd. He was lying under a large elm-tree in the yard, apparently in a wounded state. Witness has no doubt whatever of the identity of Harris and Green. Green had come into the room with the first man. Harris

was the first man he struck at. Harris and Green had come in together. On the morning of the 10th, he observed that a piece of glass had been taken out of the dressing-room-window, and the fastening forced up. The piece of glass had been taken out apparently with a diamond. The dressing-room communicates with the passage.

Cross-examined.—The men had their hats on. From their entering the room until he was knocked down, he was engaged in a state of confusion and struggle. He is aware how easy one man may be mistaken for another, with his hat on; and though, at first, he said he thought Harris was one of them, has no doubt now that he is one of the men. It was just past one when he first heard the noise. The men had entered at the dressing-room window. The real time of the night was about half-past twelve, but by his clock it was about one.

Mrs. Clara Haines stated, that on the 9th of June, lord Cowper's rents had been paid to her husband, and the money was given to her. A day is appointed for paying the rents, and generally the second Wednesday in the month is appointed. Her husband gave her 1,800*l.* and some odd pounds; among them were bank notes and sovereigns; she put them in a chest in her room. One parcel was put up before dinner. Country bank-notes and checks and some money were received after dinner, and they were put into a pocket-book; and the sovereigns, silver, and copper, were put in a saucer and all put into a chest; she was alarmed about a quarter after one, when she screamed, and Mr. Haines and herself jumped out of bed; Mr. Haines went to the

door, and she went to the window facing the yard, and saw a person standing in the yard. There were three windows in the room, and she went to the one opposite the door: having seen the man in the yard, she called to George and another man, two ploughmen, who slept over the stable; one of the men answered. She then rung the alarm-bell, and while so ringing the bell, three men entered her room; one held a pistol to her head and told her if she did not get into bed, he would blow her brains out; she then got into bed, and heard them fighting with Mr. Haines; they used very abusive language, and said they would kill him if he did not tell them where the money was. When she got into bed, she did not lie down, but could see from the bottom of the bed, a tall man open the two chests of drawers; he had a lantern at the side of his coat. In the drawers she had some linen, and one contained some cambric pocket-handkerchiefs. Having looked over the drawers, one of them asked her for the key of the chest. She kept her keys in a small basket, and a short man took the lamp and held her the light while she looked for it; but the others, in the mean time, wrenched open the chest: she took particular notice of the person she gave the key to, and is certain Green was the man. Davis was the man who presented the pistol at her head. The curtains of the bed were open at the bottom, and thrown back on her side, so that she could see what was going on at the bottom of the room and on her side. Mr. Haines was on the other side of the curtain, which was drawn, and she was unable to see what was there going on. She afterwards examined the drawers,

and found a drop of blood on two of the handkerchiefs, which was quite fresh.

Samuel Chapman stated, he was Lord Cowper's shepherd. On the night of the 9th of June, he was alarmed by the alarm-bell at Mr. Haines's house, and on entering the yard, he saw the two ploughmen; he ran to the door, and rang the bell; and going into the garden, close to the house, saw four men; he had a stick in his hand, and observing one running away from the house, he ran after him and overtook him, when he turned round and flashed a pistol in his face. It was so close, that had the pistol gone off, it must have killed him. He then struck at the man, and knocked him down, but he got up and escaped from him; he pursued him about twenty or thirty yards, and got hold of him, when two came up and beat him on the arms, and knocked him down; two more shortly after came up, and kept continually saying, "Kill him;" they beat him with large sticks, making several wounds on his head; and, while lying quiet on the ground from the beating, one of them hit him a heavy blow, and said "Curse him, he is dead." He is positive that Harris was the man who came up when he had hold of the man and struck him.

George Venables said—On the 9th of June, he was in the service of Lord Cowper, as a ploughman; on that night he was alarmed by his mistress hallooing for them to get up; he answered her; and putting on his clothes went down into the stable and armed himself with a fork, and then went to the window of the room where Mr. Haines slept; he heard loud talking in the room; then Chapman came up, and rang the bell; hear-

ing persons walking across the room, he opened the gate, and saw two men come past the door-way; one was a large man, and the other thinner! he struck at the least with his fork, but missed the blow; the man then threw him down, and the other struck him between the shoulders, when Harris said, "Now you have got the rascal down, kill him." He thought they were the men who got him down, from their size.

Benjamin Venables, the brother of the last witness, said, he came down when alarmed by Mrs. Haines, and went over to the door-way of the house, where he saw four men; one of whom collared his brother, and missing the blow with his fork, they both fell down. He ran to assist his brother, and struck a tall man with the side rave of a cart, over his head, but was himself knocked down. Another man then came up, and flashed a pistol at his head. It was dark, and he should not know either of the men again.

George Avis, an officer, produced some sticks and a crow-bar, which had been given to him by Mr. Haines. A pistol and a hat were also produced, which were found on Mr. Haines's premises. He apprehended Harris and Davis at a coffee-shop in Chancery-lane; Harris had his thumb bound up with a riband.

Pye, the constable of Cheshunt, said, there were marks on the door of Mr. Haines's room, which had been apparently made by the crow bar.

Verdict against all the prisoners, Guilty.

KING AND QUEEN OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands having been both attacked by



measles and inflammation on the lungs, died within a few days of each other. Their bodies were embalmed according to the custom of the Sandwich Islands. Government gave orders for every respect being shown to their remains in their conveyance to Owyhee. While the body of the Queen was lying in state, the coffin was elevated about four feet from the ground by tressles. On each side were wax candles, placed at equal distances, and around were suspended the hau manu, or war-cloaks, which are very beautiful, and composed of red and yellow feathers, curiously wrought. At the head of the coffin were placed the Queen's cloak, and the kaili, or fan plume; and on the lid, the rei ulu muno, or head and neck ornaments of the deceased. Bouquets of flowers were arranged on each side, and the floor strewed with rose leaves. The body was not embalmed by the usual process, but merely wrapped tightly in waxed linen. It was soldered in a leaden coffin, deposited in one of oak, covered with rich crimson Genoa velvet; the handles and mountings were of plated Britannia metal. In the centre of the lid, was a large brass plate, on which was engraved the following inscription:—

TAMEHAMALU ELI

No Na aina o awahi

Make I Pelekani

22 Makaiki Taitu

London 8 Kemahoe o ke Maikaiki
1824.

Underneath was the following English:—

TAMEHAMALU,

Queen of the Sandwich Islands,

Departed this life in London,

on the 8th July, 1824.

Aged 22 years.

The corpse of the King was likewise enveloped in waxed linen, resembling parchment; it was next wrapped up in white silk, and afterwards in light-blue armazine. The body having thus been secured from the action of the air, was wrapped in a winding-sheet, and placed in a leaden coffin on supporters, in the middle of the room, the central part of which was divided from the other by frame-work, forming an area of about 14 feet square, enclosed on three sides, the lower part, or that nearest the entrance of the apartment, being open. The floor within the area was covered with a number of small cloaks, worn by the chiefs in war. Around the space on the frame-work were placed war-cloaks of very large dimensions, also made of feathers, and variously figured by the intermixture of scarlet, yellow, and black feathers; some having curved stripes from side to side, others yellow and red spots; some with vandyke stripes, others with angular figures and crescents, apparently according to the taste of the owner, and without regard to uniformity. These were surmounted by a number of caps and helmets of war, also made of feathers, and of various forms. In the centre was placed the coffin containing the body, which was covered with a black silk pall, till the outer coffin could be completed. On the coffin were placed the sword worn by the king, (which is elegantly embossed, and in a richly-chased gold scabbard) and his cocked military hat. At the head of the coffin the King's war-cloak was supported; this was made wholly of gold-coloured feathers, and was extremely rich in appearance, and said by his domestics to be of great value,

the feathers being extremely rare. On the upper part of the cloak was placed a tippet or large cape, ornamented with scarlet spots and stripes of feathers. On each side of the coffin were placed three stands covered with fine linen, on which were placed wax-lights and bouquets of flowers in China beakers. Between these stands were placed other war-cloaks, but of smaller dimensions. The whole had a strange though imposing effect, and formed a singular contrast to the mode adopted in this country on such occasions. About various parts of the room were placed aromatic woods and flowers.

The following despatch to the prime minister of the Sandwich Islands, announcing the demise of the king, was forwarded to Falmouth:—

“Osborn’s Hotel, London,
“July 13, 1824.”

“Dear Friend,—It is very sorrowful news for you, but being the will of heaven we must submit. I mentioned in my letter, dated July 9th, the death of our good Queen. The King, having lost his consort, was much agitated by the fatal shock, and, unable to support the weight his manly bosom experienced, he died, my dear friend, and left us to lament the virtues we so often admired in him. You well know my feelings, and the reason I have to deplore the loss of such true friendship. All the physicians could do, all we could say by way of consolation, availed nothing: he told me, more than once, that all the support the English nation could give him was in vain. The fatal bargain, my dear friend, was made, and he sunk, to rise no more. Their bodies will be removed to the Sandwich Islands, to give you, and

the whole of our nation satisfaction that every thing was done by the English government and private gentlemen, to promote our comfort, and assist our unfortunate monarch. Even the king of England sent his own physicians, and the noble Duke of York his surgeon; and every thing that England produced was at our command. You will much regret with myself that circumstances prevented his having an interview with the king of England, who kindly expressed his hope (through his physicians) that our King would console himself, and not sink under his affliction, and that his most gracious Majesty would give our King an interview as soon as his health was restored. I hope you are well; and that we shall be able to continue to labour for your welfare, is the wish of
Yours, truly,

“JOHN B. RIVINS.

“To Mr. Pitt, Prime Minister
at the Sandwich Islands, or
Crimaku.”

The leaden coffin containing the King’s remains, was placed in a splendid case. On the plate was the following inscription:—

KAMEHAMEHA 2ND

Elii no nahina-o. Awaki make

I Polikani 28.

Makaiki kaiku I

Ke mahoe mua

I Kemakaïke 1824.

Aloka ino no Komakoa

Elii Jolani

And underneath was engraven:—

KAMEHAMEHA 2ND,

King of the Sandwich Islands,

Died July 14, 1824.

In the 28th Year of his Age.

May we remember our beloved

King Jolani.

DISCOVERY IN HASTINGS
CASTLE OF SKELETONS IN STONE
COFFINS.—Orders having been

given for the excavation of the ground within the walls of this ancient ruinous structure, which are of great thickness, the men began to dig under the wall at several places; at one spot they discovered a perfect stone step; and continuing their labour, they found twenty-six regular stone steps, winding round a strong stone column under ground. At the bottom of these steps they came to a door-way, of which the frame was of stone, and in good condition; indeed the hobs where the hinges, locks, bolts, and bars went, were very perfect. They next dug more towards the sea on the level with the bottom of the stone steps, and opposite the door-way, where they came to a vault, in which they discovered three antique stone coffins. The coffins contained the remains of persons of extraordinary size, and in good preservation; they were made to fit the bodies inclosed in them, particularly the head. One of these coffins, seven feet long, was opened by the removal of a flat stone, which served as its lid; it contained a perfect skeleton, nearly six feet in length, the ribs of which at the first *coup d'œil*, presented an elevated appearance, but on exposure to the air they became depressed, and its original appearance was lost. The leg, arm, and thigh bones, with some of the vertebræ, jaws, teeth, &c., were firm and perfect. It could not be ascertained whether the individual (who must have been interred many centuries) was male or female; but it is reasonable to suppose that none but persons of distinction would have been buried within the walls or precincts of the Castle. Another coffin, about four feet long, near to the one just described, evidently con-

tained the remains of a child. The coffins must have lain in the vault many hundred years, but nothing has been found to ascertain any precise date. The workmen also discovered a well, at the bottom of which some human bones were found. A draw-bridge was discovered near the foundations. Hastings Castle formerly stood on six acres of ground. A silver penny of the reign of Mary, dated 1557, and half an antique spur, much corroded, were dug up in the above ruins.

EXTRAORDINARY POISONING.—(*Glasgow*.)—A girl lately found in the ruin of an old house, a small parcel, wrapped in paper, which she brought home to her mother. This package contained a whitish powder, which the mother thought to be starch, and which she proposed to use the next washing-day. A neighbour who was consulted, thought it was cream of tartar. The mother of the girl, imagined that she and three of her children needed physic; she therefore emptied the paper into a jug, poured water on it, and sweetening the mixture with sugar, stirring it well, that the strength of it might not fall to the bottom, she took some of it herself, and gave it to three of her children. They were all instantly seized with violent heat in the stomach, and soon after with violent vomiting. About nine o'clock, when the father came to his breakfast, he found his family in this situation, and immediately procured medical aid. The eldest child, a girl fifteen years of age, died about two o'clock, and another, three years old, died on Sunday morning. The medical gentleman who attended, hinted to the father, on Saturday afternoon, the wish to open the eldest girl's body; but

this was refused with oaths, and with threats of violence if it should be attempted. The nature of the substance was ascertained in the mean time; particles of it were found in the mother's pocket, and the jug from which they drank contained some portions of it. These were submitted to chymical experiments, and it was discovered that the poison was arsenic. Still it was thought necessary to trace its presence and operation in the stomach and intestines. A warrant for inspection was given by one of the magistrates, but when this was intimated to the father, he burst into the most ungovernable fury, and threatened violence against the gentleman to whom the mandate of the magistrates was directed. He was determined to resist authority, and began to use violence against the police-officers, who had come along with the superintendent to see that the magistrate's warrant was complied with. It was therefore necessary to carry him to the police-office, which could not be done but by mere force. The body of the oldest was inspected, and there was found in the stomach and the intestines, a considerable quantity of the same substance, which was afterwards reduced to its metallic state. Immense crowds of people having assembled around the house where the affair took place, a plan of finance was had recourse to. A pewter plate was placed upon a stool in the entry to the house, and there stood beside it a grave-looking person. Half-pence, pennies, shillings, and shillings, were thrown in, and a considerable sum of money was thus collected. Boys and girls were admitted for a penny each into the house, to look on the poisoned children in their shrouds,

and to see the unfortunate woman whose mistake had occasioned their death.

AUGUST.

A new society of Christians has been formed at Manchester, who profess, as one of their leading tenets, to abstain wholly from animal food, and to live entirely on vegetables. They have for some time rigidly followed this practice, which is expressly founded on their literal interpretation of the command "thou shalt not kill." The medical effects of it have confirmed one fact long disputed in the physiology—viz. that man can be sustained in robust health better on vegetable and farinaceous diet than on flesh, for the whole of this numerous society now exist on vegetables, and enjoy perfect health and strength.

2. In Old Compton-street, Soho, two houses fell to the ground, and all the inmates were buried under the ruins. One of the houses was that of Mr. Samuel Poole, bookseller, No. 45, between Dean-street and Frith-street; the other was an uninhabited house under repair. A number of watchmen and constables repaired to the spot from the watch-house, and were assisted by some of the neighbours. Mr. and Mrs. Poole had no family: they slept in the attic, and it was supposed they were both crushed to death; but they were dug out, having fallen through the two floors into the passage. Mr. Poole sustained but very trifling injury; Mrs. Poole received several severe bruises. The whole front, with the floors of both houses, fell to the ground, leaving the back rooms, which were under a separate roof,

standing, without receiving the smallest injury.

3. THUNDER-STORM. — The eastern part of Suffolk was visited by a violent hail-storm, attended with incessant thunder. The storm came on in the afternoon. Hail of a large size first descended at St. Edmund's-hill. Several hundred panes of glass were broken at the Mount, the mansion of Mrs. Cockedge. A sky-light was demolished, and pigeons and chickens were killed by the ice. It proceeded in a north-east direction towards Fornham, and from thence to Timworth, doing considerable damage in its passage. The crops upon the Duke of Norfolk's farm were damaged to the amount of 1,000*l*. In some places the ice was six feet deep, where it had accumulated. Next morning, on the level ground, it was four inches deep. Singular as it may appear, several tumbril loads of ice were conveyed to Sir H. Bunbury's, and other gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood, next day at noon. The crops of corn were nearly cut to pieces. The fall of ice was followed by a deluge of rain. The storm lasted about half an hour. At Horrington, Barton, Timworth, Livermere, Fornham, and Troston, many of the cottages were from one to two feet under water for the space of an hour. Nearly 70 acres of barley appeared as if half thrashed.

4. An Irish Catholic priest, named Carroll, was tried at Wexford for the murder of an infant, which he pretended was possessed of a devil, whom it was necessary to expel. The infatuated populace, and even the parent, encouraged him in his excesses. He was declared insane, and acquitted. Five persons, who, without interfering,

witnessed his rites of superstition and murder, and who were tried with him, were acquitted also. The evidence disclosed a frightful picture of the ignorance and superstition of the Catholic peasantry. Of between 200 and 300 persons collected promiscuously, not one had sufficient doubt of the efficacy of the priest's operations to interfere for the preservation of the infant. The father, declared upon his oath, that after the priest had extinguished the infant's cries in death, he suffered him to leave the house, because he was impressed with the firm conviction that father Carroll would, upon his return, re-animate the babe! The assembled crowd, too, were so well assured that the process going forward was the expulsion of an evil spirit, that they timidly made way for the passage of the ejected devil! Judge Johnson, before whom the trial took place, addressed the prisoners at its conclusion in a most impressive manner: He said, "I hope that what has transpired in this Court will teach the lower orders of this country to distrust the promises of those who profess to be gifted with supernatural powers. Let them not suppose that the impious and blasphemous attributes, pretended to be enjoyed by weak and sinful mortals, exist, or that men like themselves possess the capability of working miracles."

6. YORK ASSIZES.—Abraham Bairstan, aged 60, was put to the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Sarah Bairstan his wife, in the parish of Bradford.

After the indictment had been read over by the clerk of the arraigned, the turnkey, who had brought the prisoner into Court, informed his Lordship that the prisoner did

not speak. He had never heard him say a word since he had entered the prison.

Mr. Baron Hullock (to the turnkey.)—Does he understand what is said to him?—I think not.

Does he not speak?—I never heard him; he mumbles something sometimes, but nothing articulately.

Does he seem to hear?—He does not take any notice at any time of any thing: he stands as he does now.

The prisoner, a dull and heavy-looking man, was at this moment casting a vacant glance around the court; he appeared totally insensible of the nature of the proceedings, which were then opening against him.

Mr. Baron Hullock.—Prisoner, do you hear what is said to you?—No answer.

Did you hear the indictment which has been read over in your presence?—No answer.

Do you hear what this gentleman (pointing to the clerk of arraigns) has said to you?—Still no answer.

Do you hear what I say to you?—The prisoner cast a look at the turnkey, but said nothing.

The turnkey again assured the Judge, that he had never heard the prisoner utter a syllable since he had been in his custody.

A jury was then empanelled by order of the Judge, to try whether the prisoner stood mute fraudently, wilfully, and obstinately, or by the act and providence of God.

Jeremiah Hailey.—I know the prisoner very well. I have known him upwards of 50 years. I knew his deceased wife. He has been in the state of mind in which he now appears for 10 years. He has

been under the care of his sons for that time. Whilst he was sane, his wife and he lived very comfortably together. I have not heard him speak for several years. He is not capable of giving any rational account of any thing. He can say "yes" or "no." The last time I heard him speak, I asked him whether he knew me. He said "Ay;" but I think he did not know me.

Henry Bairstan, son of the prisoner.—I have attended my father for the last seven years. I am sure that he does not understand the indictment which has just been read to him. I have not heard him speak except one or two words in the course of the last seven years. I have seen him since he was committed to York Castle. I tried to get him to speak. He muttered what I took to be, "Be quiet, be quiet."

Joseph Bairstan.—I am another son of the prisoner. I know that he has been about ten years out of his mind. For the last seven years I have not heard him ask or answer any question. He was in the same condition as he now is about 34 years ago.

The jury immediately found by their verdict that the prisoner stood mute by the visitation of God.

9. MURDER AND PIRACY.—*Kingston, Jamaica.*—Jose Maria de los Santos, Benita Cassal, and Estevan Martinez, were tried for the murder of Henry Lewis on the 24th day of February last.

Villagrana.—Recollects a felucca commanded by Pepe in October last, the crew of which consisted of ten men, including the captain. Witness heard from themselves that they had taken a British vessel from Caymanas, and saw them wearing clothes made from the sails; two

of the prisoners, Los Santos and Cassal, were of the crew of the felucca, when she took the British vessel; captain Pepe, of the felucca, said, at witness's house, that he had taken a British schooner from Caymanas, that the crew of the English schooner made their escape in her boats; did not hear of any engagement between them. Recollects one Sebastian coming to his house along with Pepe; he, with the others, said, that a boat's crew of British sailors were approaching the felucca, that they fired at them, and killed four seamen, and took two prisoners, whom they afterwards killed. Two escaped wounded. Los Santos and Cassal formed part of the crew of the felucca at the time. Witness met Martinez going from Pepe to the captain of another vessel, giving him notice by letter that the British force was approaching, and that they must not give them any assistance, but resist them. On this they hid themselves. This the witness heard from Martinez; he recollects a person of the name of Campos, and that he came to his house; his second visit was, when he was making his escape from the British force; does not know what his first visit was for; recollects the two prisoners already named making confessions to him; B. Cassal said that he had confessed in the presence of Captain Graham, that he fired twice at the boats of the Icarus; and Los Santos also acknowledged that he had fired at them. Witness saw on the landing-place apparel which had been taken out of the Caymanas schooner. Campos had stated, that he had escaped from the British boats, and was afraid to fire at the British.

Juan Campos.—Witness, while fishing on the coast, was taken by a piratical crew, consisting of five men in a boat, and was compelled to work; Los Santos was on board the piratical vessel; he was a caulker; heard him say, he had been engaged in an attack on a vessel. Los Santos was one of those who went in the boats to capture the Caymanas schooner; they plundered her of tackle, &c. The sails were cut up and divided among the crew. There was a rumour that a British force was cruising against them; and nine of them, more courageous than the others, went out in an armed boat to meet them; Cassal, and Los Santos were among the party; Martinez was not on board the felucca. Witness made his escape at the time this party went to meet the British; witness had proceeded three leagues when he heard firing; and he was again taken by the pirates at a village, and they threatened to murder him if he did not join them; this was at seven o'clock the same evening. On the following morning he met Cassal, who said to him, if he had seen him escaping he would have shot him; Cassal also said that they had killed four British sailors, made two prisoners whom they likewise killed, and two had escaped. Los Santos did not come up to the village; the fact of their having killed these persons was the common conversation of the village; does not know that Martinez was intimate with the crew of the felucca, but Villagrana's vessel, on board which he was, lay so close together, that they could speak to one another.

Mr. Thomas Mitchell, master/mate of the Icarus, recollects cruis

ing on the coast of Cuba in January last. The reason for taking Martinez was, that he was repairing his vessel with the planks taken from the Caymanas vessel. He proceeded up the river Santa Fé the 24th of February last; in returning with a prize, lieutenant Layton saw a smaller creek, and said he would examine it in the gig. Witness had Martinez in a boat with him. Lieutenant Layton was to return in half an hour, but did not do so; upon which witness followed them, and soon came up to the two wounded men, who called to witness to come to their assistance; they were Tierney and Hughes. Next day were found the bodies of the four men who were killed; lieutenant Layton was among them.

James Tierney, seaman of the Icarus, was in the gig with lieutenant Layton in February last; two officers and six men were in her. At three o'clock of the morning of the 24th they left the schooner (Speedwell) and at five entered the river Malpiza; at eight saw a schooner with men and women on board. After breakfast they went up the river Santa Fé, and observed a suspicious-looking schooner, which people were repairing: they landed, took one man (Martinez) and the schooner, which they towed down. Lieutenant Layton, another officer, and six men, again proceeded up the river, when on turning round a narrow elbow of the river, they saw a felucca with two long guns pointed towards them; a voice was heard to say, "Sir, shall we fire?" and instantly two guns were fired, which killed three men out of eight, and wounded four. The officer was shot from a hill on the right side of the river. Witness was wound-

ed, and he effected his escape on shore, and found one of the men hanging to a mangrove tree on the left side of the river. When witness was escaping, lieutenant Layton asked him where he was going to? "To save myself, as I am shot through the arm." After a long and tedious walk through the bushes, he fell in with Mr. Mitchell's party. Only two of the eight escaped. Three were shot, and three missing: one was found hanging to a mangrove-tree.

After counsel had been heard for the defence, the Chief-Justice summed up, and the jury brought in a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners.

10. Aimé, Constance de Bully, a girl aged 12 years and a half, residing in the Commune of Esteville, went to work at four o'clock in the afternoon, in a vineyard belonging to her father, about a quarter of a league from the village, on the borders of the wood of Bardion. On her not returning at the usual hour, her family became alarmed, and made a long and useless search in the vineyard and neighbouring wood during the night. On the circumstance being made known to the police the next day, a general search was ordered to be made in the environs, which, however, produced no result, except that there was found, near the place where the unfortunate girl had been working in the vineyard, a blue and white striped handkerchief, which was recognised not to have belonged to her. At length on the 16th of August, during a further search, there was discovered in a rock, called de la Charbonniere, a cavern, the mouth of which was designedly concealed with hay, straw, and branches and leaves of trees. On descending into the

cavern, there were found fragments of artichokes, onions, pea-pods, and ears of wheat, which proved that it had served as a habitation to some human being. A strong smell of putrefaction, which struck those who first entered, induced a further search. Lights were procured, and on proceeding to the further extremity of the cavern, there was found, buried under two feet of sand, a large and heavy bundle, which being brought out and opened, was found to contain the body of a young girl, already in a state of dissolution, the legs doubled upon the trunk, which was most shockingly mutilated: the whole was enveloped in a shift and petticoat, and firmly kept together by a handkerchief and an oaken twig. The body was instantly recognised by the parents as that of their daughter. On the body being examined by a surgeon, it was found that it had been laid open by means of some very sharp instrument, from the waist to the chest; portions of the body had been entirely cut away; numerous and deep wounds inflicted; the head and neck gorged with blood, but the heart and blood-vessels completely dry. Shortly after the finding of the body, a wood-ranger saw a man of extraordinary aspect and appearance, and who fled on his approaching him. His suspicions were awakened, and the next day he succeeded in seizing him as he was drinking at a fountain. Not being able to give a satisfactory account of himself, and having no passport, he was committed to prison. He had not been long in confinement, when he told two of his fellow-prisoners that he had been wandering for the last fifteen days in the woods; that he had slept in a cavern of the rock, and

lived upon artichokes, onions, and wheat, which he stole from the neighbouring fields and gardens. The blue and white handkerchief, also, which was found in the vineyard, on being compared with one which the prisoner (named Leger) wore, proved to be of exactly the same pattern and texture. Two knives were found on his person, one of which, with a wooden handle, was exceedingly sharp, and, on being applied to the wounds on the body of the girl, corresponded so exactly with them, as to leave little doubt of this being the instrument with which they were inflicted. Leger, who had hitherto denied all knowledge of the murder, could no longer resist the force of these circumstances; and on being led to the spot where the body was found, he confessed himself the perpetrator, and entered into all the horrible details of the crime. According to his confession, he had been from his infancy of a savage disposition, hating the society of women, and persons of his own age. Wishing to live in complete solitude, he had, on St. John's day, quitted his father's house under pretence of going into service. He brought away with him only fifty francs, and the clothes which he wore. He took up his residence in the wood of Montmiraux, where he lived for several days upon wild roots, sorrel, and occasionally artichokes, wheat, &c., which he stole from the neighbouring farmers. One evening he surprised a rabbit, which he tore in pieces and devoured. Shortly after, pressed by hunger, he entered a village, and purchased some bread and cheese. This was corroborated by those who sold him the above articles. He then went on to state, that he

became tormented with the desire of getting possession of a woman, and eating her flesh and drinking her blood; and on seeing the young Constance de Bully in the vineyard, he stole unawares upon her, tied a handkerchief round her neck and mouth, threw her on his shoulders, and fled into the woods. Being at length obliged to stop from fatigue, he perceived that his burthen no longer breathed, he laid her upon the ground, and found that she was dead. He cut off portions of the body, which he devoured; he then ripped open the trunk, drank the blood from the heart and veins, and disposed of the body in the manner which has been already stated. All the horrible details were fully corroborated by the state of the body, by his pointing out the oak from which he cut the twig to bind the body, and by other circumstances. (see Art. Nov. 23.)

12. **CÆDULITY.**—Carmarthen fair was but thinly attended, owing to a most absurd alarm, founded upon an ancient prophecy of Merlin, that on this day, the town was to be utterly destroyed by inundation. Hundreds of persons retired from the town to the neighbouring villages, to avoid the danger; and, indeed, so great was the terror of some, that they even set off on the preceding day for Swansea, and other towns.

15. As the Abbé Papillon, one of the chief priests of the French chapel, George-street, Portman-square, was preaching to his excellency Prince Polignac, the French ambassador, and suite, and a numerous congregation, he was observed by his Excellency to stoop in the middle of his discourse, in a very extraordinary position for above a minute. His Excellency became alarmed, and ordered one

of his attendants to request Mr. Chené, chief chaplain, to ascend the pulpit, when, he found the reverend prelate expiring. Immediate aid was given, but he died almost instantly.

16. **EXECUTION OF A MOTHER AND SON.**—Esther Loughridge, aged about 75, and her son Hugh, 28 years old, and quite blind, underwent the sentence of the law, at the new drop in front of the gaol at Carrickfergus, for poisoning Hugh's wife. The prisoners were early at their devotions in their respective cells, assisted by the rev. Mr. Reid, the Presbyterian minister. They partook of some breakfast, and were engaged in prayer till about one o'clock, when Hugh Loughridge, after being pinioned in his cell, was brought to the execution-room, and placed on a chair in front of the drop. In a little time his mother, much bent with age, was assisted up the steps, and placed on a chair beside her son.

Though the old woman had not seen her son since the day of trial, she looked on him with something like indifference, and did not speak to him. The rev. Mr. Reid then called upon them, as they were about to appear before their God, if they had any thing to say further than they had already confessed, to unburden their minds now. Hugh, in a firm and loud voice, immediately acknowledged the justice of his sentence; but the old woman said, "I die innocent of the charge; I knew nothing of the poison." Hugh stated, that his mother did not know of it at the time. She was then asked if she forgave every one, and particularly her son; she hesitated, and said she did: but turning to him said, "O Hughey, if you had told me what was your intention, I

would have endeavoured to persuade you from it." Hugh replied, "It is all over now."

The old woman, upon the cords being tight-drawn, exclaimed, "Eh, dear me, surely that's the hardest tying that ever was tied." The ropes were then put about their necks, and upon hearing the noise of the windlass adjusting them to the proper length, the old woman looked sharply round to see what occasioned it. They did not shed a tear, nor did they shake hands with one another.

17. ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Ross, a respectable farmer, residing at Waterfowl, in Braemar, accompanied by a gentleman from Aberdeen and a guide, mounted to the summit of Lochnagar, to enjoy the view from that stupendous height. The party had begun to descend, when Mr. Ross requested one of them to hold his pony, while he returned to survey a particular spot, overlooking Lochgar. After waiting some time, the gentleman became alarmed, having, on looking round, seen Mr. Ross's whip, as he thought, thrown up into the air, from the spot whither he had gone, although he could not see Mr. R. himself at the time; and, on going back, they discovered, that he had fallen from the cliff, which was there above 300 feet in perpendicular height. In falling he had struck against a projecting part of the rock, about 50 yards from the top, a part of his skull being found there; and it was with difficulty that his remains could be gathered together at the bottom of the cliff.

19. GLASGOW.—*M'Phail's steam-loom factory*.—While John Neil, a tenter, was engaged on the top of a loom, putting a carrying belt on the drum, it became entangled with two small loom belts. He

seized the two small belts with both hands, in order to separate them from the large belt. In consequence of the entanglement of the belts, the loom, which was screwed to the floor, was suddenly, by the force of the machinery, wrenched from the flooring, and forced up to the ceiling, and he was jammed between it and the main shaft. The belt gave way, and the loom fell; but he, being then entangled with the main shaft, was drawn round by the right arm between the shaft and the ceiling. There not being room for his body to pass freely through, when he came in contact with the ceiling, the lath was torn up by the shaft drawing in his body; his head was dreadfully fractured, and his right arm was broken in three places, and the flesh completely stripped to the bone; his right leg was broken, and his left leg was much torn at the knee. His brother-in-law being employed at the same belt, when he observed the dreadful situation of his relation, ran to his assistance; but as he was going forward, the loom fell, and he was unable to render him any assistance in time. The shaft still continued to go round with Neil upon it, his head and legs striking the ceiling. His brother-in-law tried to take him off the shaft; but after being much bruised, and encountering great danger, he was obliged to desist. Three sisters of the unfortunate man, were also present at the time of the accident. The engine was soon stopped; but before he was taken down, his arm was twined three times round the shaft. When taken off he was breathing, but expired in about eight minutes.

REMORSE.—A man, named George W. Crane, accused of murder, lately made his escape from

the county gaol of Annapolis (Maryland), by removing an iron bar from the window of the apartment in which he was confined, and descending by a rope. Before effecting his escape he wrote the following laconic letter to the gaoler, which was found in the room after his departure :—" Dear Sir.—It is with the deepest regret, that I have left this place, but finding it necessary, am compelled, for the protection of a poor helpless wife and seven children. I hope you will put the most favourable constructions on me that you can, by judging me by yourself, if you was in the like situation. The balance due for board shall be paid, also for washing, should not Mrs. Crane send the cash up. Yours affectionately,

G. W. CRANE.

" Mr. Charles H. Willigman,
21st Aug. 1824."

24. EMBEZZLEMENT AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Edward Chapman, the son of a gentleman of consideration residing at Croydon, had been placed in the mercantile house of Messrs. Paxton, Cockerell, and Co. in the city of London, at an early age. A few weeks ago he obtained leave of absence, and went to Brighton. In the mean-time, at the counting-house, it became necessary to refer to his papers, and some errors being discovered, suspicion was awakened; a further investigation took place, and a system of fraud was laid open. Messrs. Paxton and Cockerell wrote to Brighton, recalling him to town, for the purpose of arranging some business of the firm. He instantly left Brighton, and went, in company with a lady, across the country to Sutton, near Epsom, where all trace of him or his companion was lost. Some time after these circumstances occurred, a gentleman drove up to

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the King's Arms Inn, at Godalming, in a very handsome dennet. He said he should have occasion to stay a few days; and accordingly, he took up his abode there. His habits were regular—he rose early, and retired at night at seasonable hours—read a great deal, and walked about the country. He lived moderately, and never exceeded one bottle of wine after dinner. It was remarkable that he never used his gig or horse, but lounged about the village street or took short excursions on foot. The only occasion when he mixed in society was at the cricket matches. He never affected any concealment of himself at the inn, but stood at the window, while the London coaches passed at every hour of the day; looked on as the horses were changed; and made remarks on the passengers.

In the mean time, a hand-bill, descriptive of Chapman's person, and offering a reward for his apprehension, had been observed at the post-office of Godalming by a stable-boy; who, being struck with the exact description of the dennet and horse belonging to the gentleman at his master's house, was communicating the circumstance to his companions. He was overheard by the landlord, who prudently not appearing to notice their conversation, went instantly to the post-office, and found the horse to correspond exactly with the description in the hand-bill. On the previous evening, Chapman, it seems, had observed it; and on returning to the Inn, he said to the waiter, " John, John, it is time to be off, there is a reward offered for me." The waiter, not understanding what he meant, replied, " You must be mistaken—it cannot be you;" on which he flew into a violent passion, swore at the waiter for con-

trafficking him, and asserted that he alone was meant.

The next morning, he came down to breakfast at his usual hour of nine o'clock, and remained within doors until twelve o'clock, when he walked a little on the London-road, where he was noticed by a son of Mr. Parsons, the surgeon. About 2 o'clock, he was noticed again in the town; and on passing the post-office saw a person with whom he had formed a slight acquaintance at the cricket-ground, and nodded to him, at the same time pointing to the bill for his apprehension, which still remained at the window. He passed on his way, and about 3 o'clock, in a neighbouring lane, put an end to his existence.

The spot where he committed suicide was a retired lane, a quarter of a mile from the high road, with high banks at each side, thickly planted. Not far from the place, some boys were playing at cricket; and a little time before the act, the workmen employed at a neighbouring bleach-green passed through the lane. About four o'clock one of those workmen, returning the same way, saw a gentleman lying on the ground, as he thought, asleep, with his face downwards. He attempted to rouse him, but found that the body was lifeless.

25. A singular occurrence took place in the church-yard at Forfar. A funeral came from the country part of the parish, and the corpse was interred. When the relatives returned home, they reported that the grave was not in their own portion of the burying-ground, upon which the female relatives insisted that the corpse should be removed; accordingly the body was disinterred, and reburied in a second grave.

30. THUNDERSTORM IN WALES.

—A storm commenced between five and six o'clock, and so excessively heavy was the rain, that the turnpike-roads in several places between Pyle and Swansea became impassable for carriages or horses for a considerable time. The mail and Cambrian coaches with great difficulty reached Neith that evening about two hours later than usual, where they were detained until the water near Neith abbey had subsided, so as to render their proceeding on their journey safe to themselves and passengers; and they arrived at Swansea about one o'clock on the following morning, instead of ten on the preceding evening.

At the little mountain farm of Ty-draw, a cow-house containing a quantity of dry hay, was set on fire by the lightning, and destroyed: the village of Melincrythan suffered serious injury, by the torrent which rushed down the bed of the Crythan. One end of a small woollen-factory was carried away, with part of the machinery. Most of the cottages were inundated, some three, four, and five feet deep, and one was filled with water to within a foot of the ceiling. The bed of the stream at the village was raised several feet above its accustomed level, by the accumulation of loose stones from the higher levels of the dingle; in the space of an hour the course of the Crythan was completely altered, the torrent forming itself a new channel through a meadow, which was wholly inundated; furniture, and fragments of furniture—cooking utensils—loaves and cakes of bread—were seen floating. The most extensive injury was sustained by Mr. Gibbins, at the Melincrythan chymical works, where a large quantity of sugar of lead, packed in

coals and ready for exportation, was dissolved by the water, and the mischief produced amongst the very valuable and extensive chymical apparatus, was considerable. Carboys, containing a large quantity of acid, were floated away, many were broken, and nearly all emptied of their contents. The storm continued with very little intermission for five hours. At the period when the lightning was most intense, a strong sulphurous smell pervaded the atmosphere.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—Lately assome workmen in the employment of John Day, esq., were digging the foundation of a farm-house near Biggleswade, they suddenly struck upon something hard, which proved to be a helmet of most exquisite workmanship. After the earth had been cleared away, they discovered some human bones; this induced them to make further search, and shortly after they turned up a ponderous metallic substance of an oval form, like a shield; a few inches lower they found more human bones; and before night, when the whole was cleared away, they made out the skeleton of a man and horse; the man appeared to have been clothed in a complete suit of armour, which was nearly perfect, though somewhat disjointed. He appeared to have been of gigantic stature; the sword which was very ponderous, lay at the feet of the horse. On the following morning, the workmen discovered some other skeletons of men and horses, all standing in an erect position, clothed in armour, and nearly as perfect as the first which was discovered.

ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.—At the close of the York assizes, there was seen wandering about the streets an elderly gentleman, who

attracted the gaze of the inhabitants by the extreme singularity of his dress and appearance: he was about five feet ten inches in height, and appeared to be about 60 years of age. He had a long white beard, and wore a drab-coloured hat, made of a very uncommon kind of beaver, and in a very unusual form—that part of it which fits on the head being nearly globular in shape, and surrounded by a brim of enormous magnitude. The colour of his coat, which came down to his ancles, was light brown; the buttons of it were very large. His waistcoat large and long, which had a flap, seemed to be made up of scraps of plumage belonging to various birds, and also of scraps of skins belonging to various animals. His stockings were of a blackish brown worsted; they had red clocks; and were studded pretty thickly with large diamond spots of the same colour. The breeches of this eccentric person were tied together down the legs by a succession of rosettes. His shoes were formed of untanned yellow leather. The name of this individual is Hirst. He resides at Rocliffe, near Snaith, in the West Riding of York, and is possessed of considerable property. He amuses himself, and frightens his neighbours, by riding on a bull. He also drives about in a wicker carriage of his own manufacture, in which he boasts that there is not a single nail.

SEPTEMBER.

EGYPTIAN SARCOPHAGUS.—There arrived lately at Marseilles from Alexandria, a magnificent sarcophagus, found in the ancient sepulchres of Memphis, near the valley of the Pyramids, in a well

60 feet deep. The lower part of this monument is eight feet long, about two and a half feet high, and in its extreme breadth about three and a half feet. It is covered with hieroglyphics, mythological figures, and symbols, all executed in a very superior style, in granite. The weight of it is upwards of 3,000 killogrames (two tons and a half English). The lid weighs nearly as much. The colour of the sarcophagus is a deep green, resembling bronze, inlaid with spots of a bright red, and others of a dark tinge. Besides this spotted work, the lower part is ornamented in three or four places with broad bands of a bright yellow colour, which ascend to the top. It is no where injured, except by two scratches on the upper margin.

KENT.—In making lately some repairs in St. Dunstan's church, Canterbury, a box was found, containing the head of Lord Chancellor More, who was condemned to the block by Henry the VIIIth, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy. The head, with the exception of a few of the teeth, was much decayed. Sir Thomas was beheaded on the 6th of July, 1535, in the 53rd year of his age; after the execution, though the body was buried in the church of St. Peter, in the Tower, and afterwards in Chelsea church, where it now lies, yet his head was set on a pole upon London Bridge; and was afterwards privately bought by his daughter Margaret, wife of John Roper, esq. (whose family was long resident in the parish of St. Dunstan's). His daughter preserved the head in a box, and placed it in a vault, partly in the wall on the south side of the church, where it was recently dis-

covered, and very near to her own tomb. The south chancel of the church is called the Roper chancel; and there hung the helmet and surcoat, with the arms of sir T. More on it.

2. EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON IN YORKSHIRE AND LANCA-SHIRE.—At Haworth, five miles south of Keighley, in the West Riding of the county of York, and on the borders of Lancashire, about six o'clock in the evening, a part of the high lands on the Stanbury-moor opened into a chasm, and sunk to the depth of six yards, in some places exhibiting a ragged appearance, and forming two principal cavities; the one was about 200 yards, and the other not less than 600 yards in circumference. From these hollows issued two volumes of muddy water, which, uniting at a distance of upwards of 100 yards from their sources, constituted, for about two hours, a flood from forty to fifty and sometimes seventy yards in width, and seldom less than four yards in depth. This mixture of mud and water followed the course of a rivulet, overflowing its banks for twenty or thirty yards on each side, and to the distance of seven or eight miles from the immediate eruption; all this way there was deposited a black moorish substance, varying from eight to thirty-six inches in depth, and mixed occasionally with sand and rocky fragments, pieces of timber, and uprooted trees, which had been borne along by the torrent. The stream broke down one stone bridge, made breaches in two others, clogged up and stopped several mills, laid flat and destroyed whole fields of corn, and overthrew several hovels and walls. At the time of the eruption the clouds were copper

coloured, and lowering; the atmosphere was strongly electric, and unusually close and sultry. There was at the same time loud and frequent thunder, with much zigzag lightning, peculiarly vivid. An hour before, there was scarcely a breath of air stirring, but the wind quickly rose to a hurricane, and after blowing hard from six to eight o'clock, sunk again into a profound calm, at which time the heavy rain, ceased, and, with the exception of a few floating clouds, the sky was serene. The river Aire, at Leeds, presented the effects of this phenomenon on the following afternoon; the water that came down the river was in such a putrid state, as to poison great quantities of fish; and the water became for a time entirely useless.

INSANITY AND DEATH FROM APPREHENSION OF HYDROPHOBIA.—*Birmingham.*—An inquest was held at the Castle Inn, on the body of James Eades.

John Alcock, a painter, stated he had known the deceased for fourteen or fifteen years; Eades, about nine weeks ago, had been bitten by a dog; but he said it was his own fault, as he was warned not to go too near it: and that he had been to a surgeon, by whom his finger had been scraped, and afterwards burnt: at that time, the deceased had two fingers of his right hand wrapped up. The deceased was frequently in a state of the greatest intoxication. About five weeks ago, witness saw him at the end of Union-street, when he complained of being unwell; he said that people kept telling him he would go mad, and many, under that impression, had refused to sit beside him, lest he should bite them, "but," said he, taking hold

of witness's hand, "If I do, Jack, I wont bite you." On Saturday morning last, witness met the deceased at Mr. Smith's, Tamworth Arms, Moor-street; he was crying, and caught hold of his hand saying, "Jack, 'tis all over with me, will you come and help to carry me to my grave?" Witness tried all in his power to comfort him, and the next morning, between eight and nine o'clock, witness called on him; he was then in bed; and his wife said he was getting better. On Monday last, he saw him again at his bed-side. He began to talk very incoherently; lifting up his hand, he said, "How can I possibly live? I am part a man, and part a beast." He then threw himself violently on the bed, and began to beat his head with his hands: he continued to be very violent, and his conversation and behaviour were that of a man raging mad. About 11 o'clock, Mr. Smith, of the Tamworth Arms, called; he became more violent, and got out of bed, and snatched from the table what he supposed to be a razor, but was only the end of a fan; with it he tried to make a violent cut at Mr. Smith. He had previously tried to wound witness with a pair of snuffers; he also kept crying out, "that he could see the dog that had bit him;" Mr. Smith said he should be secured, and witness applied to Dr. Booth, who sent him to the workhouse for a strait waistcoat; which, having procured, the witness returned, and was surprised to see Eades down stairs with a man of the name of Lewis, and his son; having inquired the reason, they told him he had been very quiet; in a minute after, witness heard him making a violent noise, upon

which he went up stairs to him, and found him in the room, with a candle and candlestick in his hand. At that moment, a child in a lower room began to cry, and he desired his wife to go to it; she went; he blew out the candle, and rushed to the door; his son went down stairs to procure a light; and witness, by getting outside the door and pulling it close, prevented the deceased getting out. In a moment after, he heard the casement of the window fly back, but nothing fall. He went back to the room when the light was procured, and searched for the deceased. Not finding him, he went down stairs, and saw him running down the yard. There were thirty or forty persons, amongst them two watchmen, who had suffered the man to run past them; witness followed him, and was told he had leaped over a wall into the premises of Mr. Allock, the butcher; the wall was about six feet on the outside, and but three feet high on the other. Having procured a candle, he looked over the wall, and discovered the feet of the man sticking straight up out of an iron furnace, or vat. Witness, with the assistance of others, pulled him out. He was not then dead, but expired a few minutes afterwards. The vat was more than half full of blood and water.

Mr. John Ingleby, surgeon, knew the deceased; on the 2nd of July last, he called upon him to have the flesh cut away from one of his fingers which had been bitten by a dog on the preceding day. The operation was performed in the usual way; but the wound did not heal for a considerable time, in consequence of the deceased's intemperance, and his continuing to perform his office of a bellman,

which kept it in a considerable state of inflammation. On Saturday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the deceased applied to him to have his finger removed, saying that if witness would not do it, he would apply to the hospital; witness told him it was perfectly unnecessary. The finger was then very much contracted into the palm of the hand, and his hand and arm were much swollen and exceedingly painful. The impression on deceased's mind that evening was, that he must die, and he begged that he might not be smothered, but bled to death.

Dr. Booth, a physician, was called to attend the deceased; on approaching him with a fan, for the purpose of producing a draught of cold air, or with a pitcher of water—he recoiled, but it struck witness very forcibly that his horror was at the individual approaching him, and not at the fan or water. He would not attempt to swallow, open his mouth, or pay the least regard to any question which was put to him; it was, however, evident that the draught of cold air, either from the window or the fan and the sight of the water from a pitcher, did not produce any convulsion, such as is caused in hydrophobia. Perceiving this, witness prevailed on him, after about an hour and a half, to swallow some water, which did not produce any convulsive action whatever; the next morning, a very material change for the better was observed. He spoke calmly, and said he felt the most excruciating pain in the bitten parts, and along the course of the arm and neck: it was very evident he conceived himself to be suffering under hydrophobia. At three o'clock on Monday afternoon, symptoms of insanity were per-

ceptible; the deceased said "he barked like a dog;" and when witness told him that he doubted it, he proceeded to give a specimen, but it was nothing more than an imitation; he then said he was of two species, half man and half beast, and that he was not fit to live. The witness was of opinion his disease was not hydrophobia, but that he was suffering under a derangement of mind, of which the dread of hydrophobia was the hallucination.

Mr. Ingleby further deposed, that he had opened the head and body of the deceased; the blood-vessels of the head were much loaded with blood, and there was an adhesion of brains to the skull, but this appeared to have been of long standing; the stomach presented a very mottled appearance, but was not in the least inflamed; the appearance of the lungs were such as would arise from death by suffocation.

The jury, returned a verdict of—*Accidental Death.*

PARIS. — St. Germain's was thronged at an early hour, for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of removing the remains of James II., king of England, which were lately discovered by the workmen employed in digging the foundation of the new church. The road was thronged with carriages and pedestrians. The ceremony began with a procession of priests, in their sacerdotal vestments, who, entering the chapel built for the temporary purposes of religious worship, on a spot adjoining the church, performed mass. The entrance to the chapel was hung with a canopy of black cloth. The coffin, containing the royal remains, was placed upon a stage in the form of a mausoleum, hung round

with tessellated drapery of the deepest mourning. The whole was surmounted with the royal diadem of gold, placed on a rich cushion of crimson velvet; over the whole of which was thrown a veil of black crape. Towards the close of the service, the remains of the royal corpse were removed in great state to the altar, beneath which the attendants proceeded to deposit them. The whole ceremony closed about two o'clock. On a plain black tablet in the front of the altar, is the following inscription:—

D. O. M.

Jussu Georgii IV.
Magnæ Britanniæ, et Regiæ
Et Curantæ Equitæ
Exc. Carolo Stuart
Regis Britanniæ Legatæ,
Cæteris antea rite peractis
Et quo decet honore
In stirpem regiam,
Hic nuper effossæ
Reconditæ sunt reliquie
JACOBI II.

Qui in secundo civitatis
Gradu clarus triumphis
In primo infelicio
Post varios fortunæ casus
In spem melioris vitæ
Et beatæ resurrectionis
Hic quiescit in Domino
Anno MDCCI.
V. Idus Septembris.
MDCCCXXIV.

Immediately under the above tablet, and within the rails of the communion table, is a plain neat altar, with the following inscription:—

Ces Depouilles Royales
Sont ici déposées
En attendant
Qu'elles soient placées
Dans un
Monument plus
Convenable, quand la
Nouvelle Église
Sera constructée.

9. RIOT NEAR GLASGOW.—Mr. George Smith, weaver in Cam-lachie, has six looms occupied by himself and five of his sons; and has for the most part been employed by a Mr. Peter Hutchinson, who has of late incurred the displeasure of many of the weavers. This morning, between nine and ten, his house was beset by a rabble, who attempted to get into the loom-shop, but the door being fastened, they could do no more than utter violent threats.

About two o'clock, the rioters assembled in a field on the north side of the village. Some of the most active were engaged in making up an effigy intended to represent Mr. Smith. The figure was stuffed with straw, and was dressed up in clothes exactly resembling those usually worn by him. There was a label on the breast with the inscription "A warning to all traitors deserting their colours." A number of men and women advanced with loud yells, and, stopping in front of Smith's house, used the most odious expressions to the family, and held the effigy close to the window, where a fellow inflicted twenty lashes on it with a rope; the crowd then huzzaed, and went parading the effigy through the village. In the afternoon, the mob, to the number of 700 or 800, again assembled opposite to Smith's house; and the women, who were very numerous, and particularly active, declared they would burn the family all alive. They went to a wooden erection that had been fitted for a butcher's stand, where a fellow performed the part of hangman in due form: and after hanging for some time, the effigy was taken down. Preparations were, in the interim, making to burn it,

but as they were about to consign the effigy to the flames, the police came upon them by surprise; and the rioters dispersed in all directions.

THE PELEW ISLANDERS.—The Syren, South Sea Whaler, Captain Frederick Coffin, arrived at Deptford, after a voyage of 25 months, having left Gravesend the 2nd of August, 1822. During the passage out, on Easter Monday, March 31, 1823, while off the southernmost of the Pelew Islands, several large sailing canoes appeared in sight, and increased in number to about 30, each having from 6 to 10 persons on board, upon which the Syren slackened sail; and on approaching, many of the natives called out, "English? English?" Being answered in the affirmative, they came alongside, and with tolerably correct pronunciation, repeated, "Give us a rope:" this was complied with. From the generally-reported mild and pacific demeanour of these people, who, to the number of about one hundred, quickly crowded the deck; civilities were exchanged in apparently the most friendly manner, and as they brought few provisions with them, and no articles of curiosity, the crew commenced bartering for their spears, with which they were armed, and with which they seemed to part reluctantly. At this time the vessel continued under sail, the canoes closely accompanying them to their companions, in which those on board seemed in no degree anxious to return. The mate, who felt a little distrust from their superiority in number, the crew being only thirty-seven, communicated his opinion to the captain, who instantly coincided, and gave orders to crowd more sail, thinking it would induce

them to depart. This appeared to occasion some little dislike, and in a few minutes after, while Captain Coffin was in a boat, lashed to the side, giving orders to that effect, two of the natives suddenly seized him, and endeavoured to throw him into the sea, while a general attack was commenced on the rest of the crew. The Captain disengaging himself, succeeded in gaining the deck; and, calling aloud that their lives and the safety of the ship depended on desperate fighting, a fierce engagement ensued. Those of the natives, who in traffic had parted with their spears, were assisted with others from the canoes, or availing themselves of the harpoons, which they broke to a suitable length, while others seized the whaling spades, continued a most furious attack; but the crew succeeded in driving them to the stem of the vessel, where they leaped overboard and regained their canoes. When any of the natives were wounded, or stunned by being knocked down, they were instantly thrown by their comrades into the sea, where they either swam or were picked up by their companions. On their quitting the Syren, the crew commenced firing, and though greatly exhausted, having a ready supply of ammunition, it was kept up while within musket-shot; several, whom they supposed killed from their falling into the water, were seen to rise and regain their canoes; nearly the whole of the ship's company were wounded severely in this attack; the carpenter, named Joseph Caulfield, lost his life by a blow from a whale spade, which nearly severed his head from his body, and William Warrer, boat-steerer to the second mate, was run through the body with a spear.

CATASTROPHE.—*Aylesbury.*—

A party, consisting of six persons, chiefly inhabitants of Tring (five females and a young man), had engaged a boat to convey them from that place to Wendover, from whence they proceeded to Velvet Lawn, to spend the day. On their return in the evening, and when they had proceeded about a mile from Wendover, the boat upset, and two of the females were unfortunately drowned. They were found, one about an hour, and the other about two hours afterwards. An inquest having been held,

Mr. William Lake, of Marsworth, surveyor, a young man about 20 years of age, said he was in the boat with the two deceased and three other females, on Thursday night, about half-past eight o'clock, near Halton-moor; the boat was towed by a horse, which was driven by a man and a boy. The boy was forward, opening a gate on the towing-path, at the time the accident took place. The party was perfectly steady, and the boat was going at the rate of four miles per hour. The party were about a mile from Wendover; he believed the boat was going a little faster than before; it became agitated, as if the horse had given a sudden snatch, when the fore-end pitched into the water; the boat immediately filled with water, and it upset. The canal was deeper than the height of the witness. Witness could swim a little, and succeeded in rescuing three of the females; by this time the two deceased females had sunk. He made some efforts to find them; but he was quite exhausted, and could not have done more without endangering his own life. The party was seated quite steady when the boat was upset; the drivers were quite steady, and stopped the

horse when they were called to, and witness could not attach the least blame to any one.

Robert Falkner (the boy) said, he was opening the gate at the time the accident took place; he heard a voice cry "Stop!" it appeared a cry of alarm; the man, who drove the boat, stopped immediately, and went back to the boat, and assisted to get some of the females out of the water. Witness saw the deceased females sink; they did not rise again; did not know the cause of the boat sinking. Verdict—**Accidentally Drowned.**

11. **FIRE AT GLASGOW.**—A fire broke out in the workshop of Messrs. C. and J. Brown, hardware merchants in Gallowgate. The engines arrived immediately on the spot, and the fire was speedily extinguished without doing much damage. During the fire, the officers of police discovered some of the people belonging to the manufactory removing casks, which they examined and found to contain gunpowder; it was seized and sent to the police-office. The quantity was sufficient to have blown up one half of the street. Although an alarm was immediately given, and the engines were soon on the spot, nearly an hour elapsed before any water was procured, except what was thrown from buckets by the neighbours. The roof was totally consumed, and a great many of the tools were destroyed. During the time one of the workmen was away for the key, the police broke into an adjoining cellar, rented by the company, when they found, among other articles, six casks, containing 137½ lb. of gunpowder, which they carried to the office.

14. **APPLICATION OF MAGEN-
DIE'S REMEDY FOR HYDROPHOBIA
AT GUY'S HOSPITAL.**—A young

man, aged 27 years, of a muscular, spare habit, was, on the 23rd of July last, bitten by a dog, above the wrist, near Brixton, and was placed under the care of Mr. Hammond, of that place, who almost immediately cut out the part, and afterwards applied caustic to the wound.

He showed no symptom which could be considered alarming until within a few days before his death, when he complained for the first time of an uneasiness and tightness about his throat, and appeared more irritable than usual. On the third day, he was brought to the hospital. His breathing was, at this time, hurried and interrupted by frequent convulsive sighs; his pulse was 90, and very firm; his skin hot and dry; he had considerable pain in his head, but answered any questions put to him with great propriety. The spasms were stronger on the right side, and the motions of the right extremities could be with difficulty restrained. He was exceedingly restless during the night, and could not bear the least breath of air to play on him, or even the friction of a handkerchief to wipe any part of his skin, as either of these things instantly threw him into violent convulsions; a drop of fluid of any kind falling on his skin produced the same effect. He took one grain of opium and two grains of the super-acetate of lead every half hour; a gleam of light falling on his countenance, immediately threw him into convulsions. His pulse throughout the night varied from 84 to 100, sometimes rising or falling ten in a few minutes.

On Sept. 13 he was visited by Dr. Addison, who thought the case a confirmed one, and ordered the former medicine to be continued, with the addition of one grain of the resinous extract of nux

tonics, to be taken every quarter of an hour; this medicine was continued until Dr. Blundell came, who had before arranged with Dr. Addison, to try the effect of injecting the veins with warm water, according to the mode adopted by M. Magendie. The medicine he had taken had, by 11 o'clock in the forenoon, produced a general feeling of numbness.

Dr. Blundell, after feeling his pulse, blew suddenly on his face, which made him to start up in great agony. Dr. Blundell said he was perfectly satisfied as to the nature of the disease.

The pulse, at a quarter before 12, was 100; the countenance expressed the greatest anxiety, and the breathing, every now and then, was interrupted by frequent sobs. At 12, the pulse was 84, and very firm and full. At half-past 12, he was bled, preparatory to the operation, as recommended by Magendie, and twenty ounces were directed to be drawn. Whilst the blood was flowing, the pulse gradually increased in frequency to 110, and being still very firm, it was thought advisable to take off a few ounces more; instead of this precaution being attended to, nearly twenty ounces more were abstracted; the pulse during the time this was flowing increased to 140, making the whole quantity taken 40 ounces, and at the close his pulse was 160. From the great excitement produced by the tying up of the arm and the bleeding, the patient became almost ungovernable; threw himself about violently, and would not suffer himself to be held.

Considerable time was lost by not being able to introduce the tube for the transmission of the injection through the same orifice at which he was bled. Mr. Key dissected

the cephalic vein, about three inches below the bend of the elbow, and raised it over a probe, then made a longitudinal opening through the coats on its anterior surface and introduced the tube.

Just as the connecting pipe from the syringe was about to be attached to the tube already in the vein, the pulsation at the wrist ceased; a few table-spoonfuls of diluted spirit, in the proportion of two-thirds of water to one of spirit, were added to the fluid prepared for injection, and a small quantity thrown into the vein by the syringe. The action of the heart was felt a little more distinctly, and more fluid was thrown in, the whole not exceeding two ounces. The pulsation of the brachial artery could be felt, but not that of the radial; and it was considered useless to go farther. The vital energy became gradually lessened, and at ten minutes before two it was extinct.

The patient manifested not the least disposition to injure any of the persons about him, but merely cautioned them to keep out of his reach, for fear he might strike them undesignedly during his struggles. He had a copious secretion of frothy mucus from the mouth and *fauces*, and was obliged frequently to spit to free himself of it: every motion was performed with sudden violence, yet appeared to be under the control of the will. He gave evident proof of his retaining his senses to a few minutes before his death, when he sunk into a state of complete exhaustion.

On dissecting the head, the external surface of the convolutions appeared rather more vascular than usual, and the congestion appeared rather more in the arterial than in the venous vessels; the anterior arteries of the *cerebrum* contained

globules of air. On making a section of the hemispheres, the red points produced by the division of the vessels were more numerous in the posterior than in the anterior part of the brain. In the lateral ventricles, about three drachms of fluid were found, and there was air in the veins of the choroid plexuses, and also in the veins of the corpora striata; the pineal gland contained no phosphate of lime. The posterior arteries of the cerebrum also contained air. On turning out the brain, there were several projecting bony ridges from the sphenoidal fossa, which felt very sharp on the finger being passed over them. Two considerable projections also were found on the basillary process of the occiput, one on each side, just above the anterior condyloid foramina. By making a section of the thalami nervorum opticorum, the left thalamus presented a considerable difference of colour from the right; it had a greenish tint, with a slight shade of yellow. The locus niger, of the same side, displayed, by section, a similar appearance. This appearance had been noticed before by Mr. Key, in a person who died of tetanus; and in another who died last summer from hydrophobia; large patches of bony matter were found in the falx major, nearly the size of a split kidney-bean.

Having cut through the theca vertebralis, the pia mater was carefully attended to, and three small ossific deposits were found on its surface, in that part of the canal between the fifth and eleventh dorsal vertebræ; two of these patches were about the size of pins' heads; and the other about the size of the bulb on a common probe. The blood in the sinuses of the medulla spinalis was quite fluid, as it also

was in the sinuses of the brain. No other peculiarity could be noticed in this part.

The tongue was examined; but no pustules could be found about the frænum or any other part, as described by Dr. Xanthos and others.

The lining membrane of the trachea appeared coated with a dark-coloured mucus throughout nearly its whole extent, as did also the membrane lining the bronchial tubes. The mucous membrane of the stomach appeared of a reddish colour towards the cardiac extremity, and there were large spots of extravasated blood between this and the muscular coat.

FIRE.—A widow, of the name of M'Rae, residing at Breachdachdin, in the parish of Kilmorach, and her three children, two girls and a boy, from 12 to 19 years of age, retired to rest at their usual hour. The woman awoke about midnight, and finding the house in flames, she hurriedly awoke her eldest daughter, and desired her to get out her sister and brother; she then leapt out at the window, and ran for assistance, but before her return the roof fell in, and her three children were burnt to death in the ruins.

15. QUARREL BETWEEN FATHER AND SON.—*Sherborne.*—George Foot, his wife, and John Brett, were at Osborne Mill, and about a quarter to nine o'clock in the evening, they were alarmed by the cry of "murder!" repeated several times; they went towards the turnpike-road, whence the cry proceeded, and saw Mr. George Russell and his son near a horse and gig, in a scuffle. One of them saw the son strike his father; and, on George Foot getting near, the deceased claimed his

protection. The son said his father was drunk; but the father denied it, and said he would go no further that night, if the miller would allow him to remain; that he would go into the house, and convince them that he was not intoxicated, and shew them where he was beat, placing his hand on his head; he added, "That villain there!" pointing to his son. Foot and Brett then proceeded to secure the horse and gig, when further altercation took place between the deceased and his son, who cut the reins, and would also have cut the traces, but for the interference of the tithing-man, John Brett, who took the son into custody by order of the deceased. Whilst Foot was securing the gig, he saw the deceased sinking behind it; he spoke to him, but received no answer; he removed his neck-erchief; the deceased snored, looked dark in the face, and in a few minutes sunk on the ground, and died. On the son being informed that his father was dead, he appeared frantic, threw himself across the body, kissed it, and exclaimed, "Oh my father! my dear father!" The only mark of external violence was on the left eye-brow, and that was so slight as to render it extremely improbable to have caused death. The contents of the cranium were examined; the vessels, superficial and deep-seated, were extremely full, and the medullary matter contained blood; the lungs and intestines were perfect, except the pleura, or investing membrane of the lungs, on the left side, which was diseased, and in part ossified. There could be no doubt but that the deceased died of apoplexy, brought on by violent passion. The verdict of the jury on the inquest was, "That the deceased

came by his death from apoplexy, induced by agitation of mind, arising from the violent and unnatural conduct of his son."

16. DERBY.—Whilst the work-people of Mr. Harrison, engineer, were digging for a foundation of a wall upon the Green adjoining Little Chester, the bones of a male skeleton were discovered, lying in a horizontal position, 15 inches below the surface, with the head towards the north. The workmen destroyed the skull before they were aware of the existence of the skeleton, and the softer bones of the hands and feet had nearly mouldered away. Iron rivets, much corroded, were found near various parts of the body and limbs, and thin strata of an ochre surrounding the trunk and extremities, an inch and a half from the bones; the colour of these strata was similar to that of the rivets. An accurate cast was taken in plaster of Paris on the spot.

17. INFANTICIDE.—*Sherborne*.—A female infant, supposed to have been strangled, was found in the church-yard of Ryme Intrin-sica. The Coroner commenced his inquest. Surgeons opened the body, the inspection of which fully satisfied them that the infant must have been born alive. The lungs appeared perfectly healthy, and floated in water. The neck had been violently compressed by the strings of a dimity petticoat, in part of which the body was wrapped when found. On removing the scalp, a large quantity of extravasated blood appeared. In the course of the investigation, several respectable persons deposed as to the apparent pregnancy of a young woman named Brake, and of the sudden alteration in her appear-

since. She was residing with her mother and her step-father, at a cottage, in Hamlet, in the parish of Yetminster, wherein a young man of the name of Sansom resided as a lodger. It was recollected that this man passed through Ryme, not unfrequently, in his way to Loadbridge, with the waggon of his employer, Mr. Andrews, of Hamlet, to fetch culm and coals; and that he did actually pass that way the night on which the body was supposed to have been deposited, was proved by a woman, a resident at Ryme, who hearing a waggon stop at a late hour, near her house, imagined that some persons were about to rob her pear-tree, which stands near the road. She called her son, and on going into the garden they ascertained that it was Sansom, with his master's waggon; and overheard a conversation between him and a boy, respecting a box which he was about to carry with him. The coroner issued his warrant, and the mother, daughter, and Sansom, were apprehended. The examination of the young woman's person by the medical gentlemen, added strength to the existing suspicion, and the deposition of an intelligent lad who went with Sansom and the waggon to Load-bridge, amounted in substance to this:—That the waggon driven by Sansom departed from the premises of Mr. Andrews between ten and eleven on Friday night; that it passed by Kaswell Farm, through Common-lane, came to back of Ryme village, and stopped at a stile below the pound, from which a foot-path leads to the church-yard, distant about 150 yards. That he (the boy) stood at the near side of the team; that Sansom got out of the waggon on

the off side, next the stile, taking something with him, and saying he was going to carry a box to Benjamin Barrett's; that he was absent about a quarter of an hour, and then returned to the waggon, bringing nothing back; and that they then pursued their journey to Load-bridge. On being shown the box in which the infant had been enclosed, he identified it very satisfactorily; it was, he said, a box that he had seen on the premises at Hamlet, in which a pigeon had been kept, though now a little reduced in size, a small part appearing to have been recently cut off. The jury, late on Monday night, returned a verdict of—"Wilful murder against the daughter, her mother, and Sansom."

18. RESUSCITATION.—Two boys, 18 years of age, went to bathe in a pond, in the neighbourhood of Kentish-town, one of whom entered, and swam to the opposite bank; the other, in attempting to follow his companion, suddenly sunk where the water is about eight or nine feet deep, and the bottom being very muddy, prevented him from again rising. A pole with a blunt hook attached to the end of it was brought, and the body was at last found and dragged to the shore, and conveyed to a stable about 200 yards distant, to which blankets and other necessary articles were supplied. Means were immediately employed for the resuscitation of the body, and with complete success. The pulsation was felt in the wrists; and in the course of a few hours the senses were restored. The body was supposed to have been in the water six or seven minutes.

21. CHILD-STEALING.—*Leeds.*—The examination of Charlotte Peck alias Shaw, took place at the

court-house, before the Mayor, H. Hall, esq. and Edward Brooke, esq. William Rogers, the father of the child stolen, was first examined, and stated, that the child was taken from his house on the 23rd of June last; that he had taken different routes in pursuit of her; and that, in consequence of information received from Mr. Witcombe clerk to the magistrates at Swansea, he had repaired thither, where he found the prisoner in custody, and his son under the protection of a gentleman named Bryant. Mr. Bevan, the proprietor of a pottery at Swansea, in which the person had worked three days, had read in the newspapers, an account of the stealing of the boy, and of his having been traced in the company of a woman of the name of Peck, who said, that he was a sister's child, and that she had brought him from France. Mr. Bevan mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Bryant, his head clerk, and inquired if such a person had been about the pottery. It occurred to the latter gentleman that the prisoner might be the person alluded to, as she had said her name was Charlotte Shaw, and that the boy was a sister's child. Mr. Bryant went with a constable to her lodgings, and charged her with having stolen the child, which she confessed on being taken before the magistrates. Mr. Bryant took the child to his house, and there it remained till witness saw it. He knew the prisoner by the name of Charlotte Shaw. She had lived as a lodger, five months, within 300 yards of his house, up to the time the child was taken away, and was in the habit of calling to get his wife to bake her bread. He had gone to various parts of the kingdom in search of her, and had advertise-

ments published. He saw the prisoner in custody at Swansea, but had no conversation with her. When on their journey home, while on the coach, witness heard the child address the prisoner as his aunt, and say he would "kill her like a pig." The boy had sometimes gone to her lodgings. When the child was found at Swansea, he had none of the clothes which he had on when he was taken away; nor could any thing be found belonging to him but a night-gown.

Mary Rogers, the mother, was the next deponent. She identified the child as her son. His name, she said, was Joseph. She knows the prisoner. Saw her last on the 23rd of June. Between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of that day, prisoner came to ask if she would allow Joseph to spend the day with Mrs. Urquhart (with whom witness supposed she then lived); to this she consented, on prisoner promising to bring him back at seven o'clock in the evening. Prisoner called again alone, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and brought her a piece of riband, which she said Mrs. U. had sent as a present for Joseph's seal cap, and that Mrs. U. would consider it as a favour if Mrs. Rogers would send his night-gown; and allow him to keep company with her little girl during the races. She said she left him upon Miss Urquhart's knee, who was playing the piano, with which he appeared particularly amused. Mrs. Rogers said, she would let her have the night-gown, but if his father did not like him to stay, one of them would fetch him home at night. That was the last time witness saw the prisoner, till the morning on which she was exam-

ined—saw the child no more after the morning of the same day when she took him to Mrs. Urquhart's, till his return from Swansea. Thinking the child quite safe, as she had known Mrs. U. several years, she made no inquiry after either of them till the Friday evening, when she went and asked Mrs. Urquhart if the servant, Charlotte Shaw, was within, who informed her that she had left her service the Tuesday before, having been with her a fortnight—that she and the child were at her shop on Wednesday, and she had not seen them since.

Mrs. Binning Urquhart lives in Briggate. Never heard of Rogers's family till she heard of the loss of their son; knows the prisoner; she lived with her a fortnight before the Leeds races, and called herself Charlotte Shaw; witness was in want of a servant, and prisoner made application for the situation, and gave her a reference to a Mrs. Armstrong, of Hunslet, for a character. Witness accordingly inquired, and heard a very good character of her, and in consequence took her into her service, where she remained a fortnight, but finding that she did not suit her, she paid her her wages and parted with her; she went away on Tuesday, the day before Leeds races; and called the next day at her shop with a child, which she believed to be the same as that now produced; it was then fatter, and better dressed. Peck said it was the school-mistress's child at Hunslet, and as the mother was going to Leeds races, she had got her (the prisoner) to take care of the children during her absence. Mrs. Rogers did keep a school at Hunslet, but had no conversation with the prisoner on the subject of taking care of the children.

The prisoner would give no account of herself. She merely said, that she was born in Hampshire, had taken the name of Shaw from a family she had lived with, and had come to work at the pottery at Hunslet.

She left Leeds on the 23rd of June, and had been traced since that period upwards of 1,500 miles. Her first excursion was to Liverpool, thence to Greenock, and Inverary. There she was detained in prison eight days, on a charge of vagrancy. Her next tour was to Glasgow and Leith. She left Leith for London in the Czar Smack, appeared in great distress, and actually collected on board the vessel 1*l.* 18*s.* The captain gave her a free passage to London. From London she went to Dover, and thence to Calais in a French vessel, the master of which gave her a free passage. At Calais, after working in a pottery a few days, she obtained 5*l.* and returned to the neighbourhood of London. From Vauxhall she went to Plymouth, thence to Hoyle, Portreath, and finally to Swansea. The child had been so severely bruised by Peck, that when he was found at Swansea, his back was so much discoloured, that the mole could not be discerned till four days after his arrival, and one of his ears was quite black. There were marks upon his feet where blisters had been, the size of a shilling.

ROME.—After a lapse of six months and twelve days, the body of Miss Bathurst was found by two carmen, who, passing over one of the bridges of the Tyber, perceived a body which had just been thrown on the bank by the waters. The body must have been for a long time covered by the sand, for the flesh

remained untouched. The face too, preserved its fulness, but the contact of the atmosphere very rapidly produced decomposition. When the bonnet, which was still secured under the chin, was removed, the hair came with it. She had been precipitated into the Tiber by the stumbling of her pony, as she was riding along the banks of that river.

22. SINGULAR CASE AT GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Samuel Raffles was lately seized with every symptom of a person labouring under the dreadful effects of hydrophobia. He foamed at the mouth, yelped and barked like a dog, and, on water being presented to him, he was immediately attacked with repeated spasmodic convulsions of the most violent nature. On being taken to this hospital, he was placed under the care of Dr. Back, who immediately produced a copious discharge of blood, by ordering him to be cupped in the side. He then underwent a most strict examination, to endeavour to ascertain, if there were any wounds about his body, which might have been occasioned by the bite of an animal; but, after the most minute search, none were discernible. He is now nearly recovered, and yesterday he was allowed to walk about for exercise, perfectly at liberty. This attack his medical attendants attributed to excessive sympathy, supposed to have been occasioned by his reading the account of James Drew, who had water injected into his veins, according to the new method pursued in Paris by Dr. Magendie, and who died in the hospital, in violent tortures.

SUSSEX. — *Fatal Affray.* — A party of smugglers attempted to run a cargo of spirits, near Fifty Tower, Bexhill, when they were

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interrupted by Lieutenant Brand and the men under his command, and seven of the smugglers taken, together with one hundred tubs of spirits. One of the blockade men jumped into the boat for the purpose of seizing her, when the smugglers shoved off, and carried the man with them. Three galleys immediately put off in chase of the boat without effect, and the body of the man was picked up in the morning on the sands below high-water mark, with the head and face dreadfully bruised and lacerated.

A Coroner's Inquest was held before Thomas Barton, Esq., coroner for the County, when lieutenant William Henry Brand deposed, that being on duty on Wednesday, about half-past nine, *p. m.* he observed a party of men go over the beach towards the water's edge, and shortly afterwards he heard a noise as if of tubs being rolled out of a boat, and immediately afterwards the same party returned over the beach, and then he perceived the deceased William Welch lift up his arm and fire his pistol in the air for an alarm. Deponent immediately rushed among the party, and from that moment lost sight of Welch.

Michael Maloney, seaman, deposed that, being on duty on the beach, on Wednesday evening, he heard the alarm fired, and ran to the spot where he saw Welch in the boat, who called to him by name to come to his assistance. Deponent went into the water as far as he could, but was not able to reach the boat; the deceased called out several times, "Oh, Maloney, Maloney, come to me." Deponent asked if he should fire his pistol, to which he received no reply; he was deterred from firing

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his pistol lest he should shoot the deceased ; he was well acquainted with the deceased, and could not be mistaken as to his voice. Several witnesses corroborated this evidence.

Isaac Dias, assistant-surgeon of the coast-blockade, was called up at five o'clock on Thursday morning, to examine the body of Wm. Welch. He found a wound in the forehead, which was inflicted with some obtuse instrument ; was quite positive it was not a wound from a pistol ball ; but thought it might be from the butt end or the muzzle of the pistol : part of the nose was also cut off by some sharp instrument. Neither of these wounds would have caused immediate death, but they were sufficient to have stunned the deceased, and the proximate cause of his death was drowning.

In washing the body for interment, four wounds were discovered on the upper lip, and one under the left eye, all of which had been evidently inflicted with the muzzle of a pistol. These wounds were concealed by the great quantity of blood that was clotted on the face.

23. **NEW LIFE-PRESERVER.**—Mr. Scheffer made a public trial of his life-preserver in the Thames. He threw himself into the water at Temple-gardens, and buckled a preserver under his arms. He then swam through Blackfriars-bridge with great velocity. At different times, as he proceeded, he unbuckled the preserver, squeezed the wind out of it, and filled it and buckled it on. He swam to the centre arch of London-bridge, and darted through it with great impetuosity. He was two hours in the water.

FUNERAL OF LOUIS XVIII.—*Paris.*—At an early hour in the morning, the road by which the

procession was to pass, and particularly the Fauxbourg St. Denis, was thronged by a great multitude of persons, and notwithstanding the immense concourse, and the absence of troops, the greatest order prevailed. The troops wore crape on the arm ; the drums were muffled. The carriages occupied by the great officers were covered with black cloth. At the doors and on the hammer-cloths were suspended the arms of France and Navarre, richly emblazoned. The housings of the horses were black, adorned with *fleurs de lis* in gold, and tears in silver. The carriage occupied by the Dauphin, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke of Bourbon, were covered with black cloth. The housings of the horses were of black cloth, with silver fringe, and plumes. The funeral car was remarkably rich. The upper part formed a canopy, surmounted by the crown of France, supported by four genii, each holding an inverted flambeau. The canopy was adorned with velvet, enriched with *fleurs de lis* in gold, and supported by four angels bearing palm-branches. The coffin was covered with a rich pall, ornamented with a silver cross. At the head was the crown of France, and at the feet, the sceptre and hand of justice. The number of troops was about eleven thousand men. Upon reaching St. Denis, the Royal remains were presented by the grand almoner to the dean of the Royal Chapter, preceded by the canons and clergy. The royal coffin was temporarily placed under a canopy erected in the midst of the choir, five heralds at arms, and four of the king's body guards. The body was followed by Prince Talleyrand, grand chamberlain ; the Duke d'Avray, captain of the Guards ;

the Duke d'Aumont, and the Duke de Blacas, chief gentleman of the chamber; and the chief gentlemen of honour near the King. Next came the Dauphin, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke of Bourbon, in deep mourning, and wearing long mantles. At the reception of the remains, the usual prayers were recited. After the *Magnificat*, the body was conveyed to the Chapel of St. Louis.

27. ENTRY OF CHARLES X. INTO PARIS. — *Paris*. — At five and twenty minutes after eleven, the King stepped into his carriage at St. Cloud. Arriving at Porte-Maillot, his majesty mounted his horse, notwithstanding the heavy rain.

He arrived, at half-past twelve, at the barrier l'Etoile, where the municipal body was assembled. The Prefect presented to his majesty the keys of Paris, and addressed him in these terms:

"Sire—The aspect of your majesty comes to dissipate the funeral veil which covers these walls. This immense population wept for their father, to-day they recover their King—and, as in times past, they have wholly surmounted their grief. Beloved Sovereign, you will see them faithful and unanimous, manifesting their joy. You have reigned for some days, Sire, and the dignity of the royal family is already extended. The great thought of the state fortifies itself even in the centre; repeated acts of clemency and goodness signalise the happy commencement of your reign. Enjoy, Sire, your first benefits, enjoy the scene offered to your view. Confidence has entered the heart; credit is extending; every thing takes a new life, and opinions are united, mingled in one sentiment of hope and love, as on

the ever memorable day when the Capital received you, Sire, and carried you to the palace of your ancestors. Sire, the magistrates of Paris come to the threshold of its gates, to place this faithful city under your august protection. Your majesty permits us to expect this, and your royal words are engraved on all hearts. Surrounded by princes of your illustrious house, escorted by the glory of France, you are going, Sire, to enter these walls. Our ancient monuments seem to pride themselves in adding another King to the ancient dynasty which founded them, to the long list of the Kings your ancestors, all of whom were pleased to embellish and to promote the prosperity of their capital. Proud of being the cradle of the most noble and most glorious family of the universe—proud of possessing its new King, Paris may aspire to the character of Queen of Cities, by its magnificence, as its people will be before all others in their fidelity, their devotedness, and their love. Accept, Sire, these keys, the marks of its submission and its respect; allow us to lay them at your majesty's feet, as we there lay the homage of the transports and of the unanimous sentiments of this immense multitude, who have hastened forth to see their King. Vive le Roi."

The King replied—

"I leave the keys in your care, because I know that I cannot commit them to more faithful hands. Keep them, then, gentlemen, keep them.

"It is with sentiments of deep sorrow and sincere joy, that I enter within these walls, in the midst of my good people—of joy, because I know well that I wish to occupy myself in consecrating my life, to

my last hour, to secure and consolidate their happiness."

A discharge of a hundred and one pieces of cannon announced the entrée of the King.

Notwithstanding the rain, which had continued during the whole of the morning, the Champs-Elysees were filled with an immense crowd of persons.

The boulevards, the streets, and the quays, were thronged with people. All the houses were decorated with white flags and fleurs-de-lis. The King marched with a slow step. On every side, nothing was heard but shouts of 'Long live the King'—'Long live Charles X.'—'Long live the Dauphin'—'Long live the Bourbons.' His majesty deigned to receive, himself, with the most gracious condescension, more than four hundred petitions which were presented to him. The King often spoke to the officers, and even to the National Guard.

The King arrived at Notre Dame, at ten minutes after two. His majesty was received by the Archbishop, who addressed him on the occasion as follows :

"Sire—All hearts hasten before the King at his return to his capital ; grief and respect can no longer restrain the joy and the transports of your people. Tears give place to other tears, and acclamations succeed to deepest silence. Sire, it is love which weeps, and it is love which now rejoices. Before mounting to the palace of your fathers—before there taking that repose which will also be ours—your majesty comes this day, in the most splendid manner, to raise religion, beaten down by the same blow which struck his most christian majesty. It is your will, Sire, that it should be the first to receive

that consolation which you bring to all. May it bless you. Enter into its sanctuary—come and give it your royal hand—and receive from its faithful mouth the promise of its divine gratitude. For us, Sire, who are its ministers and your subjects, we beg of you, Sire, on the threshold of this Temple, to receive with favour the respect and the vows, which I your first pastor, at this moment, am so happy and so honoured in offering to your majesty. Deign, also, Sire, to accept all those of the venerable prelates, who share the labours and the solitudes of my episcopacy. Permit, finally, Sire, that the clergy and chapter of the Archbishopric of Paris do swear to you, before the living God, and in the front of his sacred altars, the faith and homage they have preserved to your illustrious brother."

The King replied—

"Sir—My first duty, as it was my first care, on an occasion so afflicting to my heart, was to prostrate myself before the Lord, to solicit from him, through the intercession of the Holy Virgin, the strength and courage necessary to enable me to fulfil the important task which has been imposed upon me. Without him we are nothing—with him we can do every thing. Assist me, gentlemen, with your prayers ; I solicit them not so much for myself as for France, which my brother has rendered so happy. Yes, notwithstanding the grief I feel, I am confident, that with the support of the Most High, I shall succeed, not in making you forget the loss which you have sustained, but at least in softening its bitterness."

The King was then conducted to the place reserved for him. After Te Deum, the procession re-

turned to the Tuileries by the quays and streets already mentioned. In passing before the Louvre by the Pont Des Arts, his majesty observed the Marquess D'Autichamp, governor of the Louvre, whose great age had prevented him from being present at Notre Dame. His majesty approached this old servant, spoke to him, and took him by the hand.

The King reached the chateau, at a quarter to four. In re-entering it, his majesty said, "I am not fatigued, and I am satisfied."

PERTH CIRCUIT COURT. — J. Stewart was accused of murder, by beating his wife, in consequence of which she died, on the 1st day of May.

Margaret Miller, servant to the deceased, recollected hearing the noise of a person being beaten in the bar, one day in April last, about dinner time: she also heard Mrs. Stewart's voice crying in distress for a quarter of an hour; the beating lasted all that time. There was no other person in the bar save the prisoner and his wife. Witness was in the kitchen, which communicated with the bar by a passage, and having occasion once to go into it for spirits, she saw the prisoner strike the deceased. The prisoner and Mrs. Stewart came out of the room, and went up stairs to the back bed-room, where the same crying lasted for half an hour. The prisoner then came down stairs, and witness did not go up till it was late in the evening, when she saw Mrs. Stewart lying on the bed with her clothes on; she could not speak, but was breathing very hard, and moved one of her hands; there was no other person in the room at the time; she offered Mrs. Stewart a drink, but got no answer, and left the room. She re-

turned again in the course of the night, and found her still speechless, with her eyes closed; in the morning Mrs. Stewart was found still in the same state of insensibility, and lying in the same bed. Dr. Monteith was called, on the second or third day after the beating, to see Mrs. Stewart, who died on the third or fourth day after the assault. From the time the witness first saw her in the back bed-room till she died, the witness never saw the deceased show any other signs of animation than those she had described. Witness saw the body after death; there was a great number of marks, as from blows, on it. Mrs. Stewart was a quiet peaceable woman, and seemed desirous of pleasing her husband; she had a very delicate slender appearance, and was aged about 30. On the day of the violence, she was going about the house as usual; she had been drinking, but was not intoxicated, nor did she fall. Witness had seen the prisoner repeatedly strike his wife, and she often bore marks of violence: ill-usage was a frequent occurrence; and Mrs. Stewart often complained of it: even the neighbours were accustomed to hear her cries.

Cross-examined.—Mrs. Stewart was accustomed to drink—never saw her fall but once in the kitchen, about a month before the violence—she fell near the kitchen fender, but did not strike it—the prisoner after this locked up the spirits to prevent his wife getting at them.

By the Court.—Has seen the prisoner strike his wife on a former occasion with a small stool. Saw the prisoner both strike and kick his wife in the bar. Witness heard the prisoner tell the deceased to go up stairs and clean herself, and he followed immediately.

By the Jury.—At the time the prisoner was beating his wife, he appeared to be somewhat intoxicated, and in a violent passion.

G. Taylor lodged in the prisoner's house in April last; often saw Mrs. Stewart intoxicated; he had heard words between the prisoner and his wife, which he understood proceeded entirely from her habit of drinking; when she was not intoxicated, he appeared to be very attentive and kind to her. Understood the deceased had a child before she was married to the prisoner, and of that child the prisoner was particularly fond, saying, if ever he had a sixpence in the world he would leave it to the boy. Witness had advised the prisoner rather to part from his wife, than to treat her in the manner he did.

Dr. Monteith deposed that the deceased died of extravasated blood on the brain, produced by external violence.

Dr. Malcolm was of the same opinion. He stated that the skull of the deceased was particularly thick; and from that circumstance alone he was of opinion actual fracture had not taken place, for the scalp was covered with bruises.

The prisoner's declarations were read, which closed the evidence for the prosecution; and no exculpatory proof was adduced.

The jury retired, and were enclosed for an hour, when they returned a verdict, finding, by a plurality of voices—Guilty of culpable homicide.

The Court then sentenced Stewart to be publicly whipped through the streets of Perth, and to be transported for life.

29. Mr. Sadler made his thirtyfirst ascent from Bolton, accompanied by his man servant; they prepared

to descend at Church, about four miles from Blackburn, when the balloon caught a tree, and Mr. Sadler was thrown out of the car; and being suspended by one leg, and the balloon striking against a chimney, he fell to the ground from a height of about thirty yards; and was conveyed to a public-house; several medical men attended, when it was found his skull was fractured, and several of his ribs were broken. He lingered till eight o'clock the next day, when he died. The balloon, lightened of Mr. Sadler's weight, rose again, and finally descended near a place called Cock Bridge, where Mr. Sadler's servant got out, having had one of his arms broken.

ROMAN VILLA.—Part of a Roman villa was opened lately, at Wiggington, in a field belonging to George Cobb, esq., of Broughton Castle, when a room 20 feet long by 14 feet wide was completely uncovered, and a great portion of the tessellated pavement was found nearly perfect.

POISONOUS NATURE OF AFRICAN TEAK WOOD.—In the course of the last fortnight, seven shipwrights and two sawyers of Plymouth-yard died. All these men had received cuts or bruises while employed on African teak wood; and though some attributed the deaths to atmospheric influence, not a few attributed them to the reception of the poisonous juices of the timber. Of these men, a shipwright, Gregory Nicholls, scratched his leg against a piece of the wood, and mortification ensued almost immediately. To ascertain the probable cause, Dr. Bell opened the body, and, in the course of the dissection, happened to scratch one of his fingers. This passed unnoticed at the time, but

in the afternoon Dr. Bell became alarmed at perceiving it, thinking he might have imbibed some of the morbid matter. Shortly afterwards, a shivering came on, and he was obliged to be put to bed and bled. The best medical aid was administered, and the most rigid attention paid to his case; but the symptoms daily became worse, and he died.

LONGEVITY.—There is now living at Sclates, near Paisley, a man named Shaw, who was born in Sorbie pariah, Wigtonshire, in the reign of Queen Anne, August, 1713, and is in the 112th year of his age. He enjoys good health, and is able to go about seeking subsistence as a mendicant. Every Saturday, he repairs to Maxwelltown, Paisley, in that capacity, and returns the same day, making a perambulation of seven miles. He sees well, but is deficient in hearing, and wants his teeth. He must regularly have his glass of whisky a-day: but no inducement is sufficient to prevail upon him to take a second. His memory is remarkable in his recollection of olden times; it was his usual practice, till within these four years, to repair to Greenock on the anniversary of his birth. On a late visit there, he was accosted by a venerable gentleman in the street, and was invited by him to a tavern in the neighbourhood. Having heard that he had fought at the battle of Fontenoy, he questioned him as to the officers' names, which, to the gentleman's surprise, he enumerated most exactly. He inquired if he knew a lieutenant—in the regiment? "Yes," said he, "I should recollect him, for I carried him off the field when wounded, and he died next day." The stranger asked the old man his name.

He was answered, "Hugh Shaw;" and, upon his referring to his notes, he found that a person of that name performed that office to the lieutenant in question, who happened to be the gentleman's uncle. This man, carries about with him printed copies of the certificate of his birth, signed by the present and late minister of Sorbie, where he was born.

APPARITION.—*Calcutta*—Captain Rodgers, of the Madras army, having arrived in the river Hoogly, reduced to the utmost extremity by long sickness, his friend Mr. Paton (a magistrate) sent a boat with supplies to meet him, under the charge of Modar Bux, who was instructed to bring up the sick gentleman with as little delay as possible, to Mr. Paton's mansion in town. This Modar Bux was a confidential servant of Mr. Paton's for several years. On the evening of the 22nd of September, captain Rodgers died. On the evening of the 23rd, Modar Bux returned to town, accompanied by the deceased's two Madras servants. Modar Bux then stated, that captain Rodgers had expired on the evening of the 21st, off Fultah, and in the act of writing a letter; the property of the deceased, he added, was on board the boats; he then delivered the keys (which he said had been intrusted to him for the purpose) to Mr. Paton. After performing the last duties to the remains of his deceased friend, Mr. Paton opened his writing-desk in the presence of his two friends, Mr. J. Mackenzie and Mr. K. Mackenzie. They found in the writing-desk, the paper which Modar Bux had alluded to as being in the hands of captain Rodgers at the moment of his death. It was a codicil to his

will, in which he had bequeathed to each of his servants the sum of 150 rupees, for their attentions to him during his illness. The report of this document was made known to the Madras men; but Mr. Paton stated at the same time, that as the will was in the possession of Lieutenant Robertson, at Visagapatam, he could not pay any bequests, until he had the sanction of Mr. Robertson's authority for so doing; he requested of them, therefore, to wait until he should receive a reply from that gentleman to his letter, containing the intelligence of his friend's death, &c. Two or three days afterwards, the Madras servants came to Mr. Paton, complaining that the climate disagreed with them, and stated, that they were nightly haunted by the apparition of their deceased master; they even said that he spoke. The apparition stood at their bedside, and in a mild voice gave orders, and made requests, such as "bring me water," "give me my clothes," "rise, rise, get up."

Shortly after this, Modar Bux presented himself before his master, Mr. Paton, saying that he had been married about five years ago to a young girl at Cawnpore, and that she and her friends were repeatedly writing to him to pay them a visit. He accordingly begged of Mr. Paton to give him his discharge, that he might return home; this the latter, making allowance for the pressing urgency of the man's domestic circumstances, readily granted, giving him at the same time a certificate of conduct while in his service.

On the 21st., Mr. Paton received a reply from Lieutenant Robertson, stating that, in addition to the sums and property contained in

the inventory of captain Rodgers's effects, there was a sum of 900 rupees in gold, not accounted for, and which there was little doubt the deceased's servants had embezzled. This information, connected with the story of the apparition, immediately struck Mr. Paton with the idea of foul play on the part of the Madras men. He accordingly sent a message, requesting to speak with them; but only one of them could be found at the moment. The man very readily, and suspecting nothing, came to Mr. Paton, who spoke to him very courteously. "By the way," observed Mr. Paton, "I have discovered the cause of the indisposition you complain of, as well as the reason of your being disturbed by the apparition of your deceased master." The man listened with intense interest. "I also have been disturbed, for your dead master's apparition came to me last night." The fear of the man was now apparent in his countenance. "Yes," continued Mr. Paton, "the apparition came to me and said, that he would haunt you and your fellow-servant for ever, unless you restore the 900 rupees in gold of which you robbed him." The man entreated forgiveness, made an instant and true confession, that their master had ever, to himself and his fellow-servant, been such a kind master that they never would have dreamed of defrauding him, had they not been tempted by Modar Bux after Captain Rodgers's death. Modar Bux inquired if there was any loose cash? The Madrascesse replied, that there was a bag containing 900 rupees in gold. This Modar Bux immediately took charge of, bargaining that the prize should be divided between all three at the first convenient opportunity. Mr.

Paton, acting upon this involuntary confession, so adroitly elicited from the Madras men, issued immediate orders for the apprehension of the other Madrassee, and Modar Bux. All three were committed to gaol for the offence, and the whole of the stolen property was recovered excepting about fifty rupees, which Modar Bux had found means of expending before he was seized. On the very day on which the confession was made, the division bargained for had taken place.

OCTOBER.

PAUPERS AT LIVERPOOL.—The number of persons in the Liverpool workhouse is at this time a little above 900. Eight years ago, when the town probably contained fewer inhabitants by 20,000, the paupers in the workhouse amounted to more than 1,700. At that time, also, the overseers were paying 20s. per bushel for wheat, which they now purchase for 7s. 6d.

LIVING PHENOMENON.—There has been living at Falkirk, for some time, a girl, who exhibits a remarkable instance of the total deficiency of arms and legs. She is now about 15 years of age, healthy and cheerful. At the right shoulder there is something like a finger, with a long crooked nail attached; and from the left grows a stump about four inches long, presenting at its extremity rudiments of fingers: there is also an imperfect foot attached to her right haunch; with the exception of these she is only a body with a head.

GREAT MILITARY ROAD.—*Vincenna.*—The great military road has been opened which leads from Bormio, in the Valteline, passes over the ridge of the Braglio and

the Stilferjock, and then descends into the Tyrol, to join the Inspruck road, in the plains of Pradt. It is the highest road in Europe, for the summit of the Stilferjock, over which it passes, is 8,400 feet above the level of the sea. In these Alpine regions, by the erection of bridges, or by galleries hewn in the rocks, or built of stone, the most frightful precipices are surmounted. Government, by the erection of very solid covered passages of stone, has provided a new retreat from the danger of avalanches along the whole road. In one part those galleries are carried to the length of 800 yards. Six very spacious inns, built on the highest parts of the road, offer at all times a retreat; where persons, appointed by the government, afford every kind of refreshment. The ascent and descent of the road are, almost always, easy; there is a railing on the side along the whole road; the work was first begun in the summer of 1821, and in these elevated regions could be carried on only for a few months in the year.

EDINBURGH ACADEMY.—The new academy in Edinburgh was opened. About 400 boys were assembled. Sir W. Scott rose and addressed the meeting in an eloquent and liberal speech. He dilated on the advantages of a good education, and touched upon the leading features of the institution. Sir Walter particularly noticed the intention of making the Greek language a principal object of study there.

LUNAR RAINBOW.—A remarkably fine specimen of lunar rainbow was witnessed at Middleton, Linlithgowshire, twelve miles west of Edinburgh, about ten o'clock in the evening. This beautiful meteor, when first observed, was fully formed, and the segment which it

described on a rather dull cloudy sky, every where distinctly and even strongly marked. The rainbow began to fade a minute or two after being first seen, and, in the space of about three minutes, had totally vanished. The observer did not recollect having witnessed any solar rainbow, the formation of which was more uniform and regular; but the lunar had not that largely expanded arch which distinguishes the solar one, and being of a dull white, displayed none of its variety and brilliancy of colours.

2. CIRCUMCISION. — *Ashton-under-line*. — An inquest was held in Hurst, in the parish of Ashton-under-line, on the body of Daniel Grimshaw, a child of fourteen days old, who died on the Thursday previous, in consequence of having been circumcised by Mr. Henry Lees, of Ashton, about six days before.

The first witness examined was Mr. Ogden, surgeon, of Ashton, who stated that he opened the body of the deceased on the day previous to the inquest. He found the contents of the thorax, abdomen, and head, perfectly healthy; but the body was much emaciated. The witness then proceeded to describe the appearances exhibited by other parts. He had no doubt that the operation which had been performed on the child was the cause of its death. The wound had not been properly treated, and had mortified.

Robert Grimshaw, a collier, apparently not more than 20 years of age, and the father of the child, said, his step-mother carried the child to the chapel to be circumcised; having been repeatedly directed so to do, by Mr. Lees, Mr. Swire, and Mr. Wroe. It is a law amongst the followers of

Joanna Southcott, to take the male children on the eighth day after birth, to be baptised and circumcised: and accordingly, when the child was eight days old, it was taken to their chapel, and given into the hands of Mr. Henry Lees. Witness did not see the operation performed himself, having turned his head away. There were 30 or 40 persons present, and, during the operation, the musical instruments in the chapel were playing. "in order that the cries of the child might not be heard by the world." Witness was circumcised himself about Whitsuntide last: no band played then; there being no occasion for it. The instruments with which the operation is performed, are a knife, a pair of scissors, and a piece of silver, about the size of a crown piece, with a hole in it.

— Grimshaw, step-mother of the last witness, proved that, before the operation, she delivered the child to Mr. Henry Lees, and saw the instruments in his hands: but, standing at the head of the child, she did not see the operation performed.

Two of the musicians of the chapel were then examined: but they did not throw any additional light on the transaction. Both stated that they had themselves submitted to the operation; one said that he was circumcised by a gentleman at Gravesend, whose name he would not mention. The other was circumcised at Bradford.

Joseph Grimshaw, the grandfather of the child, saw the operation performed by Mr. Henry Lees; and described the manner in which it was effected. Witness was circumcised himself; the only other person, except the child, whom he had ever seen circumcised, was Wroe, } "our prophet." — Verdict

"Manslaughter" against Henry Lees.

4. **FANATICISM.**—An extraordinary act of fanaticism took place at the hotel, Carnarvon. A servant of an elderly lady who was there, borrowed an axe from one of the servants of the house, who thinking it was for the purpose of doing something to the lady's carriage, lent it him without hesitation. He took it into his bed-room, placed his left hand upon the foot of the bed, and with the axe in his right hand chopt it off! Having thrown the hand under the bed, he went down, holding the stump, bleeding profusely, which must have caused his death had not the waiter made use of a handkerchief, and stopt the blood until surgical aid was procured. On the arrival of the surgeon, he was so exhausted, that further amputation could not then be performed, but it has since been done, and the man seems likely to survive. This act of self-mutilation was effected for the avowed purpose of being better enabled to enter into the "Kingdom of Heaven!!!"

5. **FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR WATERLOO BRIDGE.**—During the last fortnight, about one hundred and fifty men have been employed in pulling down the buildings, which, in consequence of a verdict in the court of Exchequer, for duties against the proprietors, were forfeited to the crown. While the workmen were engaged in cutting one of the walls, it fell, and two men and two boys were buried beneath the ruins. The utmost dispatch was used by the labourers on the premises, to remove the bricks and rubbish, and in a very short time the two men were taken out of the ruins; one of whom expired soon after he was extricated, and the other, being removed to

St. Thomas's hospital, survived only half an hour after his arrival there. The labourers continued to dig the rubbish, and before four o'clock took out two boys. They appeared to be in a dying state; and breathed with difficulty for a considerable time, but recovered on being removed to the hospital. They were instantly put to bed and examined by the house-surgeon, who found that several of their limbs were broken.

8. At the rev. Rowland Hill's chapel, three youths, natives of the island of Madagascar, who were sent over to this country about six years ago, by the king of that island, for the purpose of being educated in the principles of the christian religion, were baptized previously to their departure from England. The three youths, the eldest of whom appeared to be about 18 years of age, were conducted into the chapel by the rev. Mr. James, and took their seats immediately under the pulpit. The young men were dressed in the European fashion, and possessed open and pleasing countenances, none of their features, but their colour alone, resembling the natives of that part of the continent of Africa which is contiguous to Madagascar. The copy of a letter was read, the original of which had been some time ago transmitted to the king of Madagascar. It was written and dictated by one of the youths then present, of the name of Omoah, and described the advancement he and his companions had made in useful knowledge; the happiness and thankfulness they felt for the blessings of a christian education, and calling on their king to disseminate the scriptures all over his dominions. The rev. Mr. James then performed the ceremony of baptism.

10. **HURRICANE.—Edinburgh.**—A strong gale, accompanied by heavy intermitting showers, came on from the north-east, and the usual demolition of chimney-cans, slates, &c. ensued. Several of the large streets in the meadows suffered considerable injury. In the western division, one was torn up by the root—in the eastern or Hope-park division, a willow was snapt in two. The strength of the wind had such an effect on the water of the Union canal, that a perceptible diminution took place in the basin at Port Hopetoun. In the Frith, the gale was experienced in all its fury, no boat was able to make the passage, and even at Queensferry, it was considered perilous to attempt crossing. A number of vessels took shelter under the lee of Inchkeith, and others slipped cable and ran westward beyond Queensferry. The sea broke with frightful violence on the pier at Newhaven, and the light-house at its extremity was battered down by the waves. About five o'clock in the afternoon, a ship, supposed to be the *Isabella*, Simpson, from Jamaica, came to anchor under the lee of Inchkeith, and snapped her cable. A great number of vessels took refuge in the Firth. The wind continued boisterous for two days.

12. **EXTRAORDINARY SMUGGLING.**—Four revenue officers entered the Fleet prison, for the purpose of searching for contraband goods. In this prison there are several individuals confined for smuggling; and the officers got information from one who had followed the same kind of life, and who had been imprisoned for a similar offence, that two or three of the imprisoned smugglers carried on a good trade in the Fleet

by their old practices, in selling to great advantage various articles of contraband goods. When the officers arrived at the prison, they proceeded to the room of Samuel Prescott. There they found Prescott, a well-known smuggler, and being armed with pistols, one was presented to each ear of the prisoner. Prescott instantly submitted. In his room were found two trunks, containing, in addition to his wearing apparel, Bandana handkerchiefs, and French dresses, to the amount of nearly 200*l.*, which were carried away by the officers.

13. **ABERDEEN.**—At Michaelmas fair of Charlton, Amboyne, a boat, with nine persons in it, intending to cross over from the market to the south side of the river, was carried down by the rapidity of the current, and immediately filled with water. The passengers were, with the exception of one man, immersed in the river. By the assistance of some people, six of the passengers soon got to land: the seventh, a young man of the name of Darnie, was with difficulty saved by some people on horseback, who followed the boat, to which he still clung, a great way down the river, and saved him by extending to him a long pole. A woman, with her child, a girl of about eleven or twelve years of age, was drowned.

MANCHESTER.—About nine o'clock, part of the uppermost floor of the fire-proof cotton-factory in Salford, recently erected by Mr. Nathan Gough, gave way, owing to the breaking of two of the iron beams by which it was supported. The bricks of which the floor was composed, together with the machinery upon it, and the fragments of the iron beams falling upon the next floor, carried down a portion of that also, and so on to the next

floor, down to the ground-floor of the factory, which is six stories high, burying in the ruins all the work-people who happened to be standing on those parts of the floors which gave way. About 250 persons, principally children, were employed in the factory. The thick cloud of dust raised by the fall of the arches rendered it impossible for some time to see the extent of the mischief, or to form any conjecture as to the number of persons who had suffered by it. At first few persons dared to go near, lest the other parts of the floors, or the walls of the building, which were considerably shaken, might fall upon them. After a short time, however, a number of men were induced to lend their assistance to extricate the unfortunate persons who were buried under the ruins. Many were got out alive, but all more or less injured; and about twenty dead bodies, chiefly of women and girls, were dug out of the rubbish.

ST. VINCENT.—*Assassination of Major Champion.*—Major Champion of the 21st Royal North British Fusileers, commanding the troops in this garrison, at about 7 p. m., was shot by the sentry posted at the drawbridge, and expired before 10 on the same evening. He was on his return from town to his quarters in the fort, and had reached about the middle of the drawbridge, when he was challenged by the sentinel on duty at the end of it, who inquired particularly as to his identity, and being assured it was the Major who approached, he immediately shot him, and he fell from his horse on the bridge, the distance between him and the assassin being about six yards, and the shot passing below the left breast through the

body. Major Champion was in his 37th year; he had seen much service, principally as an officer of the staff, in various parts of the world, and was much esteemed by his brother officers. The assassin is named James Ballast; he is a native of Ireland—has been about ten years in the regiment, and bore a bad character in it. He acknowledged his guilt at the moment of the murder, and exulted in the deed, although his victim not long since solicited and obtained a remission of his punishment for an attempt to commit a similar crime.

14. **GLASGOW.**—There was a curious sale at Kirkmuir Hill, of old effects belonging to a person lately deceased there. He was the last survivor of a family that had resided at Draffan for upwards of three hundred years; and the knowledge that there would be sold the various costumes that had been in fashion for many generations back, and had been handed down from father to son, drew together an immense crowd. Most of the articles, from their antiquity, were bought at high prices. There was a silver watch made 160 years ago, which went well, and indicated the day of the month as well as an eight-day clock. Three presses, little better than lumber, which had been in use for 170 years, brought more than any new presses would have done. There were forty of the oldest fashioned vests to be found in Scotland, that were a genuine representation of the costume of the two last centuries. There was one vest with elegant buttons of Charles II.'s reign, the lappets of which hung over the thighs of the breeches, and it was single breasted. Some vests and coats had buttons on them with the inscription, "Duke of Cumber-

land, born 1721," and the bust of the Duke. About 500 yards of yarn and linen went off at 2s. 4d. a yard, being half above value. There were eight Bibles sold, which were very old, and there was much competition for them. A number of old catechisms, which had accumulated in the family, were eagerly purchased by the curious. There were a number of reeds and other articles connected with weaving, some of them 150 years old, and quite different from those at present in use. There was a large lot of cotton gowns of different figures and colours. There were two very rich silk brown and black gowns, of a particular make. There was a number of ancient cravats, with fringes at the end, and squares for women's caps, with lace round them; besides 62 caps, which gave a fine idea of the head-dresses 150 and 200 years ago; with a vast quantity of stockings of curious forms. There was a singular woollen petticoat, fringed round the bottom with red. The family seat at the door was a solid piece of cannel coal, and had been there longer than any one recollected. A variety of other old articles was disposed of at high prices. Indeed, any person could have been furnished with all the different modes of fashion for two centuries back. The sale lasted two days.

20. RIOT AT ORMSKIRK.—A riot occurred at Ormskirk, originating in the election of a deputy constable, at the Court Leet and Baron, held under the Earl of Derby, by Harvey Wright, esq, and a jury. Mr. Derbyshire had quitted the office of deputy constable for two years, and the foreman of the jury informed him early in the day above stated, that he was re-elected, under certain con-

ditions, which related to the method of raising his salary. Several of the jury afterwards said, that Mr. Wright would not record Mr. Derbyshire, and that they were persuaded by Mr. Wright to set that individual aside, and to elect Thomas Howard bailiff in his stead. When this was announced in the Town Hall, it was received with loud hisses and groans. Mr. Wright ordered Mr. Derbyshire to give up his staff of office into the hands of Howard. This order he refused to obey. Mr. Wright then called him a fellow, and ordered Howard to take the staff by force. Mr. Derbyshire resisted the attempt, and in the scuffle the staff was broken. The Court was immediately dissolved; and Mr. Wright, on his way home, was followed by a mob, who shouted and hissed, and threw stones at him. Had he not taken shelter in Mr. Garside's shop, there is little doubt but he would have been thrown down, there being no one near to assist him but Mr. Ellis, a surgeon, who himself received a severe blow from a large stone. The mob continued to throw stones and squibs at Mr. Wright, while he was in the shop, and some one fired a gun or pistol at him, the bullet from which went through the window, and passing within a few inches of his breast, entered a glass case at the other end of the shop; but made no impression on the wood or the wall. Several squares of the window were broken. Some of the mob procured a tar-barrel, which was rolled about the street flaming, till they reached Mr. Wright's house, when they placed it close to the door. At this time the mob could not have been less than 2,000. The barrel flamed alarmingly, but the hoops soon giving way, it fell to pieces. The

tumult continued for a long time ; the mob paraded the streets with torches, carrying the ex-deputy on their shoulders. From 20 to 30 arrests took place, the ex-deputy amongst the rest ; all of whom were bound over to appear at the Quarter Sessions, to answer to the charge of rioting.

21. PLYMOUTH. — *Smuggler Shot*.—As Stocks, one of the Preventive guard from Southsea castle, was on the look-out, near the Royal Clarence promenade rooms, he discovered a party of men, whom he challenged. The party displayed a light to give notice to their companions afloat, and in an instant dispersed. Stocks, understanding the signal, ran along the beach to alarm the castle, but between that and the land-mark, he stumbled over some tubs which seemed just to have been landed. In a moment the party he had left came down from the Common. Stocks instantly drew his cutlass, and fired one of his pistols into the air, to alarm the guard. The smugglers then pressed forward, and seized some of the tubs and placed them in the rear. Stocks became alarmed for the whole capture, and repeatedly warned them that he must fire at them ; but this they disregarded. To intimidate them, and bring the guard to his assistance, Stocks fired two more pistols. The soldiers then came down. The smugglers hearing their approach made a desperate resistance. They rushed on Stocks ; and when they were in the act of closing with him, he shot among them, and one smuggler instantly fell. The soldiers now arrived, and succeeded in taking another of the party, but the man was rescued. The smugglers retreated, leaving 35 tubs behind them, which were taken possession of by Myrtle, one of a

party from the Ferret revenue cutter, who had just rowed up in a galley, attracted by the repeated firing.

22. REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.—*Geneva, New York*.—Mr. James Gerry, an Irishman, had descended a well, for the purpose of removing some obstructions. The well was 61 feet deep, and some of the stones near the bottom, had been loosened by the washing of quick-sands. Having descended between 40 and 50 feet, as he was standing with one foot in the bucket, and the other resting upon the side of the wall, on a sudden the stones below gave way and closed together, and the whole mass of the walls above sunk down upon him and buried him beneath the ruins.

In 15 minutes, a windlass and bucket were procured ; no less than 80 tons of stone were to be drawn up before relief could be given. They had gone about 20 feet below the surface, and the workmen in the well called to Gerry : a distinct answer was returned. They asked him, what distance he thought he was down ? He replied " Between 40 and 50 feet."

Between two and three o'clock, when they had come to within 20 feet of him, they stopped about 15 minutes. They asked him in what situation he was ; and he answered, that " he was wedged in all round by the stones." When they had come within three or four feet of him, he called for some water to drink. About daylight, they had lowered the mass down even with his head. They found him forty-eight feet below the surface, in an erect position, completely wedged in. A large stone, weighing eighty pounds, rested on his head, which

was turned a little up, making a considerable gash, though not producing a fracture in the skull—a stone on each side of his head, and one or two smaller ones, covered with blood, were about his face—leaving a small aperture for his mouth, so that he could just breathe and speak. His arms were raised in the position in which he held the rope—one foot was in the bucket, and the other was at liberty so that he could move it—no other part of his body could stir! So tight was he wedged in, that it was necessary to remove the stones down as low as his feet. Having continued sixteen hours and fifteen minutes in the well, he was drawn up in a crate. His face and head were bruised and cut, as well as other parts of his body. The contusion on his head produced stupefaction for a few hours after the accident, as he said he had been insensible for some time.

26. **STORM AT LIVERPOOL.**—A storm of wind and rain was experienced, which, between 11 and 12, rose nearly to a hurricane. The wind was from the west, and swept over the town with great violence for nearly an hour. It was so sudden, that, though of short duration, several lives were lost on the river. One flat was upset between Halehead and Ince, in consequence of having grounded on a bank; the crew consisting of three individuals, all perished; and the hull of the vessel was driven up as far as Runcourn. Another flat, belonging to the Duke's Company, was sunk in the deep of the middle passage, between Hale and Ince, and her crew also perished. A boat, belonging to William Gin, foundered outside of the rock: two men were drowned. A schooner, the *Zephyr*, from

Malaga, fruit-laden, was driven on shore near the Potteries, and filled with water. An American ship, with timber, was stranded above the Queen's-dock. A schooner was driven on shore on the Score-bank, opposite Halehead; several other vessels went on shore at and near Ince. A boat belonging to John Clements, a King's-dock boatman, who attended to the watering of vessels, &c., was lost; himself and three others perished. Several vessels were injured in the docks, by being driven against each other. This gale was escaped by the vessels immediately opposite the town, but was felt in its full fury higher up the river.

30. **FATAL DUEL.**—*Edinburgh.*—At the late Doncaster races a Mr. Westall lost a bet of 70 guineas to Captain Gourlay, who also lost a bet at the same time to a friend of Mr. Westall. Captain Gourlay and Mr. Westall met at the Bull inn, recognizing each other with apparent friendship. After some conversation, the Captain reminded Mr. Westall of his bet, which that gentleman acknowledged, but added, that he was authorized by his friend to set off the bet which he had won from Captain Gourlay, against that which he (Mr. Westall) had lost. An altercation ensuing, the Captain applied the term swindler to Mr. Westall, who, in return called the Captain a liar. On this the Captain, snatching up the poker, made a blow at Mr. Westall's head; the poker missed his head, but descending on his shoulder, was snapped in two by the force of the blow, which for some minutes rendered him insensible. On recovering, Mr. Westall went into the coffee-room, where, after much warm language, a meeting was ap-

pointed. The parties met together at South Ferry—Captain Gourlay, Captain D., with the surgeon; and Mr. Westall, with his second, Mr. D—s. They all crossed together in the boat, and proceeded to an eminence, where preliminaries being adjusted, the parties took their stations, and Captain Gourlay, receiving Mr. Westall's ball, fell dead upon the spot.

30. OLD BAILEY.—The trial, for forgery, of Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, acting partner of the banking-house of Marsh and Co. Berners-street, took place. This case, on account of the vast extent of the forgeries committed, and the high respectability of the firm, excited an unusual degree of public interest. In the years 1814 and 1815, Mr. Fauntleroy disposed of Bank of England Stock by forged powers of attorney, to the amount of 170,000*l.* The prosecution was instituted by the Bank. At seven o'clock, the doors leading to the Court House of the Old Bailey were beset. The Jury being sworn, the Clerk read the first indictment, which charged Henry Fauntleroy with forging a deed, with intent to defraud Frances Young of 5,000*l.* stock, and with forging a power of attorney with intent to defraud the Bank. The Attorney-General, in his address to the Jury, described the prisoner as the acting partner in the house of Marsh and Co. in Berners-street. Mr. Fauntleroy, the father of the prisoner, became a partner at its establishment, and continued such till his death, in 1807. At that period the prisoner was admitted into the concern, and became the most active member of it. In 1815, Frances Young, of Chichester, a customer of the house, lodged in their hands power of attorney to receive the

dividends on 5,450*l.* 3 per cent. consols. The dividends were regularly received, but soon afterwards another power of attorney, authorizing the prisoner to sell that stock, was presented to the Bank, and the sale was effected by him: to this power the prisoner had forged the names of Frances Young, and of two witnesses to it. But the most extraordinary part of the case was, that among the prisoner's private papers, contained in a tin box, there had been found one in which he acknowledged his guilt, and adduced a reason for his conduct. The Attorney-General then read the paper, which presented the following items, &c.: De la Place, 11,150*l.* 3 per cent consols; E. W. Young, 5,000*l.* consols; General Young, 6,000*l.* consols; Frances Young, 5,000*l.* consols; H. Kelly, 6,000*l.* consols; Lady Nelson, 11,995*l.* consols; Earl of Ossory, 7,000*l.* 4 per cents; W. Bowen, 9,400*l.* 4 per cents; —Parkins, 4,000*l.* consols. Sums were also placed to the names of Mrs. Pelham, Lady Aboyne, W. R. and H. Fauntleroy and Elizabeth Fauntleroy; and the learned gentleman observed, that all the sums were added together, and the sum total, 120,000*l.* appeared at the foot of this list in the prisoner's handwriting. The statement was followed by this declaration:

“ In order to keep up the credit of our house, I have forged powers of attorney for the above sums and parties, and sold out to the amount here stated, and without the knowledge of my partners. I kept up the payment of the dividends, but made no entries of such payments in our books. The Bank began first to refuse to discount our acceptances, and to destroy the

credit of our house; the Bank shall smart for it."

The Attorney-General then called his witnesses, who confirmed in every point his statement of the case.

The prisoner, on being asked what he had to say in his defence, read a paper, stating that, on his joining the firm in 1807, he found the concern deeply involved in consequence of building speculations. The house remained in embarrassment until 1810, and then it experienced an overwhelming loss from the failure of Brickwood and Co. for which concern they had accepted and discounted bills to the amount of 170,000*l*. In 1814, 1815, and 1816, the firm was called upon, in consequence of the speculations in building, to produce 100,000*l*. In the year 1819, the most responsible of the partners died, and the embarrassments of the house were increased by being called upon to refund his capital. During all this time, the house was without resources, except those for which he was now responsible. He received no relief from his partners. Two had overdrawn 100,000*l*. He kept two establishments, on a very moderate scale. He never embezzled one shilling. (Having finished reading the paper, he sat down, and wept with much agitation). Sir Charles Forbes and fifteen other respectable witnesses, attested their high opinion of the prisoner's honour, integrity, and goodness of disposition.

The Jury, after 20 minutes consideration, returned a verdict, "guilty of uttering."—Every exertion was used by Mr. Fauntleroy's counsel, his case having been twice argued before the Judges; first before Mr. Baron Garrow, at the Old Bailey; and since before

the Twelve Judges, at Westminster, when both decisions were against him.

31. MONTROSE. — While two boys were herding in a field below Redfield, near the nursery, they perceived two immense fishes floundering in the basin, which ebbing at the time, had left them in shallow water. The boys waded in between the fishes, and the deep waters of Tyockburn, and belaboured the backs of their game with a small stick. A gentleman at this time passing wished to render the boys his assistance, and thought to wound one of the fishes with his umbrella; but to his astonishment the animal broke it to pieces. One of them escaped, and the elder boy, not more than fourteen years of age, ignorant of his danger, seized the other by the tail with both hands, and after having been thrown down repeatedly, succeeded in pulling it ashore, and with the help of his companion, dragged it to the house of Redfield. It was afterwards discovered that the fish was a shark, about two years old, which, with its mate, had entered the basin with the rising tide. Its length, from the tip of the snout to the extremity of the tail, was upwards of six feet and a half, the mouth about ten inches below the snout, and nearly capable of receiving a child's head; the teeth small, but very sharp.

TRIAL FOR MURDER. — *Worcester. — Massachusetts.* — Abel French was lately brought before the Supreme Judicial Court of this commonwealth, and put upon trial for the murder of Abel French the 2nd.

To the indictment the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The cause was opened, on the part of the commonwealth, by the

Solicitor-General, who made a brief statement of the facts he expected to prove, and called the following witnesses :

Dr. Peter Snow sworn.—On the 11th of April last, at three o'clock in the morning, I was called to the house of Abel French 2nd. After dressing the wounds of prisoner's wife, I went out of the door, and saw the dead body of Abel French 2nd lying there naked, except his shirt. On examination, I found one wound on the cheek, one a little below the eye on the left side of the face, one on the left side of the chest, penetrating the cavity of the chest, and another penetrating the cavity of the abdomen. I probed the wound on the chest with my finger, and have no doubt it was mortal. The prisoner told me he came to the house, on the evening of the 9th, with his brother ; that seeing no light in the house he rapped at the door, and soon heard some one walk from his wife's bed-room to the bed-room of the deceased. After which the deceased came and opened the door. While there, he saw some of his wife's clothes in the deceased's room, which excited his suspicions. He then went away, but soon returned back, and stayed about the house till near sun-rise. The next night he went from the house of John Battles, jun., about one mile off, to the house of the deceased, to ascertain if his suspicions were correct. If he found his wife alone, he intended to pass the night and part of the next day with her, and then go off ; but if he did not, he intended to kill them both. He waited at the door ten or fifteen minutes, till he heard the deceased snore, and then got into the window of his wife's bed-room. Finding no one there, he went to the

deceased's, and found them both in bed together, asleep. He stabbed his wife in the throat, and then stabbed the deceased, intending to dispatch them both. The deceased jumped out of the bed, when a scuffle ensued, during which he stabbed the deceased whenever he could, till the deceased got hold of his right hand and prevented him : he then changed the knife into his left hand, and continued the thrusts. His wife said " Put him out of the house ;" deceased answered he would if she would open the door. She opened it, and the deceased soon let go his hold, and went to the door and fell ; he rose and fell twice more. Wife said, " I am afraid you have killed Mr. French, let us go and see if he is dead." Prisoner answered, he would not go near the scoundrel. His wife then complained that she was faint, and requested him to help her on the bed, and to bind up her wounds. He did so. She then requested a Bible, after which the prisoner went to call Captain Thurston and his brother. The prisoner repeated the same story in my hearing twice, nearly in the same words.

Captain Jonathan Thurston sworn.—On Sunday morning, the 11th of April last, between one and two o'clock, I was awakened by a rapping ; I looked out and saw a man under my window—asked him what was the matter. He said, " There is trouble at Abel French's, I can tell you," and requested me and my family to go there. At my request, he went across the way to call my brother. As soon as I could dress I followed him there, and asked him what was the case ? He answered me, " I have killed Abel French, and intended killing my wife," and confirmed it with an oath. We

then proceeded to the house of the deceased. While on our way, the prisoner related the circumstances of the affair. Prisoner said he had intended to have despatched both his wife and the deceased. After the deceased left prisoner, his wife pleaded hard for her life. He said he ought to despatch her at once, upon which she wrested the knife from his hand and threw it away. She confessed her guilt, and said if he would spare her she would confess it to the world. He remarked he thought it strange she should ask favours of him. He assisted her to do up her wounds, helped her to a Bible, and then came to call us: when we got to the house, prisoner spoke to his wife, who was on the bed, but she made no answer. We found her very low. The prisoner then went to an outside door opposite the one we entered by, and said, "French is here." We found him about two rods from the door, dead and cold, bloody and much mangled. Prisoner told me he supposed he should be put under keepers, but he did not care for that. He then related the circumstances which took place the night before, when he came to the house with his brother. On my inquiring if he had ever been jealous of his wife before, he answered that he had for a long time, and had come to a determination, if he ever detected her, to put her to death. When the body was laid out, I saw a wound on the right side, nearly opposite that described by Dr. Snow.

Question by the Solicitor-General.—Did the prisoner tell in what direction his wife threw the knife?

He did; and on examination it was found there, and afterwards picked up by the coroner.

Abel Thurston confirmed the statement of Captain John Thurston.

Several witnesses were then called, who testified to the occasional insanity of the prisoner, mentioning that his father, uncle, and brother, had been insane for many years. Other witnesses testified to the calm and sane appearance and deportment of the prisoner on the morning following the commission of his crime.

The cause was argued by the Solicitor-General, and Messrs. Davics and Hoare for the prisoner; when, after a charge from the Court, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty, by reason of insanity."

LONGEVITY.—A man, born at Bourg (Ain), was condemned, when twenty years old, to the galleys for 101 years. The term of his sentence having expired, this convict returned to his native town a few days ago at the age of 121 years. Upon his arrival there he did not recognize Bourg until he beheld the Gothic church of Bron, at a short distance from the town, which he recollected perfectly. He found neither relatives nor friends.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A horrible assassination was committed in the wood of Vincennes. A Paris lady, of the name of Herrin, had two boys, the one five and the other six years old, boarded in Vincennes. She was in the habit of frequently visiting them, and accompanying them in their walks. Having lately called at the house where they lodged, and got them dressed in their holiday clothes, she went out with them, and directed their walk to the wood. During their promenade, the children were accosted by a lady who praised their beauty, and kissed them with ap-

parent tenderness. A few moments afterwards, a man about 40 years of age, dressed in a blue great coat, came out of the wood, and approached Madame Herrin, who held her boy in her hand. He too pretended to admire their beauty, and kissed the eldest, who immediately screamed "Mamma, Mamma." A knife had been plunged into the throat of this child; and while the mother was looking for the cause of his screams, the assassin took the opportunity of despatching the other. The cries of the mother soon attracted some passengers, and the gendarmerie almost instantly came to the spot. A suspected person named Papavoine, was arrested shortly afterwards, and declared by Madame Herrin to be the murderer of her children. This individual had purchased, the same morning, a dinner-knife from Madame Jean, a cutler, opposite the castle. The assassin was likewise identified by this person. The female dressed in pink was likewise arrested: her name is Clotilde Malservait, residing in Rue Beauregard, No. 36. About a year since, a man named Rousseau came to Vincennes for the purpose of discovering the house where two children, one of five, and the other of four years of age, were at school. This individual returned five or six days before the murder, to make fresh search; he offered 1,000 francs to any person who could discover where they resided. This individual lodged at an inn, Rue Royale.

SHIPWRECK.—The *Maria* sailed from Quebec with timber, on the 28th of August, and had tolerably fair weather till the 20th of September, though for ten days the pumps were obliged to be kept constantly going. On the 21st,

the gale increased, and they hove to, in order to clear the deck of as much timber as possible; in this situation a sea struck her on the stern, carrying away the dead lights, the wheel, companion, and part of the pumps. Another wave washed away from the helm the Captain's son, who was mate of the ship; the sea at this time was making a clear way into the cabin, filling all the births with water. On the 23rd, the wind abated, and was followed by moderate weather till the 4th of October, when it again blew a tremendous gale. On the 5th, a sea struck her, which carried away bulwarks, stanchions, pumps, &c., and wounded a number of the persons on deck. Between twelve and one, it was found necessary to cut away the foremast; which falling on the wrong side, carried away the mainmast. Six or seven persons were at this time on the top of the mast; all of whom, except two, succeeded in getting on board. The eleven survivors on the wreck were now in the utmost distress, expecting every moment the opening of the decks; they proceeded to the bowsprit, without hopes of surviving the horrors of the night, and without a morsel of bread or a drop of fresh water. In this situation the crew and remaining passengers were driven before the wind; and when the weather became a little more moderate, they found that the water casks were all stove in, and sails, provisions, &c., had been washed out of the cabin windows. Having been three days without food, they happened to find an Indian shoe floating, which they divided amongst them and eagerly devoured. On the 8th, one of them died. Two days afterwards they found a piece of beef about four pounds weight;

this they divided into half ounce pieces, and shared daily; this helped to keep them alive, but they were excessively distressed by thirst, which they tried to allay by washing their mouths with salt water. On the night of the 11th, one of the crew died, and also a boy about 11 years old. On the 12th, death also put a period to the sufferings of one of the passengers. These all died in a state of wild delirium. Despair now took possession of all, when on the 13th, they found another 4lb. piece of beef, which they shared from day to day. On the 15th, they saw a vessel about two miles off, which did not seem to notice the wreck; but about noon on the same day, they saw another vessel, which came to their relief. She proved to be the Portaferry, Captain Pollock, who, after much exertion, got the wretched survivors, consisting of six of the crew, and one passenger, on board his vessel, treated them with the greatest kindness, and carried them to Portaferry.

NOVEMBER.

HUNTSVILLE. — *Alabama.* — Samuel W. Standifer, a young man of respectable connexions, suddenly disappeared, in a way so mysterious as to induce a general belief in the neighbourhood that he was murdered. Suspicion immediately attached to his uncle, Jesse Standifer. What gave colouring to the supposition that he was murdered, and that his uncle was the perpetrator of the deed, was, that the next morning the young man's horse, saddle, and bridle, were found at the old gentleman's cotton-gin about 200 yards from his dwelling. Upon inspection, the saddle and bridle were found to be stained with

blood; the bridle-reins contained several spots, and the saddle was marked with a large impression as if made with a bloody hand. Search was made during several days for the murdered man, but he was not to be found: and then the uncle was arrested with his two sons, and taken before a magistrate. It was there proved by the uncle that the young man was seen by a neighbour of the first respectability, on the evening of his departure, riding on the road which leads by the uncle's; that after the young man had passed his uncle's about two miles and a half, the witness between seven and eight o'clock at night, overtook him a-foot, stopped and conversed with him for several minutes. The witness suspecting from his conduct that something was the matter, pressed upon him a disclosure, when the young man, upon enjoining secrecy, stated that he was about to play a trick; and had abandoned his horse, saddle, and bridle, for that purpose; and was then on his way to some distant place where he would never be heard from again. The witness described his person, clothing, &c., and was positive as to the identity of his person. Two other witnesses were examined on the part of his uncle, by whom it appeared that a young man, corresponding precisely with the description of Samuel Standifer, had lodged in the house of one of them on that night, and related to them that he was of the name of Standifer, and nephew to the accused. This evidence being so full and explicit that the young man was still living, the uncle and his sons were discharged. They forthwith despatched a messenger in search of the nephew, who, after eight or ten days, found him near

Florence, and brought him to Huntsville. It turned out that the young man resorted to this stratagem to effect his uncle's destruction; and actually cut his own finger, stained his bridle and saddle, and left them and his horse at his uncle's cotton-gin, for the express purpose of inducing the public to believe that his uncle was the murderer. In addition to the evidence given on the trial of the uncle, the young man, before his departure, had made a confidant of another uncle, to whom he had disclosed his intentions, and enjoined perpetual secrecy.

2. RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.—

"The anniversary meeting of the Carrick-on-Shannon bible society was held, the rev. Mr. Percy in the chair. As opposition to this society is now the order of the day, this meeting could not hope to escape; on the first motion being put from the chair, the Roman Catholic clergyman of the parish stood up to oppose it; this occasioned great uproar and cries of "chair, chair;" silence having been at length obtained, the chairman in a mild, but firm manner, stated that he would not permit any person to address the meeting, who was not a member of the society—but proposed to the opponents, to meet on any day they should appoint to argue quietly and dispassionately on the subject. After some further conversation it was agreed to meet on this day week under the following arrangements—"Three clergymen of each persuasion to choose a chairman; the reporters to be sworn, and each side to have liberty to admit fifty persons by tickets; any person who speaks or interrupts the meeting, to be immediately put out." After this arrangement the business of the day proceeded quietly.

5. DREADFUL FIRE.—The extensive cloth manufactory of Messrs. Cooper, Brothers, and Co., at Staverton, near Bradford, was discovered to be on fire, by some of the men at work on the lowest floor at the Fulling mills; they first saw the flames issue through the floor above their heads, so that the fire had already done much damage to the various machinery and other valuable property in the upper rooms; and, by the time of the arrival of the fire-engines, the flames had spread so far that every effort to subdue them proved unavailing. The factory was the largest in that part of the county, and in a few hours it was razed to the ground, and its apparatus and stock of cloth reduced with it to a heap of ruins. It was with great difficulty the firemen were enabled to save the dwelling-house of Mr. Cooper, which is contiguous to the factory; the furniture was unavoidably much damaged in being removed. Messrs. Cooper and company had lately made improvements and additions to the premises at a great expense. The destruction of this factory deprived of employment upwards of one thousand inhabitants of Bradford and its neighbourhood. During the confusion occasioned by the fire, some miscreants plundered the dwelling-house of its furniture as fast as it was rescued from the flames; one of them was detected with the goods in his possession, and taken into custody. The property was insured, but very inadequately to its value.

6. ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—A domestic of the name of Very, in the service of M. de Gatigny, intendant-general to the duke of Bourbon, was alarmed by hearing some one in the house at a

late hour. This proved to be the *Sieur Fort*, comptroller of his royal highness's establishment. He desired to see *M. Gatigny*, but was told that that person was in bed, and could not then be spoken with. The domestic was resolute, and *Fort*, in consequence, attacked him, and repeatedly wounded him with a razor. *M. Gatigny* heard the noise which this occasioned, but was called to by the faithful servant not to open his door, as it was evidently intended to murder him. *M. Gatigny* called assistance, and the assassin, after inflicting many wounds on the domestic, took to flight. It is not known what could induce *Fort* to act this criminal part. He appears to have fled, and by means of a false tale to have procured a disguise. From *Versailles* he wrote to his wife, that he was about to commit suicide, and proposed to bequeath his fortune to the state. The police went in pursuit of him. *Very's* wounds were not likely to prove mortal.

8. THE COLUMBUS.—This vessel was towed up from *Gravesend*, by the *James Watt*, *Tourist*, and *Soho*, steam-boats, and, at two o'clock in the afternoon was moored alongside the *East India* hulk off *Blackwall*. The *Columbus* is unquestionably the longest ship ever seen in *England*, but her appearance in every other respect is far inferior to that of one of our large *Indiamen*: her construction is quite new for a very large vessel; she is flat-bottomed, and her bottom two feet wider than her deck; her planks and timbers throughout, are on a scale of thickness proportioned to her great length, and fastened together with a strength approaching nearly to that of a solid mass. In her masts, spars, and rigging, the

Columbus presents an appearance not at all proportioned to her rate of tonnage; they are not larger than those used in a small frigate. In the course of her passage to *Europe*, she encountered very rough weather, and shipped seas so frequently, that the crew on deck could seldom keep themselves dry. The greatest danger to which she was exposed was from this circumstance; and, in anticipation of it, and of the chance of her becoming water-logged, her round-house (under which were stowed her water and provisions) was made water-tight. About a month before her arrival on this coast, she sprang a leak, and made a foot of water per hour, and it required the constant exertions of the whole crew to keep her free. On her arrival in the *Downs* she had 11 feet of water in her hold.

She is 300 feet in length, 50 feet 6 inches wide, and 30 feet deep in the hold; registers 3,900 tons, and has on board 6,300 tons of timber.

MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—*Berlin*.—The following document has appeared here:—

“We *Frederic William*, by the Grace of God, King of *Prussia*, &c.

“Whereas, by the inscrutable decrees of Providence, our cherished and well-beloved spouse, queen *Louisa*, having been snatched from us by a sudden death on the 19th of *July 1810*, after Heaven had blessed our union by a numerous progeny, whereby the succession seemed secure as far as human hope could determine, we hesitated to contract a new royal marriage.

“Nevertheless, as the youngest of our daughters is on the point of marriage, and as our separation from all our beloved daughters deprives us, on the approach of our

old age, of our domestic society, we have determined, by the advice of persons strongly united to us by the ties of blood and friendship, and by the sincere consent of his Royal Highness the Prince Royal, and the rest of our children at present on the spot, to undertake a second marriage, and to choose as our future spouse, with the consent of her relations, the august countess of Harrach, on account of her amiable and estimable qualities.

"We have this day created her Princess of Leignitz, and Countess of Hohenzollern, and we will that this marriage, according to the usage of our Royal House, be now and henceforth considered as '*un mariage morganatique*.' We therefore decree, that in case heaven shall grant us any children, they and their descendants shall bear the title of Princes and Princesses of Leignitz, Counts and Countesses of Hohenzollern, and adopt the armorial bearings of our spouse, the Princess of Leignitz.

"These Princes and Princesses of Leignitz, Counts and Countesses of Hohenzollern, as well as their descendants, are to be excluded from all succession to lands and subjects, and from all right of inheritance which the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family enjoy, and are to be considered as fully provided for by the dispositions made in a particular act of the present day, and signed, at our request, by our dear son, the Prince Royal, and in which we have fixed the pin-money and dowry of our spouse the Princess of Leignitz.

"We have made known these dispositions to our spouse, the Princess of Leignitz, and to her relations, and we are assured of their consent thereto by an act specially addressed by them to us.

"Our marriage with the Princess of Leignitz having been celebrated this day in the chapel of the castle of Charlottenburg, by the Evangelical Bishop, Dr. Eylert, in the presence of our dear son the Prince Royal, and of H. R. H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, of the relations of the Princess, and of some of our ministers of state, we declare the Princess of Leignitz, Countess of Hohenzollern our lawful wife.

"We have framed the present act on the model of those which preceded it, and we have signed and sealed it with the royal signet.

"Given at Berlin the 9th day of the month November, in the year of our Lord 1824, and the 27th of our reign.

"FREDERIC WILLIAM."

10. FATAL ACCIDENT FROM A SPRING GUN.—On Sunday afternoon last, about four o'clock, William Brownsell, who, for a very considerable number of years, has been in the service of William Mason, esq., of Necton, four miles from Swatham in Norfolk, as a hurdle maker, went into one of that gentleman's plantations to examine what timber would be fit to fell for hurdles, when he unfortunately having, through ignorance of the place where the gun was set, in crossing the road, trod upon the wire, the gun went off and lodged its contents in his body. On Monday morning, he was found in dreadful agonies, and shortly after expired. On the inquest before the coroner it appeared in evidence, that the report of a gun was heard about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, but as the occasion was not suspected by any one, no notice was taken of it; that on Monday morning, about eight o'clock, as the gamekeeper was going his

rounds, he found the gun sprung, and about 80 yards farther discovered Brownsell, weltering in his blood, but still alive. It would seem that the deceased (who must have lain 16 hours in agony) had rolled round, through briars and brambles, to a tree near the spot, where the ground appeared as if a horse had been tied there, and pawed the soil all round. He had afterwards crawled upwards of 80 yards, to a hollow part, where there is a seat placed for the keeper to watch, and where he was found, nearly insensible, muttering only "Let me alone." After some deliberation, the Jury returned the following verdict:—Accidentally came to his death by a spring-gun set in a cart road leading through a plantation of Mr. Mason's called the Furnace, adjoining the boundary of Sporre.

SIR WALTER SCOTT. — This gentleman addressed the following letter to the editor of a morning paper, in consequence of some remarks which appeared in that paper respecting a Latin inscription which the Baronet had inscribed over the image of a favourite dog:—

"Sir;—As I am a friend to truth, even in trifles, I cannot consent to shelter myself under the classical mantle, which M. Lionel Berguer, and some unknown friend, have chosen to extend in their charity over my faults in prosody. The two lines were written in mere whim, and without the least intention of their being made public. In the first line, the word *jaces* is a mistake of the transcriber (whoever took that trouble): the phrase is *dormis*, which I believe is good prosody. The error in the second line, *ad januam*, certainly exists, and I bow to the castigation. I must plead the same

apology which was used by the great Dr. Johnson, when he misinterpreted a veterinary phrase of ordinary occurrence—ignorance—pure ignorance was the cause of my blunder. Forty years ago, longs and shorts were little attended to in Scottish education, and I have, it appears, forgot the little I may then have learned. I have only to add, that I am far from undervaluing any branch of scholarship, because I have not the good fortune to possess it, and heartily wish that those who succeed us may have the benefit of a more accurate classical education than was common in my earlier days. The inscription cannot now be altered; but if it remains a memorial of my want of learning, it shall not, in addition, convey any imputation on my candour. I should have been ashamed, at a more stirring time, to ask admission for this plea of guilty; but at present you may think it worth a place in your paper. *Pugna est de paupere regno.*—I remain your obedient servant,
"WALTER SCOTT."

"Abbotsford, Nov. 12."

15. LOSS OF THE DON GIOVANNI.—As this sailing yacht was returning up the Thames from a shooting excursion, after a severe contest from Southend with a hatch-boat of 22 guns, which she was then beating, she was run down by a Scotch brig, and instantly sunk. The accident took place in the Lower Hope, when the Don Giovanni was standing on the starboard tack, with nearly a gale at south-west. The brig was running before the wind, and her velocity was such, that the yacht, in endeavouring to pass a-head, became becalmed under the lee of her sails, and all exertions made by those on board, were fruitless, as the event which fol-

lowed was the work of an instant. The fluke of the brig's anchor first caught her rigging, and her bows next came in contact with the broadside of the *Giovanni*, which immediately went down in 15 fathoms water. Captain Davey was not on board, but there were three gentlemen, of the names of Harrison, Duke, and Coleman, and Richard Cownden, the young man who sailed the vessel. These four persons were all immersed in the water; the brig's boat, however, quickly came to their assistance, and they were all picked up in a very exhausted state. The *Don Giovanni* was a new vessel, and her numerous successes, last season, proved her the fastest river-sailing yacht ever built. She had the *St. George's* boat in tow, which, as there was not time to cast it off, was also sunk.

16. **BURIED FOREST.**—At Lawrence-park, four miles beyond Lintlithgow, there is a piece of ground lower than the adjoining country, and covered with moss, but tolerably dry, which the proprietor opened with the view of forming a pond. About four feet under the surface, a great number of large trees were discovered, which were pronounced to be oak; the wood was still fresh and fit for use; and there was also found strewed upon the soil, among the trees, a vast quantity of nuts like those of the hazel.

17. **SALE OF THE ORMONDE ESTATES.**—The sale of these estates, this day, drew a great company to the Auction Mart; before one o'clock (the period fixed for the sale), the great room of Messrs. Robins was filled to excess. A large proportion of those assembled consisted of gentlemen either residing in, or connected with the

county of Derby, in which county all the English estates of the late Lord Ormonde lay; among them were Mr. Arkwright; Mr. Webb, of Burton; Mr. Locket, principal agent to the Duke of Devonshire; Mr. Moore, &c. &c. At one o'clock, Mr. Robins mounted his desk, and proceeded to business. He acquainted the company, that the sale of the estates was peremptory, and without reserve, as they were regulated by Act of Parliament, which had been rendered necessary by the circumstance of the late Marquess of Ormonde dying suddenly, and leaving his affairs in a very embarrassed condition, being in debt to the amount of 450,000*l.*; and that his brother, the present marquess, feeling an earnest desire that those debts should be liquidated, had come to the resolution of disposing of all the English estates for that purpose. The Sutton-hall estate was then put up, and the conditions of sale were read, to which some objections were taken: one of the conditions was, that in the event of the purchasers being at all dissatisfied with the title-deeds of the estate, it should then be in the power of the vendors to vacate the sale altogether. A question was then asked, as to the manner in which the auction duty was to be recovered from the Crown. This created some discussion, and the mode of recovery was not very satisfactorily explained by the agents of the vendors. The conversation which was held on this subject, damped, in some degree, the spirit of the bidders. The sale of the Sutton-hall estate was then proceeded with. The mansion-house was described as a noble stone edifice built in the most ornamented style of Grecian architecture, upon

which there had been expended upwards of 100,000*l.* There were attached to it, 5,500 acres of land, with valuable coal and iron mines. The present rental of the estate was stated to be about 5,800*l.* per annum, and capable of considerable increase, as the whole of the property was much under-let, the late Marquess never having raised his rents. It was stipulated in the conditions, that if there should be found to be any mistake in the measurement of the land, as stated in the particulars of sale, such mistake should not invalidate the sale, but that the matter should be referred to Mr. Nuttall, of Matlock, with whom all parties were satisfied as a referee. The trustees for the sale, under the Act of Parliament, were, the Marquess of Huntley, Sir James Graham, and Charles Butler, esq., of Lincoln's-inn. The first bidding for the Sutton-hall estate was 100,000*l.*, which advanced by 10,000*l.* each bidding, until it reached 200,000*l.* It was ultimately knocked down to John Arkwright, esq. the cotton spinner, of Manchester, a gentleman well acquainted with it, for 216,000*l.* Several gentlemen considered this to be 50,000*l.* less than its value.

The next in order was the Chilcote estate, forming one entire parish, of which the land-tax was redeemed, and no reservation made of the minerals, though it was not stated in what they consisted. There were contained in it, six capital farms, conveniently divided, with many small cottages, all of which were in the occupation of a most respectable tenantry. The estate comprised altogether 1,320 acres of pasture, meadow, and arable land, producing a rental of 2,200*l.* per annum. The first

bidding for this was 30,000*l.* It was purchased by Mr. Robinson, of Kingston, in Surrey, for 87,000*l.* This estate was also considered as a bargain.

The third, and last lot, was the Coton-park Farm, contiguous to the Chilcote estate, and consisting of 281 acres of land, tithe-free, and in a ring fence, held by lease till Lady-day next, at the rent of 290*l.* per annum.—The first bidding was 10,000*l.* It was knocked down to Mr. Cookney, solicitor, Castle-street, Holborn, who purchased it for H. Worthington, esq. the brewer. The amount produced by these sales is 315,800*l.* By the conditions of sale, the purchasers of the estates were bound also to buy the timber on them at a fair valuation. The estate of Sutton-hall abounds in this material, and that too of the most valuable description. It was incumbent also on the vendees to purchase the fixtures, among which, all the deer in Sutton-park were included. The sales were not concluded till a quarter past four o'clock.

Mr. Robinson, the gentleman who purchased Chilcote, had brought with him, in his pocket-book, nine notes of 1,000*l.* each. He paid, as a deposit for his purchase, 5,000*l.*, and at the close of the sale he had his pocket picked of the remaining 4,000*l.*, with which booty the thief got clear off.

19. THE LATE STORMS.—A hurricane was experienced almost unprecedented. It appears to have originated on the coasts of England and Holland. It swept along the North Sea, which was every where furiously agitated. There were dreadful shipwrecks on the coast of Jutland. It traversed Sweden, prostrating whole forests

in its course. Gottenburg, and Stockholm suffered much. The hurricane forced the waters of the Baltic into the Gulf of Finland. At Petersburg there was an inundation of the Neva, not equalled within the memory of man. In some parts of the town, the waters rose to such a height, and with so great rapidity, that the inhabitants had no time to save themselves, but men, women, and children, indiscriminately perished. The storm was so violent as to roll up the sheet iron which covered the roofs of many houses; broke in doors and windows every where, and combining its force with that of the current, swept away some of the slightest habitations. The magazines of wine, sugar, and other merchandize, being principally in cellars under ground, and in the lower parts of the city, damage to the amount of millions was sustained by the merchants. The stores of raw sugar near the Custom-house, and the Herring-magazine, containing upwards of 50,000 barrels of that article of food, were ruined; guard-houses and bridges were destroyed; the streets of Petersburg were crowded the following day with bodies of animals which had been drowned—with firewood, the stores of which had been broken up, and drifted away in all directions—with ships, which had burst from their moorings. Whole villages in the neighbourhood of the Russian capital were swept away! No food could be had in any quarter for days after the deluge had subsided—no payments were made—no money demanded; the ordinary transactions and affairs of men being altogether forgotten amidst this scene of misery. The inundation appears to have subsided almost as suddenly as it came on—

in one day it began and ended. The Exchange had been fitted up to receive 4,000 persons. Of 18 barracks, 15 were washed away. Cronstadt was completely under water. Many merchantmen perished; the Imperial Navy suffered extremely; a ship of the line, of 100 guns, stood in the great square, and two steam boats lay in the middle of the town, not far from the Theatre. The Isaac's Bridge was destroyed, and its foundation of blocks of granite was unable to resist the fury of the waves. A large three-masted vessel was driven against a house which it knocked down. By order of the governor, 400 soldiers were employed in burying the dead. To relieve the sufferers, the Emperor gave a million of rubles; the Empress Maria, 50,000; the Grand Dukes, each 50,000; the Commercial Fund of the Colonies, 1,000,000; Count Scheremeteff, 50,000; M. Mecheleff, 30,000.

On the 23rd, at Portsmouth, ships foundered in every direction.—All the houses fronting the sea at Seaford had their foundations sapped. One building, occupied by a carpenter, was entirely demolished. Many cottages were washed away.—At Dover, the tempest was more severe than any that has been experienced there for many years.—Off Margate, a brig went down, and all hands perished. An outward-bound West-Indiaman (the Blendon) went down on Tuesday in the Downs, and only five hands out of seventeen were saved.—Off Weymouth, a large ship, entitled the Colville, was wrecked, and all on board perished. Seventeen of the dead bodies were thrown up by the sea. The breakwater, and nearly the whole of the esplanade were washed away. The houses near the sea had four feet of water on

their basements.—At Hastings, about twelve o'clock at night, the storm had so far increased in violence, that many persons deserted their dwellings, and some of them were so rapidly followed by the tide, that the breakers prevented their retreating by the doors towards the sea, and they were obliged to make their escape by the back doors. The Priory was almost altogether inundated with water, and the communication was obliged to be kept up by the sailors. Enormous breakers struck the battery, and were carried over upon houses to an elevation of above thirty feet, filling all the little cross streets with water. The fishermen had provided for the safety of their boats, by hauling them up into the streets.—At Plymouth, some of the shipping in the Sound parted, cut their cables, and being unmanageable, drove foul of other vessels, carrying away their masts, bowsprits, &c. and altogether drifting upon the rocks.—Along the Devonshire coast, nothing but wrecks were to be seen. A large vessel, the *Hibernia*, was dashed to pieces under the platform of the citadel. Her cargo, which consisted of hemp and tallow, was scattered about in every direction, and five of the crew were drowned. Within the small compass of 300 yards, were beheld the remains of no less than sixteen fine merchantmen.—At Chiswell, Portland Island, Dorset, about twenty men, women, and children, were found dead or were missing, and more than two hundred persons were without a habitation. There was scarcely a boat left out of the great number that belonged to the fishermen of the island. Whole streets were swept away in less than half an hour from the time the sea first made in, which was about six o'clock

in the morning.—At Dorchester, a heavystack of chimnies on the house of the rev. H. J. Rickman, was blown down with a tremendous crash, and falling on the bed of the rev. gentleman, crushed him and his wife beneath the ruins. Similar calamities occurred in various other parts of the kingdom. This hurricane, the most extraordinary phenomenon of its kind on record, traversed in a double curve of 370 or 400 leagues, in a very few minutes, the north of Europe.

23. TRIAL OF THE MONSTER, LEGER. [see Chron. p. 111].—The Court of Assizes at Versailles, under the presidency of M. de Haussy, was occupied with the trial of Antoine Leger. At half-past ten o'clock, the accused was introduced; he said his name was Antoine Leger, aged 29 years, and born at Saint-Martin-Bretancourt. He was clothed as a peasant; his complexion was brown, and his physiognomy, both stupid and mild, did not, at first view, offer any of those striking traits which characterise the atrocious crimes of which he was accused. He was perfectly unmoved, and an air of gaiety and contentment reigned on his countenance. Before the act of accusation was read, at the requisition of the Procureur du Roi, it was ordered that the trial should take place with closed doors. The witnesses and the reporters were alone allowed to remain in Court, and were ordered to be very circumspect in their account of this transaction. The Greffier read the act of accusation. During this horrible recital, the countenance of Leger, far from betraying any emotion, seemed rather to sparkle with increased satisfaction. The President then proceeded to question him. The prisoner's voice was not at all agitated. "He

was a thrasher, and went to make faggots in the wood from his fifteenth year. He served in 1815, and was in garrison at Soissons. At the return of the Princes, he returned to his work ; he associated very little with the youth of the village, played sometimes at billiards, but he shunned dancing, and the innocent pleasures of the evening. When he left his family, he was out of his senses, and this disorder arose from a cold, which had been caused by the stone."—The President observed to him, that the doctors, who had examined him, stated that he had no symptoms of the stone. To the questions of the President the accused continued his answers. "On St. John's day he left his father's, saying that he was going into service. He had with him 50 francs, a knife, and two handkerchiefs striped blue and white. He went to Estampes, and from thence proceeded towards the woods of de la Ferte. He slept on the rocks ; he ate roots, wild sorrel, wild cherries and gooseberries on the borders of the wood. At the end of eight days he discovered the rock of the Charbonniere. He made himself a bed there with sainfoin and lucerne which he brought from the valley. He fixed up wooden hooks in the rock, to which he hung some bread and cheese. He drank the water which he found in the crevices of the rocks. Twice he went to Estampes and bought bread and cheese. He had not eaten any for a fortnight. He does not think he saw any female in the vineyards before August 10th. He was led to the rock of the Charbonniere by despair. His brain was dried up. He had desires, but he would not gratify them. One evening he entered a garden and stole some artichokes

and onions, which he carried away to his rock, as well as some ears of corn and branches of gooseberries. Being established in his cave, which was four feet wide, he closed up one entrance to keep himself from the cold. He found a second knife in the wood which he sharpened on a stone, forming part of the rock of the Charbonniere."

The stone was shewn to the accused and he recognised it.

"He left the rock on the 10th of August, towards half-past three o'clock in the afternoon ; he went into the middle of the wood, to eat apples and pears ; very soon he saw a little girl seated near a vineyard, in a field of oats : he formed the idea of carrying her off ; he took his handkerchief and went towards her ; she turned her back towards him ; he passed his handkerchief round her neck, and lifted her upon his back ; she uttered a feeble cry ; he proceeded across the wood to the place which he had pointed out ; the young girl was dead ; he found himself ill, was thirsty and hungry, and very hot ; he remained in this state half an hour ; on recovering his self-possession, his thirst and hunger were become too strong for resistance. Here he described atrocities too horrible to be mentioned. He positively denied all the circumstances relative to the violation, though in his examination he confessed having committed this additional crime.

The President read this part of the examination. The prisoner persisted in denying these facts. The President remarked to him that this was the first time that he had pretended to have been taken ill when he laid down the young girl on the grass ; and as to the violation, the examination of the medical men proved too clearly that it

had been committed.—“He then bound the legs on the body, covered it with the clothes, twisted them into a branch of an oak, and with this staff carried the burthen on his shoulders to the rock of the Charbonniere, where he buried it in a hole. After shutting up the mouth of the cave with fern, he said, “there are birds, there are daws, which will croak after me.” “I,” continued the prisoner, “thought they would take and hang me. I ran away, but I had lost my senses. The birds were in great numbers—they flew about above the corpse. I could no longer sleep. I washed my shirt and hands on the rocks, where I found water; I afterwards cut off the collar and the sleeves of my shirt, and threw them away. I crossed some fields, and took refuge in a wood, where I saw a guard whom I avoided. On the next day the same guard arrested me, saying ‘I will carry you away with me, alive or dead.’”

The President ordered that the bloody garments, the two knives, the handkerchief, and the branches of oak, and of the gooseberry bush, which were part of the evidence, should be presented to the accused, who recognised them. During this interrogatory, which lasted a long time, in consequence of the multiplicity of questions put by the President, Leger, who concluded by saying, he was instigated by the evil spirit, always replied with a smile on his lips, and the appearance of gaiety.

At one o'clock, they proceeded to the examination of the witnesses—Pierre de Bully, father of the young Aimée Constance—(on his appearance Antoine Leger cast down his eyes). The witness spoke in an agitated voice. On the 10th of August, his daughter having

gone out to prune the vines, disappeared. Going in the evening to seek her, he found on the ground the clogs, the pruning knife, and the bonnet of his daughter. He thought that a wild beast had devoured her. He informed the Mayor, and he himself searched through the forest. Some days afterwards her body was discovered on the rock of La Charbonniere; he recognized it, although in a horrible condition. This young girl was the joy and hope of his house: she was extremely pretty, and he dearly loved her.

M. Le President:—Leger, you see that you have deprived a father of a child on whom he doted.—Answer:—Well, what would you have me do?

The wife of Bully deposed to the same effect as her husband. Her voice was broken by frequent sobs, yet the accused preserved the same apathy. Her daughter's body was found with the knees bound to her breast; she did not identify her, but sent a winding-sheet to bury her in. She was interred in the clothes found on her when discovered in the grotto.

Question:—Prisoner, what have you to say?—Answer, (in a slightly agitated tone): I heartily beg her pardon.

After these few minutes, the countenance of Leger resumed its former position.

The Jury, after a deliberation of half an hour, resolved in the affirmative the questions of the robbery, the attempt at violation, and the murder; and in the negative that of unsoundness of mind. In consequence, Leger was condemned to die.

He heard his sentence with the same calmness and tranquillity which marked his conduct throughout.

24. **RECORDER'S REPORT.**—At Carlton Palace, the Recorder made his report to the King in Council of the prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, who were convicted at the Old Bailey October Sessions, namely:—John Cook, *alias* Cookson, *alias* Jackson, 17; Henry Ferris, 18, of burglary. William Oliver, 16; William Moore, 25, of highway robbery. William Dalton, 17, of housebreaking. Henry John Walls, 18; Evan Williams, 48; James Adams, 19; Ann Williamson, 17; Bridget Polley, 52; Henry Lee, 16; John Passenger, 12, of larceny in a dwelling-house; and Henry Faunterloy, 40, of forgery. His Majesty was graciously pleased to respite, during his royal pleasure, all of the above-named convicts, excepting Henry Faunterloy, upon whom the law was left to take its course.

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.

—The following letter, addressed by the Captain of a vessel called the *Water Lily*, to Messrs. J. and T. Dawson, the owners, contains one of the most extraordinary instances on record of preservation from shipwreck.

“*Water Lily*, Downs, Nov. 24.

“Gentlemen.—We left this anchorage on Friday evening, with a fine south-east wind; but the next morning it came to its old quarter, with blowing, disagreeable weather. After vainly beating about until Monday evening, we got a slant of wind which led us up off Dunnose, and then back to the S. S. W.: we hauled off to wait until day-light, when I intended to go to the Mother Bank; but about five o'clock on Tuesday morning, one of the most dreadful gales came on from the same quarter that I ever remember. The weather was thick, and no chance

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of getting in, it became a matter of serious necessity to press the ship, in order to weather the Owers; the tide was setting strongly towards them, and the ship, from the violence of the wind, was absolutely blown along the surface like a cork. On sounding, in 20 fathom, I knew there was scarcely any chance of weathering, but set the fore-topsail at the risk of blowing it to atoms; yet all was of no avail. A little after eight o'clock, we saw the breakers to leeward and upon the bow, presenting an aspect enough to daunt the stoutest heart; and so quickly did the wind and tide hurry us towards them, that every soul of us expected nothing but death, and that soon. The gale at that time was raging with the utmost violence, and as we approached the shoal, the scene was truly dreadful. At this awful moment every man was collected, and the orders given, though they must have appeared to them quite useless, were promptly executed. I knew that the shoal in this part of it was narrow. We could just distinguish the *Light-vessel* a-head, through the breakers;—got her before the wind, and dashed right through the breakers, with the forlorn hope of bumping her through and running her on shore in the Park, to save our lives. She went through at a terrible rate, and though almost smothered, to our great surprise and joy she did not even strike. One of the seas unshipped our compass, so that we could not get the bearings of the *Light-vessel*, or I should have forced her into the Park and cut away both the anchors, for I knew there was very little chance of weathering *Beachy Head*; but failing in this, I brought her to the wind, when a sufficient distance to the

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eastward of the Light, and carried a most tremendous press of sail, until we had deepened our water to 30 fathoms, which (the ebb-tide checking us under the lee bow) we were enabled to do about 10 at night: the wind, too, had hauled more westerly. Upon the whole, I think it one of the most miraculous and providential escapes that ever happened. I am sorry to say, that the small bower-anchor, having been got ready for anchoring, was off the gunwale, and by continual shocks became loose, the sea covered all the lee-forecastle, and it was impossible to get any one to go and secure it; the shank-painter broke, and we were obliged to unshackle 15 fathoms of the chain and let the anchor go, as we expected every moment it would have been through the bows. We have a fore-topmast-staysail blown away, and some of the bulwark has been stove in; with these exceptions, the ship is as perfect as when we left London. You will be glad to hear that the ship behaves uncommonly well in a heavy sea; and indeed I was surprised to find that she was able to bear as great a press of sail as I suppose any ship ever carried; for although a little presses her at first, she seems to heel quickly to a certain bearing, and there to stop. Two of my crew have been injured.

"I am, &c.

"CHRISTOPHER N. NIXON."

25. EXECUTION.—The sentence of death was carried into execution upon Joseph Harwood, aged 18, for highway robbery, accompanied by circumstances of peculiar atrocity. Mr. Alderman Brown and Alderman Key, the Sheriffs, with their deputies and assistants, proceeded, at a quarter before eight o'clock, to the press-room, where the man was engaged in prayer

with the reverend Ordinary and Mr. Baker. After a pause of short duration, the assistants pinioned his arms, and he then calmly expressed his thanks to the Sheriffs, Ordinary, and Mr. Wontner, for their attentions to him; and stating his firm hope for mercy through the Saviour of mankind, was led to the scaffold. At eight o'clock he ascended the fatal platform, and after a few moments employed in prayer, the drop fell. He was but slightly convulsed.

Joseph Harwood was in his 19th year, and the son of a labourer, and after his father's death, went about with persons who sold various articles in the streets. At length, he engaged in business on his own account, and travelled about the neighbourhood of the metropolis with cords for sale. He was accustomed frequently to gain by his trade as much as 10s. a day, which induced him to spend his evenings, and often whole days, in the company of the profligate of both sexes. He declared himself innocent of having used any violence towards his prosecutor, and gave the following account of the affair:—On the day of the review, on which the robbery was committed, the prosecutor, who is an Irishman, being much intoxicated, went into a booth with a woman whom he treated with some liquor: on his refusing to pay for it, she took off his hat and gave it to the landlord as a pledge; this irritated the man so much that he struck the woman; a party of men who were present resented this, and gave him several blows, and a sort of general tumult ensued. Some time after this, Harwood saw the prosecutor sitting in the booth much inebriated, with his waistcoat quite unbuttoned; and going up to him began to but-

ton his waistcoat, when feeling some money in his pocket, he was tempted to put in his hand and take out half a crown—thus far he confessed himself to be guilty, but no farther; he was willing, however, to allow, that from the manner in which the prosecutor gave his evidence as to having been beaten and robbed, and from his having noticed Harwood putting his hand into his pocket, it was not to be wondered that the jury and judge should have considered him as belonging to a gang of thieves, and have taken an unfavourable view of his case.

On the night previous to his execution, he was desirous of shaking hands with Mr. Fauntleroy, and thanking him for some tracts which he had sent him. On being informed that his wish could not be acceded to, but that it should be mentioned to Mr. Fauntleroy, he appeared quite satisfied.

30. EXECUTION OF MR. FAUNTLEROY.—At eight o'clock the crowd assembled was immense. Not only did the multitude extend in one compact mass from Ludgate-hill to nearly the beginning of Smithfield, but Skinner-street, Newgate-street, Ludgate-hill—places from which it was impossible to catch a glimpse of the scaffold—were blocked up by persons who were prevented by the dense crowd before them from advancing further. Every window or house-roof which could command a view of the dreadful ceremony was likewise occupied. Without overrating the number of persons assembled they might be estimated at nearly 100,000. The crowd was equal to that which attended the execution of Thistlewood and his associates. At seven o'clock, Messrs. Brown and Cope, the city marshals,

advanced on horseback, and took up their station in the circle round the scaffold.

At a quarter before eight o'clock, the sheriffs arrived at Newgate, and proceeded immediately to the prisoner's room. The prisoner gently bowed to them on perceiving that they were present; but made no observations. Besides the Ordinary of Newgate, the rev. Mr. Cotton, there were the rev. Mr. Springett and Mr. Baker with the prisoner. Mr. Springett had remained all night.

Mr. Fauntleroy was dressed in a black coat, waistcoat, and trowsers, with silk stockings, and shoes. The demeanour of the unhappy man was perfectly composed. His eyes continued closed, and no emotion was visible in his countenance. His appearance had undergone little or no change since the trial. The sheriffs moved forward, and Mr. Springett and Mr. Baker each took hold of one of the prisoner's arms, and, thus accompanied, he followed the sheriffs and the ordinary. The prisoner never turned his head to the right nor the left till he reached the foot of the steps leading to the scaffold. The moment he appeared on the scaffold the vast crowd took off their hats. In less than two minutes after the criminal ascended the scaffold, every thing was prepared for his execution. Mr. Cotton now placed himself before the prisoner, who stood with his face towards Ludgate-hill, and commenced reading the passage,—“Yet O Lord God, most Holy! O Lord, most Mighty! O holy and most merciful Saviour! deliver us not into the bitter pains of eternal death. Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts;” towards the conclusion of which the trap-door fell.

FIRES.—During this month several calamitous fires took place. About three o'clock on the morning of the 14th, the premises of Mr. Bond, linen-draper, of Fleet-street, were discovered to be on fire. The house, in less than twenty minutes from the first alarm, presented one mass of flame. The houses of Mr. Hill, the chemist and druggist, and Mr. Mattress the hair-dresser, soon caught the flames, which spread over to Carlile's house, at the corner of Bride's-passage. A number of fire engines by this time arrived, and were soon put in motion; but notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen to check the flames, the adjoining house to the left of Messrs. Pitman and Ashfield, oilmen, at about a quarter before four o'clock, took fire. Several attempts were made to save part of the stock and furniture of the houses, but all proved ineffectual. At half past four, Mr. Marriott's extensive premises, which run back into Bride's-passage, were entirely in flames, and communicated to the houses of Mr. Smith, a tailor, and Mr. Mercier, the printer of the British Traveller evening paper, which, in a few seconds, were on fire from top to bottom. No lives were lost.—It is not a little remarkable that at the same hour, another conflagration took place, in the back part of Ehn and Co.'s fur-warehouse, No. 18, Gough-square; but it was soon suppressed.

On Monday, the 15th, about a quarter before eight o'clock, the extensive warehouses of Messrs. Wilkinson, upholsterers, in the rear of their premises in Evangelist-court, on the south side of Ludgate-hill, were discovered to be on fire; and the workmen scarcely escaped

before the premises were enveloped in flames. The fire soon extended to the dwelling-house, and to the warehouses of Mr. Blades, glass-manufacturer, and Messrs. Barlow and Blake, wine-merchants; and was not subdued till it had destroyed the house of the foreman to the Hand-in-Hand Fire office, and considerably injured the house of Mr. Harvey, linen-draper, and four tenements occupied by artisans.

On the same night, a dreadful fire broke out in a tenement over the Apothecaries Hall, in High-street, Edinburgh, and in a short time four other buildings, of six or seven stories high, were totally consumed; and notwithstanding every assistance was rendered by fire-engines, &c. the flames communicated to several other houses in the back lanes. The Tron church also caught fire, although 300 yards from the scene of the original fire, and the steeple fell in, but the body of the church was saved. Many houses were destroyed. Several wounded persons were carried to the hospital.—On the following day, another fire, quite unconnected with the preceding, broke out in the south range of Parliament Close buildings. The east side of the square was totally destroyed, and upwards of 300 families were rendered houseless.

DECEMBER.

ANCIENT RELIC.—At a late festive meeting in Argyleshire the following novel circumstance occurred. General Campbell, of Lochnell, rose, and addressing himself to Captain M'Dougall, of M'Dougall, said that he held in his hand a brooch, known by the name of the "Brooch of Lorne," which had at one time belonged to king Robert

Bruce. It was taken from the person of that monarch by his ancestors, M'Dougall, of Lorne, in battle, on a field near Tyndrum. The fortunes of war had placed that brooch in the possession of a relation of the Lochnell family, Campbell of Bragleen, whose descendants had preserved it for two centuries. It was his (General Campbell's) good fortune lately to obtain possession of it, and he now had the satisfaction of restoring it to the descendant of him who had won it. The brooch was of silver, and of a circular form, in diameter about three inches. In the centre is a rock crystal, of an oval shape; the setting being raised about an inch, round which rise eight tubes, to the same height, in each of which is a pearl; between these is some embossed work.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The assizes at Abbeville commenced with a trial, in which five persons were accused of murder, two of them females; and 60 witnesses were examined. Caroline Caudron, was a servant in the house of Fr. Ringard, a farmer at Fontaine-sur-Maye, in the arrondissement of Abbeville. An intimate connexion ensued between her and Ringard's son, of which suspicion was entertained in the village; but it was not known with certainty. She was, however, seven months gone with child, and the circumstance was not known beyond the walls of Ringard's house, when she was found murdered in the centre of a meadow, at some distance from Ringard's house. Her body was dreadfully mutilated, having 22 cuts about the head and bust, and one of her hands was almost severed from the arm. On the 6th of November, she had been out in the evening, at

a house of the village, and expressing some vague fears, one of her friends accompanied her to the door of Ringard's house, and there is every reason to believe she went in. The meadow where she was found was bordered by a number of houses, frequented till midnight, but nobody had heard any noise. Her distaff, with her bobbins, was found near her, in the same state as when she left the house of her acquaintance, except that one of them bore the mark of a bloody finger. A little charcoal pan (*owet*) was lying near her, broken; but it was not the one she had had with her the night before. It was plain, therefore, she had not been murdered in the meadow, and a multitude of circumstances directed the suspicions of the magistrates. The hatred of the family of Ringard, and the threats of the son, who had said he would murder her if she mentioned her pregnancy; the evidence of a pedlar, who by chance had heard some offers made for murdering Caroline, fixed these suspicions into certainty. An examination was begun, and a hedging-bill found, which seemed to be the instrument with which the wounds had been inflicted, and spots of blood confirmed the circumstance. A man, of the name of Baquet, employed as a labourer in the house, was suspected, as it was proved that the blows had been given by the left hand, and he was left-handed. His pantaloons were stained with blood, the origin of which he could not explain. A widow, also, the sister-in-law of Ringard, was present at the proposal for murdering Caroline, which the pedlar had heard by chance. Ringard, his wife, and son, and Baquet, were therefore accused of the murder, and the widow was

accused of being an accomplice.—The jury were unanimous in finding Ringard the son guilty, and acquitting the widow. By a majority of seven to five, they found Ringard the father, his wife, and Baquet also, guilty; and the court deciding, pronounced sentence of death on Ringard the father, and Ringard the son, and acquitted the mother and Baquet.

THE LOGGING STONE.—The Logging-rock has been replaced (see Chron. p. 49.) by the help of three pair of large sheers, six capstans, each worked by eight men, and a variety of pulleys. Large chain cables were fastened round the rock, and attached to the blocks by which it was lifted. Altogether there were about sixty men employed. The weight of the rock has been variously computed, by different persons, at from seventy to ninety tons. On the first day, when the rock was swung in the air, in the presence of about two thousand persons, the ropes were much stretched; the pulleys, the sheers, and the capstans, all screeched; and the noise of the machinery was heard at some distance. The materials were excellent, and, though a rope or two broke, and a link of one of the chains tore away a small piece of an angle of the rock, which was thrown with much velocity into the sea, yet the rock was safely supported by its complicated tackling, and stands once more, in precisely its former position! Lieutenant Goldsmith, who threw it down, was the engineer in replacing it.

6. EARTHQUAKE.—A few minutes before two o'clock in the afternoon, a shock of an earthquake was very generally felt in Portsmouth and its neighbourhood. The shock, although it was not accom-

panied by any report, put both light and heavy furniture in a tremor for about four seconds of time. The floors seemed to heave up a little, the windows consequently shook as they do by means of heavy gusts of wind; and suspended articles, as birdcages, &c., oscillated some seconds after the shock had subsided. There was no unusual appearance in the state of the sky, or about the sun at the time; but, during the morning, the sky had been filling with light clouds, and soon after the shock, a stratum of low electric clouds sprang up with the wind from the S. W.; and the upper stratum changed from a gray to red and lake colours some time before the sun had set. The shock of the earthquake was very sensibly felt. In several houses the bells were set a ringing, and the window-blinds unrolled. The shock lasted from three to five seconds. It was not felt further in this direction than the vicinity of Arundel.

9. CAEN.—*Normandy.*—At the assizes held here, a female of the name of Marie Desvages, a native of this province, was put to the bar, accused of having attempted to destroy a new-born child, under circumstances of the most aggravated nature. It appeared from the evidence of the witnesses, that on Friday, the 3rd of July, she was seen by two persons walking on the road that leads from Roulonnes to Vire. Spots of blood were observed on her, and the appearance of the woman exciting considerable suspicion, search was made in the neighbourhood. Spots of blood were traced to some distance, and a parcel of foul linen was discovered close to a hedge, very near the side of the road. On a closer inspection, the foot of a

new-born child was seen appearing above the ground, the body and the head not being visible. The infant was removed with care, and it still breathed. Its mouth had been closed with part of a handkerchief rolled up in the shape of a cork, for the purpose of causing suffocation, or preventing its cries being heard. The mother confessed that the child was her own, but would not state who the father was; the child had been placed by herself in the situation it was found; she also added, that she dug the hole in the earth before the child was brought forth. Two physicians, who were examined by the Judge respecting the extraordinary circumstance of the child being found alive, stated it as their opinion, that the infant being placed in the earth the very instant it was born, it was quite possible that it might continue to live. It had remained in this situation, totally excluded from the air, from eight in the morning till four in the afternoon. The child was conveyed to the Foundling Hospital, and suffered not any ill effects from its having been so many hours under ground. The mother was found guilty on all the counts, and was condemned to hard labour for life.

10. OPENING OF A MUMMY.—At the Bristol Institution, the body of an Egyptian mummy was unwrapped. Dr. Pritchard, Dr. Gapper, Mr. Richard Smith, surgeon, and Mr. Miller, the curator, were appointed by the committee to be demonstrators. The upper part of the shell being removed, there arose a peculiar, but not unpleasant odour. The body was remarkably light, and wrapped up in a multitude of folds of cotton cloth, which was stained with a yel-

lowish brown colour. Upon the removal of the circular bandages, there appeared a long wrapper from the chin to the toes, with a double border of blue stripes in front. The innermost layer of cloth was soaked in naphtha, asphaltum, combined with natron. The skin was blackened, and the neck and one of the hands had been attacked by a peculiar sort of coleopterous insect, apparently a dermestis. In other respects, this curious specimen of antiquity was very perfect. It was the body of a female. The hands were placed straight upon the thighs, and not, as most frequently happens, across the bosom. The hair upon the head was perfect, of a brownish auburn colour, short, but not at all wearing the character of a negro's. The contour of the countenance strengthened the opinion that the subject belonged to a province closely bordering upon the confines of Egypt. The coverings of the chest and stomach being removed, exhibited in high preservation, the heart and lungs, and all the intestines: indeed, it did not appear that any part had been removed. Whether the brain had been extracted, was not ascertained; neither were the teeth examined. Dr. Pritchard, who has published an ingenious work upon Egyptian antiquities, made many pertinent remarks, explanatory of the subject. Mr. Smith then pointed out the difference between bodies preserved by direct antiseptics, and those converted in our cemeteries, by moisture, into the substance called Adipocere, which differed totally from mummies, although in a high state of preservation. To exemplify this, he exhibited from his museum several fine specimens, and amongst others, the heart of Sheriff

Yeamans, who was executed in Wine-street, by Cromwell's officer, Colonel Fiennes, on the 30th of May, 1643, and was exhumated in 1814, being quite perfect.

14. BURSTING OF A BOILER.—*Manchester.*—A tremendous shock was caused by the bursting of the boiler of a steam-engine on the premises of Messrs. Windsor and Co., machine-makers, in Major-street.

About half-past four o'clock in the evening, Mr. John Windsor, one of the partners in the firm, examined the boiler, when he found that it contained a sufficient quantity of water, and all appeared to be right. About ten minutes before five, the engineer took his tea from the top of the boiler, and went with it into the smithy, to the end opposite the boiler. He had scarcely reached the spot, when a tremendous shock took place, which was immediately followed by the falling of the greater part of the building, leaving only that end standing in which he then was. It was found that the boiler had burst, and forced in the lower part of the wall of the principal building, for above half its length; and the upper part, having nothing to rest upon, had fallen to the ground, burying in the ruins a number of the work-people. The other building, which comprised the engine-house and the foundry, was entirely destroyed.

Every exertion was made to remove the rubbish, in order to extricate those who were involved in the fall of the building. The two first found were moulders, who, at the time of the explosion, were at work in the foundry. One of these, a man named Thomas Wheeler, was quite dead; the other, Henry Robinson, was still alive, but was

so dreadfully injured that he died the same night in the Infirmary. The next person found was a young man, named M'Laughlan, who tended the furnace for melting the iron, and who had been employed on the premises only about a fortnight. He was taken to the infirmary, but died during the night. Several persons who were more or less injured, were then gotten out in succession; and one who was quite dead. This was an old man, 70 years of age, named John Blaize, who was employed as a striker for his son, a smith, and worked in the smithy exactly opposite the centre of the boiler. He was found in a horrible situation, with his head upon the hearth-fire; and the flesh of the face and neck nearly consumed. His son, William Blaize was severely injured.

The house on the left of the premises, adjoining the engine-house and foundry, and belonging to a Mr. Froggatt, was almost shaken to pieces. The roof and wall of another house, at the back of Messrs. Windsor and Co's. premises, was beaten in with bricks. A large piece of cast-iron, a fragment of the boiler, weighing about 80lb., was projected with such force in another direction, that it passed over a house, at least five and forty feet high, and broke in the gable end of another house lower down in Major-street, about 60 yards from the spot where the boiler stood. Another piece of iron, apparently about the same size, was carried nearly in the same direction, about six yards further, and broke through the roof of a saddler's shop in Hall's-buildings. One of the weights used for loading the throttle valve, weighing about three pounds, was thrown over the building and passed through

the window of a garret on the opposite side of Minshull-street. A large quantity of bricks and fragments of iron were driven with great force in every direction, and broke a vast number of windows.

17. KENT WINTER ASSIZES.—MURDER AT BECKENHAM.—*Maidstone*.—Thomas Coombs, aged 23, was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Morgan, at Beckenham, on the 16th of August, by shooting him with a gun loaded with gunpowder and slugs.

The deceased was the undergardener in the service of Emanuel Goodhart, esq. who resided at Langley Park, in the parish of Beckenham. In consequence of the prosecutor's garden having been robbed on the 9th of May last, of eleven pine apples, two only of which were ripe, and also of a gun belonging to the deceased, he, the deceased, was placed to sleep in a small room at the back of the hot-houses, for the protection of the premises. On that occasion, the footsteps of unusual size were traced in the garden. When the head-gardener went to work at six o'clock on the morning of the 17th August, he found the deceased lying dangerously wounded, in the green-house, and about one o'clock on the same day he expired. In his dying moments he stated, that two men had entered the garden in the night, armed with a gun, and, upon making his appearance, one of them shot him. He returned the fire, but without effect. From a lettuce-bed on which he had fallen, he crawled to the green-house, where he was found. In the garden, on this occasion, were discovered the impressions of a large foot, corresponding exactly with those which had been seen after

the robbery on the 9th of May. The prisoner was a remarkably tall man, and his shoes, which were 11½ inches in length, tallied precisely with the foot-marks found on both occasions in the garden. About five o'clock on the morning of the 17th of August, the prisoner was seen at Lewisham, on his way to London; on the 10th of May, the day after the first robbery, he offered for sale, to a fruiterer at Kennington, two pine-apples, one of which was unripe, but the fruiterer refused to buy them. Again, on the 17th of August, the day after the murder, the prisoner offered some fruit to the same person for sale. Suspicions were then awakened; the fruit was purchased, but only paid for in part, the fruiterer desiring him to call again for the remainder of the money, in order that, in the mean time, he might have an opportunity of ascertaining whether the fruit had been honestly come by. On the 2nd of September, the prisoner came again to the same fruiterer, and offered some melons and peaches for sale. The fruiterer having heard of the murder, immediately secured him, and took him to Union Hall. He was permitted to retire to a privy, and immediately afterwards a pistol was found in the sewer, which had evidently been concealed about his person. He was then searched, and in his pockets was found a steel gun-charger, containing shot and pieces of lead, together with a pruning knife, and some old gloves. At an early hour on the 29th of July, the prisoner was seen coming out of a wood called Westwood, near Eltham. This circumstance exciting observation, the wood was searched, and, at a spot to which his footsteps were traced,

was found a gun in a sack, which turned out to be the gun which had been stolen from the deceased on the 9th of May. The persons who found the gun drew the charge, and, instead of the powder, substituted some leaves, and after marking it, replaced the gun in the sack as they had found it, intending to watch who came for it. They sat up two nights, unsuccessfully, and during the third, it was taken away by some person unperceived. In October, the same gun was found concealed in a field called Smith-field, between Beckenham church and Mr. Goodhart's premises. Round the lock was tied an old glove, which was afterwards discovered to be the fellow of one of the gloves found on the prisoner's person. Upon comparing the shot and slugs extracted from the body of the deceased, with the contents of the gun, the pistol taken from the privy, and the steel-charger found on prisoner's person, there was a remarkable similarity between them in every respect. In the prisoner's lodging were found some pieces of paper, which had formed tobacco wrappers, which, upon being compared with the wadding of the gun and pistol, left no doubt whatever that the prisoner had wadded both instruments. The prisoner had cohabited with a young woman named Lawrence, to whom at the time he was apprehended he was about to be married. On the morning of the 17th of August, having been out all night, he came home jaded and tired, and was evidently labouring under a depression of spirits. In the course of conversation he told her that he had shot a man; but said, that if he had not done so, the man would have shot him. The mur-

der at Beckenham having afterwards reached her ears, she expressed her fears to the prisoner, in consequence of what he had told her, upon which he threatened that if she ever mentioned to anybody what he had said, he would shoot her.

George Lyne, head-gardener of Mr. Goodhart, at Langley-park, deposed, that the deceased was the under-gardener. "In the garden are three hot-houses, and a seed-house. On the 9th of May last, were lost two ripe and nine unripe pine apples, and a gun belonging to the deceased. I saw a large footstep on a border, which I compared with my own. It was nearly twelve inches long. After this time Morgan used to sleep in the seed-house. I saw Morgan about six o'clock in the evening of the 16th of August, when I left work. About six the next morning I found him lying upon the flags in the green-house, badly wounded. I found a hay-fork at the end of the pinery. I put it to the marks on the outer gate, which had been broken, and they corresponded. I saw large footsteps in the garden, and in the orchard, and traced them from thence across the lane, up the bank, over into a meadow, called Smith-field, which is about a mile from Mr. Goodhart's premises, and one and a half mile from Beckenham church. A person might go across there to Beckenham church, but there was no foot-path."

Mr. William Scott, a surgeon of Beckenham, deposed, that he examined the deceased: he was wounded all over the chest, hands, and arms, with shot; besides one severe wound near the centre of the right breast, he had two near the sternum, and another near the

centre of the left breast. He died at half past one on the 17th. On the 8th of September, the body was dis-interred and opened. In the lungs were found four slugs, one shot, and a piece of gravel, and one slug and one shot in the chest.

Ann Garlick attended the deceased on his dying bed. He complained of a violent pain in his stomach, and was in great agony. She asked him if he knew the persons who shot him? He said he did not, but that two men came into the garden; he went out to see what they were about, when one of them shot at him, and he returned the fire; they were dressed in coats and trowsers.

James Pople, a Bow-street patrol, corroborated Lyne as to the footsteps, and said he saw a footstep with nails, in a lane leading towards Bromley.

Mary Wright Lawrence, the young woman who had cohabited with the prisoner, deposed, that she occupied a back-room, one-pair, in Fox's-buildings, Kent-street, Borough. In August, the prisoner was living with me; on the Sunday before Camberwell Fair he slept at home; we dined at one o'clock on Monday the 16th, and he then went away. He said he was going to a relation of his, who lived at the other side of Eltham, and that if he was not at home by eight o'clock, he should not return that night; he returned about a quarter before eight the next morning. My mother and I were at breakfast; his coat was torn. I asked him how it came to be so? He told me it was a good job his neck was not broken. He said he was not very well, and had a pain in his head to which he was subject. I asked him if he would go to bed? He said he would lie

down upon the floor. He did so till dinner time, and afterwards till tea-time. After tea he sat at the window, and whilst there, he told me he had shot at a man. I asked him what he did it for? He said, if he had not, the man would have shot him. I asked him how he did it? He said he did not hurt him; he only blew a little powder in his face. I asked him where it happened, and he said at Seven Oaks; I asked him if he had gone to his relations? He told me to ask no questions, and that he wanted to go to bed. He slept at home on Tuesday night, and got up and went out on Wednesday morning; he returned home between one and two, and slept at home that night. On Thursday we went to Camberwell Fair, and slept at home. He went to the fair alone on Friday. Whilst he was gone, somebody told me of the murder of a garden-er. When he came home I told it to him; he said, "Thank God, I didn't do it, neither do I know any thing about it." I said I was uneasy on account of his being out that night. He told me I had no occasion to be uneasy about it; that I could not hurt him, but if I mentioned it, I might get him into trouble. I told him I thought it very curious; he said, if ever he caught me saying any thing about it, he would shoot me. Some time before this, he told me he had a fowling-piece at a friend's at Eltham, which he intended to sell in the shooting season. He said he supposed, if he left it there, it would get spoiled, as they had taken the powder out and filled it full of leaves. He did not sleep constantly at home after the Friday; he had been occasionally to see me between that time and the 2nd of September, when he was taken up.

I left Fox's-buildings on the 3rd of September, locked the door, left my things there, and went to my mother's, at Deptford. I was taken up on the Monday following, and the officers took the key from me. The lodging was a ready-furnished one. [In giving her testimony, the witness was much affected.]

Sarah Lawrence, the mother of the last witness, was with Coombs and her daughter in Fox's-buildings, on the 17th: Coombs came in about eight in the morning. She confirmed the last witness as to the conversation between her and prisoner. He was gloomy and dejected.—Matthew Reilley saw the prisoner between 4 and 5 on Tuesday morning, the 17th, on the Lewisham road, going towards London. He bid him good morning, and asked him if he was working in the neighbourhood of Lewisham? He said, no, he was at work at Seven Oaks, and had come from thence that morning. Reilley said, "you must have started pretty early." He made no answer. This was about half a mile from Beckenham church.

Lucy Hook examined:—Her husband is a fruiterer at Kennington. On the 10th of May, the prisoner came to my husband's shop, about ten o'clock; I saw him offer two pine apples for sale to my husband, one ripe and the other unripe; I told my husband not to buy them, as I thought they were stolen fruit. The prisoner made no observation; he asked 4s.; I asked the prisoner if he had cut the one that was unripe himself? He said he did not. I said, whoever cut them did not understand their business, or they had cut it in the dark; he said, his mate cut the unripe one, and he cut the ripe one him-

self. My husband did not buy them. On the 17th or 18th of August, he called for 8s. 6d., and said that my husband had had a few grapes from him in the morning, and had not paid him all. On the 2nd of September, he came and offered melons and peaches. My husband took him up.

James Hook, husband to the former witness, examined: On the 18th of August, the prisoner came again, with four pounds and a quarter of grapes. He said, "I was here some time ago with two pine apples, and you said they were stolen; I suppose you will say these are stolen." He asked 2s. a pound for them, and I bought them. I paid 5s. only, that, if I made up my mind that they were stolen, I might arrest him as he came back. On the 2nd of September, he came again; he said, "I have brought you some melons and peaches," and asked a sum under the market price for them. I took him into custody. He said, "Don't take me, but take my fruit and let me go." My next-door neighbour and myself took him to Union Hall. He wanted to go into every public-house we passed, his bowels, he said, were so bad; we took him to the strong room, in which was a privy, at Union-Hall; there was another person in the room when we put the prisoner there.

John Dunn assisted in carrying prisoner to Union-Hall; I found upon him a steel charger containing shot and slugs, a pruning knife, some gloves, and paper.

Benjamin Elmes, turnkey in the Surrey Compter, put prisoner into the lock-up room, one other person was there, named Churchill; I afterwards looked down the privy. I went down and found a pistol, which had been very recently put

there. The handle was quite dry.

William Churchill, was in the lock-up-place with the prisoner. Did not throw any pistol down the privy. About ten minutes before, there were five or six other persons in the room.

James Glennon, the Union-hall officer, searched the prisoner after he came out of the strong-room. There were marks upon his shirt, and upon applying the pistol found in the privy to them, they exactly corresponded. Upon searching the prisoner's lodging, he found some pieces of tobacco paper, and the odd glove now produced. Witness has no doubt that the odd glove was the fellow to that found tied round the cock of the gun picked up in Smith-field. He found a pair of shoes in the prisoner's room, which are $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Job Boast, servant to Mr. Tyler, a farmer at Beckenham, proved that, between four and five in the morning of the 29th of July, he saw the prisoner coming over a gate out of Westwood, near Eltham. He had a bag and a basket with him.

Mr. Tyler proved, that, in consequence of what the last witness told him, he traced footsteps from the Westwood gate to a spot in the wood, where he found some hot-house grapes. Near the same spot he found a loaded gun in a bag; he drew the charge, consisting of powder, shot, and four pebbles; he then put leaves into the barrel, and returned the shot and pebbles, but left out the powder. After marking the gun, he put it into the bag again, and replaced it where he found it; watched for two nights to see who should come for it, without success. On the third day, he found the gun gone.

William Keywood, a labourer, proved, that in October last, he found a gun concealed among some bushes and grass, in a field called Smith-field, between Mr. Goodhart's house and Beckenham. It was loaded with slugs and shot, and an old glove was tied round the cock. The gun was afterwards owned as the property of the deceased.

The gun was now produced and identified by Mr. Tyler and Mr. Green, as that which they had found in the bag in Westwood, on the 29th of July. Mr. Goodhart's head-gardener also identified it as the property of the deceased, which had been stolen on the 9th of May.

The shot, slugs, and pebble taken from the wounds of the deceased—the shot and slugs taken from the gun—the shot and slugs taken from the pistol—and the shot and slugs taken from the charges found upon the prisoner, were compared by Glennon and Hall, the officers, and several other witnesses, all of whom gave it as their decided opinion, that they were precisely alike in every respect.

Mr. James Watkins, a tobacco-nist of Kent-street, in the Borough, looked at some pieces of paper found in the prisoner's room, and comparing them with the paper wadding taken from the gun and pistol, had no doubt that they formed part of the wrappers used in his shop in the way of his trade. They corresponded exactly. Two pieces of paper taken from the pistol, and fitted to a third piece found in the prisoner's room, formed one entire bill, with his name and address upon it.

Glennon produced a pair of shoes, taken from the prisoner's feet in the gaol. They were $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

Mr. Justice Burrough summed up, and the jury having deliberated a few minutes, found the prisoner Guilty. Mr. Justice Burrough immediately ordered the prisoner to be executed on Monday.

17. *Sussex*.—Died at Crowhurst, near Battle, aged 22, George Claggett, esq. of Clapham-road, after an illness of a few hours, under the following circumstances:—On the Wednesday preceding, he, with many other gentlemen, assembled to enjoy the sport of fox-hunting, at Fairlight Downs, in the vicinity of Hastings. In the evening, after dinner, on his way home, he dismounted from his horse, when the animal broke from him. Unfortunately, from the darkness of the night, Mr. C. got into a pond of water, where he remained until the following morning, when he was found by a labouring man, with his head and one shoulder above water. He was immediately conveyed to the Black Horse public-house, and medical aid procured. After great exertions, animation was restored, with hopes of complete success, but he only survived to relate the above facts.

22. *FOOTE v. HAYNE*.—This was an action brought by the celebrated actress Miss Foote, against Mr. Hayne, a gentleman of fortune, for a breach of promise of marriage. The case having excited considerable interest, the court was immensely crowded by noblemen and gentlemen. A special jury were appointed. Messrs. Attorney-General, Gurney, and Platt, appeared as Counsel for Miss Foote; Messrs. Scarlett, Brougham, and Adolphus, for Mr. Hayne. The damages were laid at 10,000*l*. The Attorney-Gen. went through the circumstances of Miss Foote's

life, and stated that, in consequence of her performing at the Cheltenham theatre, she became acquainted with colonel Berkeley, who, under a promise of marriage, seduced her, and she lived under his protection for five years. This connexion was no secret, and Mr. Hayne could not be ignorant of it; two children were born; after the birth of the last, Miss F. finding that colonel B. did not fulfil his promise, resolved that the connexion should cease; this she carried into effect in June, 1824. In the preceding summer, Mr. Hayne had seen Miss F.; invited her father to his seat, Texon Hall, Staffordshire, and requested permission to pay his addresses to his daughter; Mr. F. (and afterwards Mrs. F.) said that his addresses could not be received, as their daughter was under an engagement to colonel Berkeley; but as that connexion was broken off in June last, Mr. Hayne was then received by Miss Foote, who accepted his offer of marriage. Miss F. wished to communicate herself to him the circumstances of her connexion with colonel B., but before she had an opportunity of doing so, colonel B. requested an interview with Mr. Hayne in which he communicated every thing to that gentleman. This interview led ultimately to the breaking-off of the engagement with Mr. Hayne, Miss Foote acceding to the propriety of so doing, after having explained to Mr. H. her whole conduct, and expressing an opinion that colonel B. acted from revenge. A negotiation afterwards commenced between colonel B. and Miss F., which ended in the latter surrendering the custody of the children to the colonel, to which Mr. H. urged her; the moment this was communicated to Mr.

Hayne, he renewed in the most positive terms, his promise of marriage, which he afterwards refused to fulfil. Numerous letters were produced in evidence, fully proving that a promise of marriage had been made by Mr. Hayne, after Miss Foote's connexion with colonel Berkeley had been communicated to him; accordingly, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, —damages 3,000*l*.

24. DANGEROUS CASE OF POISONING SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.

—In Anderson's Institution at Glasgow, a young man swallowed a little of the extract either of aconite or of hemlock, made by the improved process *in vacuo*. He had no sooner swallowed the morsel, than he became nearly speechless, and soon lost also the faculty of deglutition. Dr. Ure's chymical assistant was at hand, who immediately administered hot water, and a solution of sulphate of zinc (a quick emetic) in large quantities. It was, however, found to be impossible to excite vomiting. A flexible tube of caoutchouc, attached to a syringe (commonly called Juke's apparatus), was procured, and the extremity of the smooth tube being put down into the stomach, the contents of this cavity were thoroughly pumped out. A quantity of warm water was next injected (for by this time the patient could not swallow), and then withdrawn. After the stomach had been thus washed with about six syringe-fulls, equivalent to nearly six pints of liquid, the young man felt himself almost well. As he still complained of an icy coldness over his body, a dose of sulphuric ether was administered, which greatly relieved him, and he soon became able to walk home without assistance.

CHURCH PATRONAGE IN SCOTLAND.—A meeting was held in the Waterloo Hotel, Edinburgh, for the purpose of establishing a society for improving the system of Church Patronage in Scotland; William Howison Crawford, of Crawfordland, esq. being called to the chair,

George Sinclair, of Ulbster, esq. addressed the meeting. He would not enter into any long details, as to the origin, progress, and pernicious effects of patronage. Suffice it to say, that it was abolished by law in 1649; restored in the reign of Charles II.: again abolished in 1699, when the light of freedom once more shone upon the land; and finally re-established in the reign of Queen Anne. Ever since that time, patronage had been considered by a large and worthy portion of the church as inconsistent with the civil and ecclesiastical constitution; and it had often been remonstrated against, in the General Assembly. Its pernicious effects had been felt in a number of districts; and both Synods and Presbyteries had raised their voices against it. It was his wish to see in every parish an able and efficient minister, unsecular in his aims, and consecrated, both in mind and body, to the service of religion, devoting his whole time to instructing and consoling his flock, and calling them to repentance; but under the present system, it would be almost vain to look for such a clergyman. He would divide the clergy into four classes; the first being teachers of strange doctrines; another indifferent to the truth of doctrines, and remiss both in their public and private ministration; a third, who, believing that certain doctrines were not calculated for general circulation, made slight and superficial allusions to them; and a

fourth, who, with hearts inspired with the sacred nature of their duties, proclaimed the great truths of religion aloud, and who, undismayed by the scornful smiles of fashion, and the frowns of power, choose to obey God rather than man. To obtain such ministers, it was necessary that the appointment of them be in men of correspondent frames of mind, principles, and affections. Mr. Sinclair concluded, amid great applause, by moving the first twelve resolutions.

The rev. Andrew Thompson, said, that the effect of the entire system upon the religious interests of the people was painful to contemplate. That it had created a large body of dissenters, he did not regret; he rejoiced that it had done so, and he rejoiced that those dissenters were under the guidance of most learned, pious, and diligent pastors. While the law of patronage existed, dearly as he loved the church of Scotland, he wished the dissenters to make additions to their number. He believed there was not another established church better calculated than our own to answer the purposes of religion; and though he did not regret that there were dissenters, he did regret that the state of the law was such as to create dissension. Even where it had not this effect, it never failed to paralyse religious feeling, and to produce lukewarmness and apathy.

The rev. gentleman concluded by seconding Mr. Sinclair's motion.

After which, the resolutions moved by Mr. Sinclair were put, and carried by acclamation.

Mr. G. Lyon, W. S., rose to move a 13th resolution, which having been seconded by the rev. Dr. David Dickson, was unanimously carried.

The rev. Henry Grey referred

to the pure days of the church when the people were called upon to do more than witness the solemn ceremony of the induction of their minister—when they had also a voice in his nomination. He had no anxiety to bring back dissenters to the church; but he wished to see the ground of difference between them and the church removed by restoration to the people of their lost rights. It was curious to remark the changes of opinion on certain subjects. When the people had the choosing of their minister, they were thought capable of discreetly exercising it; but now, when they have no longer the right, their capacity was disputed. There might be some truth in the observation of their unfitnes, for the possession of a right may be a necessary stimulus to a man to qualify himself for the due exercise of it.

The Resolutions were to the following effect.

1. That the meeting do form themselves into a society to be called. "The Society in Scotland for improving the system of Church Patronage," with auxiliaries in other towns and parishes; the object of which shall be, to acquire rights of patronage, and to secure the nomination of acceptable ministers, by settling them on a popular principle, as well as by every means to excite attention to the importance of this branch of ecclesiastical polity, so as to ameliorate the exercise of patronage in those instances where the right cannot be acquired.

2. That without proposing any very extended right of suffrage, it shall accordingly be the object of this institution to settle the nomination in all rights of patronage acquired by it, on trustees who

shall exercise the same according to the opinions of the male heads of families in parishes who have been in full communion with the church for a certain time previous to any vacancies; being a class of persons, compared to the whole population, necessarily limited in number, while they are, of all others, the most deeply interested in, and the most likely to make, a proper choice of a pastor.

3. That, in order to secure the successful commencement of the system, it shall be in the power of the directors, where they shall see cause, on occasion of the first election taking place, after acquiring a patronage, to submit a list of names, not fewer than six, from among which such first election shall be made; and to repeat this course, should new vacancies occur within 10 years from the first appointment; the right thenceforward in all cases to become popular.

The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, resolutions, referred to the constitution of the society, which is to be managed by a president, vice-presidents, and directors; one manager of every auxiliary society being a director of the parent one.

13. That the object of this institution is more easily attainable than may at first appear; for every single parish can easily collect funds for the purchase of its own patronage: and where that is not possible, the efforts made in other quarters, and the general interest there excited, will reflect a good influence in patrons, leading everywhere to results nearly as satisfactory.

That, therefore, it be earnestly recommended to parishes generally throughout Scotland, forthwith to

put themselves in communication with this society.

29. BARBAROUS MURDER.—*Wolverhampton*.—A cottage called the Gorse House, in the parish of Bushbury, situated on the turnpike-road leading to Cannock, and between three and four miles from this town, became, on Wednesday last, the scene of a dreadful murder, perpetrated upon Ann Spencer, an aged woman, the wife of Edward Spencer, a labourer. About three o'clock, one of colonel Vernon Graham's servants called at the cottage with a peck of malt, as a Christmas present for Spencer and his wife; the door being open, he went in, and upon the kitchen floor perceived some blood, which excited his alarm; and receiving no answer, he proceeded up stairs, where he saw the murdered body of the old woman, lying on the floor, her hair being turned over her face so as to cover it. Her head was dreadfully mangled, and there was a violent wound under her right ear, and a severe bruise upon the back of her hand, which she must have received in endeavouring to ward off the blows of the murderer. It appeared that the deed had been committed in the kitchen (a considerable quantity of blood being smeared about the floor), and the body afterwards dragged into the chamber above. The woman had been at a neighbour's house for some time, which she left about half an hour only before the discovery. The door had been forced open with a potato-fork, the marks of the prongs being still visible; and the house had been stripped of several articles of wearing apparel. A reward of 50*l.* was immediately offered for the discovery of the perpetrators; and on Thursday morning, Mr. Richard

Diggory, an assistant-constable of this town, found, that, at Mr. Moore's, pawnbroker, in Darlington-street, several articles—viz. a black coat and waistcoat, a pair of corduroy small-clothes, a shirt, two shifts, two shawls, and a handkerchief, had been pledged on the preceding night, and they were identified as those which had been taken from the cottage. On the same night he succeeded in apprehending one Thomas Powell, who had pawned them in his own name, but who then denied the circumstance, though Mrs. Moore was positive as to his identity. The next morning, however, he acknowledged having pledged the articles, and said they were given to him by Wm. Edwards, better known by the name of "Codsall Will," who being apprehended, denied the transaction altogether. The deceased was upwards of 70 years of age.

CATHOLIC JUBILEE.—The Pope, Leo XII., has issued a "Bull of Indiction," appointing the year 1825 a year of Jubilee for the whole of the Catholic church, and inviting the faithful sons of the church to make a pilgrimage to Rome. The following is an extract:—"We proclaim and publish the Universal and Great Jubilee to commence in this Holy City, from the first vespers of the next eve of the Nativity of our most Holy Saviour, Jesus Christ, and to continue through the whole of the year 1825. During this year of jubilee, we mercifully in the Lord grant and impart the most plenary and complete indulgence, remission, and pardon of all their sins, to all the faithful in Christ, of both sexes, who are truly penitent and have confessed, and who have likewise refreshed themselves with the

Holy Communion; provided (if Romans or inhabitants of the city) they shall have devoutly visited these churches of the city—that of the blessed Peter and Paul, of St. John Lateran, and that of St. Mary Major, at least once a day for 30 days, whether successive or interrupted, [*interpolator*] natural, or even ecclesiastical, to be computed from the first vespers one day, to the complete evening twilight of the succeeding day; but, if they be foreigners, or in any respect strangers, they must have visited these churches at least 15 days, as already described; provided also, that they shall have poured forth pious prayers to God for the exaltation of the Holy Church, the extirpation of heresies, the Concord of Catholic Princes, and the salvation and tranquillity of Christendom. [*Christiani populi.*]

INCREASE OF THE REVENUE.—The amount of the Customs' revenue for the year 1824, was 10,418,000*l.*; that of the quarter just ended, about 10,250,000*l.*: leaving an apparent deficiency of about 160,000*l.* But if we take into account the repayment of the silk duties, 450,000*l.*, and the remission of the repealed duties on wool, silk, coals, &c., to the amount of about 700,000*l.* during the year, it will be seen that the increase of the Customs alone, for the year just ended, presents an increase of nearly a million over that of last year. The revenue of the Customs for the quarter ending the 5th of January, 1824, was 2,854,205*l.*; the produce of the quarter just ended will be about 2,825,000*l.*; exhibiting a deficiency (from the causes we have stated of about 35,000*l.* on the quarter. In the Excise, the increase on the

year over that of 1823, will be nearly 900,000*l.* Thus while taxes are repealed and duties remitted, to the amount of nearly a million in the year, the revenue improves so rapidly as not only to cover that deficit, but to yield a million more.

Moscow.—The following is a list of the principal public buildings and establishments in this city:

Imperial Palaces	4
Public Colleges	2
Public Schools	2
Charitable Hospitals	2
Cathedrals	7
Military Arsenal	1
Military Barracks	9
School for Military Orphans.	1
Foundling Hospital	1
Theatre	1
Cannon Foundry	1
Workhouses	55
Asylum for Poor Widows ..	1
State Prison	1
Madhouse	1
Markets	29
Infirmaries	9
Slaughter-houses	19
Signal Towers	20
Watch Towers	360
Public Club-houses	2
Burial Grounds	14
Churches	280
Public Baths	33
Manufactories	376

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.—

A memoir was lately read in the

Academy of Sciences at Paris, by a Dr. Villerme, "On the mortality in France in the class in easy circumstances, compared with what takes place among the indigent." In two arrondissements of Paris, the first and the twelfth, he makes it appear, that the former, which is inhabited by rich persons, has a mortality of one in 50; and the latter, which is inhabited by poor, has a mortality of one in 24, there being no other assignable cause for this enormous difference than wealth and poverty. He found the deaths in Rue de la Mortellerie, where poor people are crowded together in unhealthy lodgings, four times and a half as numerous as in the Quays of the Isle St. Louis, where rich people live in large and well-ventilated apartments. He also shows that the mortality in the hospitals rises or falls with the rate of wages of those who enter them.

Of jewellers, compositors,

&c., there die in the

hospitals..... 1 in 11

Milliners 1 in 8 |

Shoemakers 1 in 7 |

Masons 1 in 6 |

Labourers 1 in 5 |

The poorest of all—rag-

gatherers, &c. 1 in 4

Soldiers, who are the best

off, 1 in 20 |

METHODISTS.—The following List of Members in the Methodist connexion in England and Wales, with the proportion they bear to the Population of each county, is extracted from Mr. Haigh's Map of "The Methodist Circuits," published in the present year:—

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The numbers stated are actually Members joined in connexion, and it is estimated that the Methodist congregations are six times as many individuals as there are members upon their class paper.

	Population.	Circ.	Mem.	One in
Bedford	83,716	4	1,790	47
Berkshire	131,977	5	1,233	111
Buckingham	134,068	3	993	134
Cambridge	121,900	3	1,223	99
Cheshire	270,098	6	5,809	46
Cornwall	257,437	11	12,891	27
Cumberland	156,124	5	2,459	63
Derby	213,333	9	6,143	34
Devon	439,040	13	4,524	94
Dorset	144,499	4	1,450	99
Durham	207,673	7	6,039	34
Essex	280,424	4	1,478	189
Gloucester	335,843	7	4,744	71
Hampshire	282,208	4	1,976	143
Herts	129,714	0	0	0
Hereford	103,231	3	868	119
Huntingdon	48,771	2	680	72
Kent	426,016	13	6,505	65
Lancaster	1,052,859	22	20,776	51
Leicester	174,571	6	4,330	40
Lincoln	283,058	16	11,640	23
Middlesex	1,144,531	3	7,542	152
Monmouth	71,833	3	886	82
Norfolk	344,368	2	5,315	64
Northumberland	198,965	5	3,035	65
Northampton	162,483	6	2,412	67
Nottingham	186,873	5	4,680	40
Oxford	134,327	4	1,800	71
Rutland	18,487	0	0	0
Shropshire	206,266	5	2,633	78
Somerset	355,314	10	5,785	62
Stafford	341,823	10	9,903	35
Suffolk	270,542	5	1,725	151
Surrey	398,658	1	1,600	249
Sussex	232,927	4	1,100	211
Warwick	274,392	2	1,935	130
Wales	117,108	18	8,684	81
Westmoreland ..	51,359	1	424	121
Wiltshire	222,157	5	1,941	115
Worcester	184,424	5	1,980	93
York	1,175,251	48	50,976	23

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1824.

<i>Bedfordshire</i>	Sir Robert Harry Inglis, of Milton Bryant, bart.
<i>Berkshire</i>	Sir Charles Saxton, of Circourt, bart.
<i>Buckinghamshire</i>	P. Duncombe Paun. Duncom., of Great Brick Hill, esq.
<i>Cambridge and Huntingdon</i>	G. Thompson, of Somersham, esq.
<i>Cheshire</i>	Peter L. Brooke, of Mere, esq.
<i>Cornwall</i>	John Samuel Enys, of Enys, esq.
<i>Cumberland</i>	Thomas Henry Graham, of Edmund Castle, esq.
<i>Derbyshire</i>	Samuel Oldknow, of Mellor, esq.
<i>Devonshire</i>	Benjamin Bowden Dickenson, of Tiverton, esq.
<i>Dorsetshire</i>	George Garland, of Stone, esq.
<i>Essex</i>	N. Garland, of Michaelstow Hall, esq.
<i>Gloucestershire</i>	Thomas John Lloyd Baker, of Hardwick Court, esq.
<i>Hampshire</i>	William Chase Haydon, of Moreton Court, esq.
<i>Hertfordshire</i>	Patrick Hadow, of Colney Chapel, esq.
<i>Kent</i>	Fluence Wykham Martin, of Leeds Castle, esq.
<i>Lancashire</i>	J. Entwistle, of Foxholes, esq.
<i>Leicestershire</i>	E. Major, of Blaby, esq.
<i>Lincolnshire</i>	W. E. Tomline, of Riby Grove, esq.
<i>Monmouthshire</i>	John Partridge, of Monmouth, esq.
<i>Norfolk</i>	T. T. Gurdon, of Letton, esq.
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	W. Abbott, of Moulton Grange, esq.
<i>Northumberland</i>	Edward Collingwood, of Dissington Hall, esq.
<i>Nottinghamshire</i>	W. Charlton, of Chilwell, esq.
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	S. Batson, of Mixbury, esq.
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	J. Morris, of North Luffenham, esq.
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	J. Wingfield, of Onslow, esq.
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	Edward Jefferies Eadaile, of Cothelston House, esq.
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	E. Sneyd, of Byrkley Lodge, esq.
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	Walter Long, of Preshaw, esq.
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	John Fitzgerald, of Bredfield, esq.
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	F. Young, of Camberwell, esq.
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	Daniel Rowland, of Frant, esq.
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	Robert Middleton Atty, of Snitterfield, esq.
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	Sir E. Poore, of Rushall, bart.
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	Sir Christopher Sidney Smith, of Eardiston-house, bart.
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	Sir John Van de Bempde Johnstone, of Hackney, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

<i>Breconshire</i>	W. A. Gott, of Penmiarth, esq.
<i>Carmarthenshire</i>	George Morgan, of Abercothy, esq.
<i>Cardiganshire</i>	John Scandret Harford, of Peterwell, esq.
<i>Glamorganshire</i>	John Bassett, of Bouvilstone-house, esq.
<i>Pembrokeshire</i>	O. Harris, of Ivy-tower, esq.
<i>Radnorshire</i>	Hugh Vaughan, of Llwyn Madock, esq.

NORTH WALES.

<i>Anglesea</i>	John Owen, of Trelwfa, esq.
<i>Carmarthenhire</i>	Sir David Erskine, of Plas Isa, bart.
<i>Denbigh</i>	R. M. Lloyd, of Wrexham, esq.
<i>Flint</i>	R. J. Mostyn, of Calcot-hall, esq.
<i>Merionethshire</i>	Athelstan Corbet, of Ynysmaengwyn, esq.
<i>Montgomeryshire</i>	Samuel Amy Severne, of Rheogoch, esq.

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BIRTHS.

JANUARY.

1. At Bedale, the lady of sir John Beresford, bart. a daughter.

— At Castle Hill, the seat of earl Fortescue, lady Mary Hamlyn Williams, a daughter.

6. At Forest Hill, near Windsor, the lady of Wm. Felix Riley, esq. a son and heir.

9. At Dogmersfield Park, the lady of Paulett St. John Mildmay, M. P. a daughter.

12. At Critchet, lady Charlotte Sturt, a daughter.

15. At the house of Mr. Serjeant Pell, Montague-place, Russell-square, the hon. Mrs. Pell, a son.

17. At Addlestrop Hall, Gloucestershire, the lady of Chandos Leigh, esq. a son and heir.

18. In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the lady of Wm. Thompson, esq. M. P. a daughter.

22. In Baker-street, the lady of W. James, esq. M. P. a daughter.

23. At Hubbard's Hall, Essex, the lady of lieut. col. Johnson, 86th regiment, a son.

29. At the Ranger's Lodge, Oxford, the lady of sir H. Lambert, bart. a son.

Lately, at Edinburgh, the lady of capt. A. Kerr, C. B. R. N. a daughter.

At Edinburgh, in Picardy-place, the lady of major James Harvey, of Castle Semple, a son.

At Ballancriff House, lady Ellibank, a daughter.

At Rasey House, Mrs. Macleod of Rasey, a son.

At Dublin, the lady of lieut. col. Keightley, a son.

At Dublin, the lady Mayoress, a daughter.

At Dublin, the lady of sir Wm. Hort, bart. a son and heir.

At her seat in Carnarvonshire, the lady of sir J. Hoddart, a daughter.

At Black Rock, Dublin, the lady of sir Harcourt Lees, a daughter.

In York-place, Portman-square, the wife of H. C. Hoare, esq. a son.

Mrs. Spencer Perceval, a daughter.

The marchioness of Ely, a daughter.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Ickwell Bury, near Biggleswade, lady Johnstone, a son.

BIRTHS.

3. At Rio de Janeiro, the wife of H. Chamberlain, esq. consul-general, a daughter.

6. At Woolterton Hall, Norfolk, the right hon. the countess of Orford, a daughter.

8. At the Principal's Lodge, at the East India College, Herts, the lady of the rev. Dr. Batten, a daughter.

9. In Grosvenor-square, the rt. hon. lady Petre, a daughter.

— The lady of W. Stuart, esq. M. P. for Armagh, a daughter.

10. At Belton Hall, Lincolnshire, the countess of Brownlow, a daughter.

— In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of W. Lucas, esq. M. P. a daughter.

— In Stratton-street, the lady of George Carr Glyn, esq. a son.

— At Powis Castle, Shropshire, the right hon. lady Lucy Clive, a daughter.

14. In Lower Brook-street, the lady of the hon. W. Barrington, a son.

— The lady of C. M. T. Western, esq. a son.

17. At Whitehall Place, the rt. hon. lady James Stuart, a son.

20. At Chester, the lady of major gen. Beckwith, a son and heir.

21. At Lichfield, lady Charlotte Law, a son.

22. At Manchester, the lady of lieut. col. Holmes, of the 3rd Royal Dragoon Guards, a son.

23. At Upnor, Kent, the lady of S. Baker, jun. esq. a daughter.

Lately, at Paris, the right hon. the marchioness of Worcester, a son and heir.

At Dublin, the countess of Bective, a daughter.

At Ballinrobe, the lady of lieut. col. Arthur H. Gordon, of the 5th Dragoon guards, a son.

The lady of sir Charles Hulse, bart. M. P. a son.

At Weymouth, the lady of sir George Parker, bart. R. N. a son.

MARCH.

2. At Cecil Lodge, the lady of colonel H. S. Osborne, a daughter.

4. At Brighton, the lady of captain St. Leger Hill, a son.

5. The lady of the rev. L. S. Boor, master of the grammar-school, at Bodmin, Cornwall, a son.

6. In Devonshire-place, the lady of John Barclay, esq. a daughter.

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BIRTHS.

6 In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, the lady of W. Robinson, esq. LL. D. a son.

7. At Pyrland Hall, near Taunton, the lady of Francis Newman Rogers, esq. a daughter.

8. In Harley-street, the lady of Wm. Mitchell, esq. a daughter.

13. At Argyle House, the countess of Aberdeen, a son.

18. At Burton-upon-Strather, Lincolnshire, the lady of rev. C. Sheffield, a daughter.

22. At East Court, Charlton Kings, the lady of A. Nicholson, esq. a son; which child died on the 26th following.

27. In Windsor Castle, the lady of W. Monsell, esq. a son.

28. At Bicton House, lady Rolle a daughter.

Lately, lady Charlotte Palmer, a daughter.

At Uffington House, the countess of Lindsay, a daughter.

At Erskine, Renfrewshire, lady Biantyre, a daughter.

At Humeerpoor, Bengal, the lady of Montague Ainslie, eldest son of Dr. Ainslie, of Dover-street, a son and heir.

At Paris, the lady of C. Thellusson, esq. a son.

APRIL.

1. In Upper Seymour-street, the lady of the hon. W. Jervis, a daughter.

2. In Brook-street, the lady of Dr. Chambers, a daughter.

— In Mount-street, Mrs. Richard Twyneham, a son.

3. At Arisey Bury, Bedfordshire, the lady of S. B. Edwards, esq. a son and heir.

4. At Jersey, the lady of his excellency major-gen. sir Colin Halkett, K. C. B. and G. C. H. a daughter.

5. The lady of T. P. Dennett, esq. of Storrington, Sussex, a son.

8. In Great Russell-street, the lady of Granville Venables Vernon, esq. M. P. son of the archbishop of York, a son.

11. At Kingston, the lady of Morgan J. Evans, esq. of Llwynbarried, esq. a daughter.

21. At Holt, Wilts, the lady of lieutenant. T. W. Forster, a daughter.

23. At Westwood, near Southampton, the lady of rear-admiral Otway, a son.

26. The hon. Mrs. Carleton, a daughter.

26. At Woolwich, the lady of lieutenant. Parker, a daughter.

27. In Saville-row, Mrs. Vernon Smith, a son.

— At Barton-house, Warwickshire, the lady of Henry Paxton, esq. a daughter.

MAY.

4. In Stretton-street, lady Jane Peele, a daughter.

6. In Berkely-square, the countess of Jersey, a daughter.

— In Bernard-street, Russell-square, the lady of Edward Holroyd, esq. a son.

7. At Woolwich, the lady of lieutenant. Payne, Royal Artillery, a son.

9. At Woolwich, the lady of capt. Russell, R. A. a son.

10. In Grosvenor-square, lady Charlotte Calthorpe, lady of the hon. Frederick Calthorpe, a daughter.

13. The lady of Samuel Crawley, M. P. a son.

— At Harewood-house, Hanover-square, the hon. Mrs. Lascelles, a son.

— The hon. Mrs. Bland, a son.

17. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of A. W. Robarts, M. P. a daughter.

— At Stratfield Turgis, the lady of lieutenant. col. sir Guy Campbell, bart. a son.

21. At East Barnes, lady Wheelen, a daughter.

24. At Pradoc, the hon. Mrs. Kenyon, a son.

31. In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Chas. Montague Williams, esq. a daughter.

Lately, the marchioness of Blandford, a son.

Lately, the lady of sir E. F. Stanhope, bart. a son.

JUNE.

3. The lady of captain Franklin, R.N. a daughter.

— The lady of Thos. Beckwith, esq. of Bedford-place, a daughter.

10. At Balham-hall, Surrey, Mrs. Henry Harford, a son and heir.

— At Holbrook-hall, Suffolk, the lady of captain Job Hanmer, R. N. a son.

— In Tavistock-place, the lady of F. W. Sumner, esq. a son.

13. At Park-house, Maidstone, the lady of sir H. R. Calder, bart. a son.

15. The lady of Dr. Seymour, of George-street, Hanover-square, a son.

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BIRTHS.

19. The lady of the rev. Dr. Russell, of the Charter-house, a son.

22. The lady of sir Frederick Baker, a daughter.

Lately, the lady of Swynfen Jervis, esq. of Swinerton Park, a son.

JULY.

7. In Russell-square, the lady of Isaac Walker, esq. a daughter.

11. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of G. R. Dawson, esq. M. P. a son.

12. In York-street, Portman-square, the lady of Thos. Mitchell Smith, esq. a son.

13. In Queen-square, the lady of A. H. Lynch, esq. a daughter.

14. The hon. Mrs. W. Cust, a son.

15. At Hackney, the lady of John Bowring, esq. a son.

17. At Houghton Hall, Yorkshire, the hon. Mrs. Edward Stourton, a son.

20. At Beddington, Surrey, the hon. lady Helen Wedderburn, a son.

23. In Great George-street, the lady of Dr. Lushington, M. P. a son.

— At Conway, North Wales, the lady of sir David Erskine, bart. a son and heir.

27. At Oxford, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Bliss, a daughter.

AUGUST.

8. In Montague Place, the lady of lieutenant-col. Cowper, a daughter.

3. In George-street, Hanover-square, the lady of the attorney-general, a son.

12. At Brighton, lady Fowke, a son.

— At North Aston, Oxfordshire, viscountess Chetwynd, a son.

13. At the seat of the earl of Winchelsea, the lady of captain Drummond, Coldstream guards, a daughter.

14. At Ower cottage, near Fawley, Hants, the lady of capt. Hyde Parker, R. N. a son and heir.

Lately, at Inverloch, the lady of col. Gordon, a son.

At Best, county of Kildare, the hon. Mrs. Frederick Trench, a daughter.

In Cavendish-row, Rutland-square, Dublin, the lady of sir John Kingston James, bart. a son.

SEPTEMBER.

4. At Beaulieu-lodge, Winchmore-hill, the lady of Frederick Cass, esq. a son.

10. At Charleote, the lady of George Lucy, esq. M. P. a son and heir.

12. At Rushall, Wilts, the lady of the rev. Wm. Ramsden, a daughter.

14. In Upper Wimpole-street, the lady of F. H. Mitchell, esq. a son.

— At Upper Homerton, the lady of Thomas Pares, jun. esq. M. P. a son.

19. The lady of lieutenant-col. sir James R. Colleton, bart. a son.

Lately, at Castle Ward, in the county of Down, the lady of Edward Welstenholme, esq. a son.

At Florenos, the lady of John Craufurd, esq. of Auchinames, a son.

OCTOBER.

1. At Downing-lodge, Cambridge, the lady of Mr. Serjeant Frere, master of Downing-college, a daughter.

— At Sidmouth, the lady of C. J. F. Coombe, esq. a daughter.

2. At Elmham-hall, Norfolk, the lady of the hon. George John Miles, a son and heir.

— At Seven Oaks, lady Eardley Wilmet, a son.

5. The lady of capt. Spencer, C. B. R. N. a son.

7. At Surbiton-house, Kingston, Surrey, the lady of alderman Garratt, the lord mayor elect, a son.

13. At Walmer, Kent, the lady of rear-admiral Harvey, a daughter.

17. At Queenshithe, the lady of alderman Venables, a son.

22. At Enkie-house, the lady of sir J. Hope, of Craighall, a son.

27. At Shooter's-hill, Kent, the lady of sir Thos. Bloomfield, bart. a son.

Lately, at Eglantine, the lady of the hon. A. Annesley, a daughter.

At Campeall-park, the lady of sir Joseph Radcliffe, bart. a son and heir.

At Dundalk-house, the countess of Roden, a daughter.

NOVEMBER.

1. The hon. Mrs. Toler, a son.

2. In Stanhope-street, Mayfair, the lady of the rt. hon. Robert Peel, a son.

5. At the house of her father, sir George M'Keith, bart. the lady of J. F. Ellerton, of the hon. East India company's civil service, a daughter.

8. At the Palace, at Chester, the lady of the bishop of Chester, a daughter.

9. At Yeatar, the marchioness of Tweedale, a son.

MARRIAGES.

11. At Jersey, the lady of major Fyers, of the royal engineers, a daughter.

12. The lady of A. L. Prevost, esq. a daughter.

—At Brighton, the countess of Northampton, a son.

14. The lady of Dr. Goodenough, head master of Westminster-school, a daughter.

15. In Albemarle-street, the lady of Lieut.-col. Weldon twins.

19. The lady of Robert Haig, esq. of Green-street, Grosvenor-square, a son

Lately, in George-street, Edinburgh, the lady of lieut.-gen. sir John Hope, G. C. B. a son.

In Prince's-street, Edinburgh (Nov. 8), the hon Mrs. Sinclair, of Ulbster, a son.

DECEMBER.

4. In Great James-street, Bedford-row, the lady of C. H. Barber, esq. a daughter.

5. In Argyll-street, the lady of W. J. Newton, esq. a daughter.

8. At Denford-house, the lady of G. H. Cherry, esq. M. P. a daughter.

10. In Brook-street, Grosvenor-sq., Mrs. Horace Leggett, a daughter.

—In St. Helen's-place, the lady of Charles Ashton Kay, esq. a daughter.

—In Grosvenor-place, the lady of sir Robert Graham, bart. a daughter.

—At Paris, the countess of Wicklow, a daughter.

—At Guernsey, the lady of lieut.-col. Kennedy, a son.

—At Moy Abbey, King's county, Ireland, the lady of Wm. Matthews, esq. a daughter.

18. At Barham-court, the lady of the rt. hon. lord Barham, a son.

14. At his house, in Bryanstone-square, the lady of Joseph Hume esq. M. P. a daughter.

—In Grafton-street, the lady of Sandford Graham, esq. M. P. a son.

22. In Grosvenor-square, the rt. hon. lady Petre, a son.

25. At Hart-street, Bloomsbury, the lady of Richard Lambert, esq. a daughter.

26. The lady of Charles Mingay Syder, esq. a son.

26. Mrs. Stone, Lamb's-Conduit-street, only daughter of R. S. Cooke, esq. claimant to the barony of Stafford, a daughter.

29. In Euston-place, the lady of Jackson Walton, esq. a son.

31. In Lower Berkley-street, Portman-square, the lady of lieut.-colonel Lindsey, Grenadier guards, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JANUARY.

3. At St. Mary-le-bone-church, Charles Lane, esq. of Bedford-street, to Emily Maria, daughter of John Thornhill, esq. of Cornwall-terrace.

5. J. P. Robinson, esq. of Camden-street, Gloucester-place, and of Meltonly, Yorkshire, to Mary Ann, only daughter of John Scott, esq. late of Edinburgh.

6. At Dawlish, Devonshire, George Watts, esq. of Sloane-street, Chelsea, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late John Everitt, esq. of the same place.

8. At Mary-le-bone-church, the rev. James Barrow, rector of Lopham, Norfolk, to Louisa, daughter of the late sir William Malet, bart. of Wilbury-house, Wilts.

10. At St. Giles's, by the bishop of Chichester, W. S. Jones, esq. of the Crown-office, and of Caroline-place, Guildford-street, to Sarah, daughter of Stephen Hough, esq. of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

12. At Mary-le-bone-church, William Babington, esq. of St. John's-Wood-place, Regent's-park, to Katherine, youngest daughter of the late William Ravensworth, prebendary of Rasharkin, and rector of Finvoy, in the county of Antrim.

13. At Staynton, G. L. Elliot, of the hon. East India Company's civil service, at Bombay, to Thomasina Gertrude, eldest daughter of H. Leach, esq. of Milford.

14. At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Adam Wilson, esq. of Finsbury-square, third son of Adam Wilson, esq. of Glasgow, in the county of Aberdeen, to Martha Teresa, second daughter of the late William Lescher, esq.

15. At St. Pancras'-church, Henry Magniac, esq. of Kensington, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late capt. Peter Sampson, of the hon. East India Company's service.

—At St. Mary's Cray, William Bent, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Martha Amelia, eldest daughter of Thomas Morgan, esq. of the former place.

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MARRIAGES.

22. Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, esq. of Ketley, Devonshire, and M. P. for that county, to the hon. Anne Jane Rodney, daughter of the late and sister to the present Lord Rodney.

— Major James Henry Phelps, of the 80th regt., to Mary, youngest daughter of Robert Grant, esq. of Druminnor, Aberdeenshire.

24. Daniel Wakefield, esq. to Selina, second daughter of J. G. De Burgh, esq. of Chewton-house, Old Down.

26. Rose Price, esq. eldest son of sir Rose Price, bart. to the rt. hon. the countess of Desart.

28. William Henry Lambton, esq. brother to John George Lambton, M. P. for the county of Durham, to Henrietta, second daughter of Cuthbert Ellison, esq. M. P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne.

29. At St. James's-church, John Ruggles, esq. of Spains-hall, in the county of Essex, and of Clare, Suffolk, to Catherine, daughter of John Haynes Harrison, esq. of Copford-hall, Essex.

Lately, at Brora, Sutherlandshire, William Robertson, esq. to Miss Gunn.

At Fermoy, Richard Wharton Mydleton, esq. capt. of the 71st light Infantry, to Frances Penelope, only child of the late col. Watson, of the same regiment.

16. At Wilmington, Kent, John Walter Hume, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Eliza, eldest daughter; and William Parr Isaacson, esq. of Newmarket, to Sarah, second daughter of Joseph Chitty, esq. barrister-at-law.

28. At St. Pancras', Wm. Jenkins, esq. of Gower-street, North, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Major-General Robertson.

Lately, Capt. Luttrell, of the 1st Grenadier Guards, to Emma Louisa, eldest daughter of Samuel Drewe, esq. of Kensington.

— At Clare, capt. George Baker, of the 16th Lancers, to Caroline Julia, only daughter of John Barker, esq. of Clare Priory, Suffolk.

— Capt. Ebrington, of the 3rd Guards, to Charlotte, daughter of Henry Townsend, esq. of Upper Seymour-street.

— At Dublin, John Hazen, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James King, esq. of Coleraine-street, and niece to sir Abraham Bradley King, bart.

— At Madeira, at the consul-general's house, lieutenant George Anson, 11th dragoons, eldest son of the late Gen. sir George Anson, K. C. B. M. P. to Barbara Park, niece to Henry Veitch, esq. his Britannic Majesty's consul-general for that Island.

FEBRUARY.

3. At Mary-le-bone-church, the rev. W. Heberden, eldest son of Dr Heberden, to Elvira Rainier second daughter of J. Underwood, esq. of Gloucester-place.

— At Kensington, John Hurnall, esq. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to Mary, only daughter of Charles Badham, M. D.; F. R. S.

4. Captain H. Jenkinson, R. N. to Miss Acland, sister to sir Thos. D. Acland, bart.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Dean of Carlisle, Thos. Hoskins, esq. of North Perrot Somersetshire, and late of the royal Dragoons, to Charlotte, daughter of the late James Adams, esq. of Berkeley-square.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward William Smythe Owen, esq. of Conover Park, Shropshire, to Charlotte Maria, third daughter of the late John Edward Maddocks, of Tron-Iw, in the county of Denbigh.

11. At Crasmere, Westmoreland, Thos. Carr, esq. of Compton Lodge, to Miss Dowling, of Ambleaside.

MARCH.

2. The rev. lord John Thynne, to Anne Constantia, third daughter of the rev. C. C. Beresford, and niece to Mrs. George Byng.

4. At Mary-le-bone-church, William Delamain, esq. of Wood Place, to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Daniel China Bullock, esq. of Devonshire-place.

— At Foy, Thomas Turner esq. of Hillfield, near Gloucester, Banker, to Sarah, second daughter of the late rev. John Jones, of Foy, in the county of Hereford.

10. At Paris, Robert Kerr, esq. of county of Tyrone, to Anne daughter of late W. Gorton esq. of Windsor.

11. At Drayton Bassett, Staffordshire, the hon. Robert Henley Eden, eldest son of Lord Henley, to Harriet, youngest daughter of sir R. Peel.

16. At Farley, colonel John Wilson, of Chelsea College, late of the Royal Scots, to Emily, second daughter of colonel Houlton, of Farley-castle, Somersetshire.

MARRIAGES.

16. By special license, capt. Peel of the Grenadier-guards, to lady Alice Kennedy, youngest daughter of the earl of Cassilis.

18. At St. George's Hanover-square, Oswald, second son of George Smith, esq. M. P., to Henrietta Mildred, eldest daughter of the very rev. Dr. Hodgson, Dean of Carlisle.

20. Sir R. Blunt, bart. of Heathfield-park, to widow of Richard Achmuty, esq. late of the East-India-Company's Bengal civil service.

— James Layton jun. esq. of Bloomsbury Place, to Mary Ann, only daughter of B. Atkinson, esq. of Nicholas-lane.

24. Sir W. E. Rouse Boughton, bart. of Downton-hall, to Charlotte, daughter of T. A. Knight, esq. of Downton-castle.

25. Rev. R. O. Leman, son of rev. N. T. O. Leman of Brampton-hall, to Isabella Camilla, daughter of sir W. Twyden, bart.

— Samuel, son of late W. Bosanquet, esq. of Harley-street, to Sophia, daughter of J. Broadwood, esq. of Lyne.

— At Duloe, Cornwall, lieutenant-colonel, J. D. B. Elphinstone, esq. of the 3rd Guards, to Miss Buller, only child of vice-admiral sir E. Buller, bart. of Trennant Park, near Looe, in that county.—His Majesty has been pleased to grant that they may bear the name of Buller, in addition to and before that of Elphinstone, and bear the arms of Buller with those of Elphinstone.

— At Dublin, John Learmouth, esq. to Margaret, second daughter of James Cleghorn, M. D. State Physician.

27. Chas. Holt Bracebridge, esq. of Atherstone-hall, to Selina, daughter of late W. Mills, esq. of Bisterne.

29. John Childers, esq. of Cantley, to Anne, daughter of sir F. Lindley Wood, bart. of Hunsworth.

30. Rev. H. Gipps, to Maria, daughter of lieutenant-gen. Bentham, R. A.

Lately, at Bath, capt. E. S. Cotgrave, R. N. to Alicia Mary, eldest daughter of the late W. Scott, esq. of Bath.

APRIL.

3. Rev. John Le Marchant, of the Isle of Wight, to Emily, daughter of late J. Utterson, esq. of Marwell-hall, Hants.

— At Cheltenham, T. H. Hesketh, esq. only son of sir Thomas Hesketh, bart., to Annette-Maria, daughter of late R. Bomford, esq. of Rahenstown-house, county of Meath.

6. At Littleham, rev. Whitworth Russel, son of the rt. hon. sir H. Russel, bart. to Frances, daughter of Vice-Adm. Carpenter.

— At the British ambassador's, at Paris, Henry Marquess de Faverges, to Charlotte, daughter of lieutenant-gen. Slade, Maunsel, Somerset.

7. Thomas Robinson, esq. of Kensington, to Frederica, only daughter of late sir G. Brathwaite Boughton, bart.

8. Jesse Cole, esq. to Letitia Charlotte, daughter of late De Courcy Ireland, esq. and niece to sir E. Stanley, chief-justice at Madras.

10. W. Turner, esq. secretary of embassy to the Ottoman Porte, to Mary-Anne, daughter of J. Mansfield, esq. M. P.

15. H. G. Ward, esq. son of Robert Ward, esq. late M. P. for Haslemere, to Emily, daughter of sir John Swinburne, bart.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Hoare, esq. eldest son of sir Joseph Wallis Hoare, bart., to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Harvey Barritt, esq. of Garbrand-hall, Surrey.

21. At Thornham, Suffolk, by the rev. Brydges Henniker, rector, John Heaton, esq. of Plasherton, Denbighshire, to the hon. Elizabeth Ann Henniker, eldest daughter of lord Henniker.

23. By Special License, at the duchess of Argyle's Upper Brook-street, lord Francis Conyngham, to lady Jane Paget, daughter of the marquis of Anglesea. After the ceremony her grace gave a most sumptuous entertainment, and the new-married pair set off for Cumberland-lodge, Windsor-park.

24. At Millbrook, near Southampton, lieutenant Orlando Orlebar, R. N. son of the late Richard Orlebar, esq. of Hinwick-house, Bedfordshire, to Helen, only daughter of the late Admiral Alpin.

— At Mary-le-bone church, by the lord bishop of Ely, the rev. Wm. White, M. A. Vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Sergeant Marshall, of Teddington.

MAY.

1. At St. James's, by the dean of Canterbury, signor Bertoli, to Finetta Caroline Goff, of Hackney.

4. At Gosport, by his father, the rev. Rich. Bingham, jun. to Francis Campbell, daughter of the late James Barton,

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MARRIAGES.

esq. of Mount Pleasant, in the Island of Jamaica.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, by rev. T. F. Luttrell, the rev. Alex. Fownes Luttrell, rector of Quinstockhead, Somersetshire, to Jane, youngest daughter of Wm. Leader, M.P. of Putney-hill, Surrey.

5. The rev. sir Thomas Miller, bart. to Martha, eldest daughter of the rev. John Holmes, of Bungay, Suffolk.

— At St. Pancras, lieut. Arth. Davies, R.N. to Elizabeth, second daughter of Geo. Matcham, esq. and niece of the right hon. earl Nelson.

— At Liverpool, by the rev. W. Parker, Thomas Parker, esq. of Brougholme, Yorkshire, and Alkincoats, Lancaster, to Mary, second daughter of Wm. Moynaux, esq. of Liverpool.

— The rev. J. Peel, son of sir Robt. Peel, bart. to Augusta, daughter of John Swinfen, esq. of Swinfen House, Staffordshire.

10. At Hampstead, Charles Holford, esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Edward Toller, esq.

— At Mary-le-bona church, Philip Saltmarsh, esq. of Saltmarsh, Yorkshire, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Robert Davison, esq. of Kilwick Percy, in the same county.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the marquis of Exeter, to Isabella, daughter of Wm. Poyntz, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

— By the rev. John Taylor, rector of Hainford, Thomas Blake, esq. of Doctors'-Commons, to Maria Emily, youngest daughter of Thomas Cubit, esq. of Hoking-hall, Norfolk.

13. At Walton-upon-Thames, the rev. R. A. St. Leger, of Star-Cross, near Exeter, to Charlotte, second daughter of sir John Frederick, bart. of Burwood Park.

16. By special license, at St. George's Hanover-square, by the dean of Durham, sir Francis Vincent, bart. to Miss Herbert, daughter of the hon. Mrs. Herbert, of Grosvenor-street. After the ceremony they set off for lord Rob. Spencer's seat, Woolbeding.

— At the Isle of Wight, John George Campbell, esq. lieut. 32d regt. foot, youngest son of lieut.-col. John Campbell, of Shawfield, N.B. to Ellen, fourth daughter of sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, bart. of Swainston, Isle of Wight.

17. At St. Pancras, captain Caulfield, eldest son of colonel Caulfield, of Be-

nown, Ireland, to Anne Lovell, eldest daughter of James Bury, esq. of St. Leonard's Nasing, Essex.

18. At Clapham, Samuel Wilson, esq. of White Hall, Essex, to Mrs. Davis, widow of the celebrated painter, of that name.

26. At Lewisham, by the hon. and right rev. the bishop of Oxford, James Steward, esq. to Eliza, eldest daughter of the rev. Dr. Waite, of Lewisham-hill.

27. At Lowestoft, John Bernard Turner, esq. grandson of the late sir Bernard Turner, kn't. to Charlotte Lewis, third daughter of the late col. Belford, formerly of the blues.

29. At St. Pancras', Thos. Pilkington, esq. of Habberley, to Harriet Alice, widow of major Watkins, of the 58th regiment.

Lately, at Paris, at the hotel of the British ambassador, Theodore Dickens, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Maria, daughter of J. Bridgeman, esq. of Versailles.

JUNE.

1. At Berry Pomeroy, Totness, Devonshire, Henry Richard Roe, esq. of Knappton House, to Anne Maria, eldest daughter of Christopher Farwell, esq. of Totness.

— Sir Daniel Williams, of Whitehall, Glamorganshire, to Ann, second daughter of the late Henry Jones, esq. of Maeschochan-house, Monmouthshire.

— At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Dr. Veitch, to Mary, widow of the late captain Jernyn, R.N.

— At Sunbury, David Ricardo, esq. of Gatcomb Park, Gloucestershire, to Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Thos. William St. Quintin, esq. of Scampston, Yorkshire.

— At Great Houghton, Northamptonshire, capt. Croxton, of the Bengal Artillery, to Charlotte, second daughter of the rev. Richard Williams, rector of that place, and prebendary of Lincoln.

2. Sir David Jones, of Penguin Hall, Glamorganshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of the rev. Rees Edwards, of Neath.

3. At Islington, Robt. Bell, esq. barrister-at-law, to Margaret, second daughter of the late capt. Peter Gordon, of the Wellesley East Indianman.

7. Falconer Allen, esq. of West-hill House, Surrey, to Emma, daughter of the late Daniel Hardingham Wilson,

MARRIAGES.

esq. and grand-daughter of John Foote, esq. of Charlton-place, Kent.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the hon. captain W. L. Fitzgerald De Roos, of the first regiment of life guards, to lady Georgiana Lenox, daughter of the duke of Richmond. After partaking of a grand dinner at earl Bathurst's, the new-married couple set off for his lordship's seat at Cirencester to spend the honeymoon.

— At Tunbridge Wells, Wm. Thomas Thornton, esq. second son of the late Edmund Thornton, esq. of Whittington-hall, Lancashire, to Cornelia Harriet Isabella, eldest daughter of the late col. Halkett, of Craigie Hall, in the county of Fife, N.B.

10. At Milford, Hants, John Kingsmill, esq. of Cavendish-square, to Eliza Catharine, only surviving daughter of the late sir Robt. Kingsmill, bart. of Sidmouth House in that county.

15. At Chesham, captain E. J. Samuel, of the Madras Cavalry, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late J. Field, esq. of Chesham Hall, Bucks.

— At St. Ann's, Limehouse, Joseph Hunter, esq. of Whitby, Yorkshire, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Luke Lyons, esq. of Shadwell.

16. The rev. John Hewlett, B.A. of Peppard, near Henley on Thames, and of Worcester College, Oxford, to Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Hewlett, of Oxford.

— At Clifton, Thomas Baillie, esq. of Hanwell Park, Middlesex, to Elizabeth, second daughter of T. M. Hall, esq. of Erina, in the county of Clare.

— By the very rev. the Dean of Carlisle, Cramer Roberts, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late C. Gowen, esq.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, capt. Fox, son of lord Holland, to Miss Mary Fitzclarence, who was given away by the duke of York. The duke and duchess of Clarence, and lord and lady Holland were present at the ceremony.

At Hantburgh, Chas. D. Tolme, esq. of that city, to Eliza, widow of the late advocate Jacobsen, of Altona.

22. The hon. Hugh Francis Manners Tollemache, fourth son of lord Huntingtower, to Matilda, fifth daughter of Joseph Hume, esq. of Montpellier-house, Notting-hill, Kensington.

23. By special license, at Orby Hunter's, esq. Grosvenor-place, George Wombwell, esq. eldest son of Sir George

Wombwell, bart. to Georgiana, youngest daughter of Orby Hunter, esq. of Crowland Abbey, Lincolnshire. The ceremony was performed by the hon. and very rev. Gerard Wellesley, dean of St. Paul's; and the bride was given away by his royal highness the duke of York.

— At Torre, Devonshire, George Spiller, esq. to Caroline Alicia Elizabeth Drummond Woodgate, niece to lord Kilkourie.

24. At St. James's Church, Hugh Mallett, esq. of Ash House, Devonshire, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the hon. John Coventry, of Burgate-house, Hants.

— At Bath, capt. James Bradley, R.N. second son of the late Andrew Hawes Bradley, esq. of Gore Court, Kent, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late admiral Western, of Tattingstone Place, Suffolk.

28. At St. George's Hanover-square, by the right hon. and rev. lord Brandon, Samuel Whitbread, esq. M.P. to Julia, daughter of major-general, the hon. Henry Brand.

29. At St. John's, Newfoundland, by the rev. William Bullock, John Eager, esq. R.N. commanding his majesty's ship, Clinker, to Catharine, youngest daughter of captain Ballock, R.N. of Prittlewell, near Southend, Essex.

Lately, At Paris, Geo. Mundy esq. only son of the late admiral sir G. Mundy, K.C.B. to Alicia, eldest daughter of Thomas Strickland, esq. of La Sagarie, near Tours, and formerly of Elm Grove near Liverpool.

Lately at Newbury, the rev. F. Millman, rector of St. Mary's Reading, and author of "The Fall of Jerusalem," &c. to Arabella, youngest daughter of gen. Cockell.

JULY.

1. At Mary-le-bone-church, Geo. J. Butler, esq. to Francis Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Gambier, esq.

3. At Cambridge, the rev. Henry George Keene, fellow of Sidney Sussex College, and assistant oriental professor of the East India College, to Anne, third daughter of the late Charles Apthorpe Wheelwright, esq. of Highbury.

8. By special licence, in Portland-place, the right hon. lord Garvagh, to Rosabella Charlotte, eldest daughter of Henry Bonham, esq. M.P. for Sandwich.

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MARRIAGES.

13. By the hon. and right rev. the bishop of Lincoln, the right hon. lord De Dunstanville, to Harriet, daughter of sir Wm. Lemon, bart. M.P. for Cornwall.

— At St. James's, Clerkenwell, James Taylor, esq. of Furnival's Inn, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Jesse Ainsworth, esq. of Wicken-hall, Lancashire.

— By special licence, by the dean of Carlisle, the hon. and rev. Henry Edward John Howard, youngest son of the earl of Carlisle, to Henrietta Elizabeth, daughter of J. Wright, esq. of Mapperley, Notts.

— At Biddenden, Kent, by the hon. and rev. Dr. Stewart, the right hon. lord George Henry Spencer Churchill, third son of the duke of Marlborough, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the rev. Dr. Nares, rector of Biddenden, and niece to the duke of Marlborough.

14. At Kneesworth-house, Royaton, Henry Smith, esq. son of Samuel Smith, esq. M.P. of Woodhall Park, Herts, to lady Lucy Leslie Melville, sister of the earl of Leven and Melville.

20. At St. Mary-le-bone-church, by the rev. W. Baker, James Lee Hannat, esq. M. D. of the island of St. Martin, to Anne, eldest daughter of J. Morgan, esq. of the island of St. Vincent, and of the Circus, Bath.

— At Checkenden, in Oxfordshire, Arthur, son of Theophilus Richard Salwey, esq. to Frances Anne Poles, only daughter of vice-admiral Manley, of Braziers, Oxfordshire.

21. By special licence, John Barnes, esq. of Chorley-Wood-house, Herts, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Charles Medley, esq. of Farringdon, Berks.

— At St. Margaret's-church, Westminster, Wm. Bowles, esq. of Fitzharrishouse, Berks, to Caroline Anne, only daughter of Simon Stephenson, esq. of Great Queen-street, Westminster

22. At Cheltenham, J. A. Nicholson, esq. eldest son of Christopher A. Nicholson, esq. of Balrath, county of Meath, to Eliz. R. Alexander, third daughter of the rt. hon. the lord bishop of Meath.

— At Sidmouth, Charles Butler Stevenson, esq. of Emmanuel College, to Harriet Mary Ann Graham, daughter of the late James Graham, esq. of Richarby, Cumberland.

26. At Edinburgh, Henry Englefield, esq. son of sir Henry Charles Englefield, bart. to Catherine, eldest daughter of

Henry Witham, of Lartington, in the county of York, esq. The ceremony was performed by the right rev. Dr. Cameron, Catholic bishop, and afterwards by sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, bart. according to the forms of the church of Scotland. A numerous party of high rank, participated of an elegant *dejeuner à la fourchette*, after which the new-married pair set off for the English Lakes.

27. At Kensington-church, the lord bishop of Jamaica, to Miss Pope, daughter of the late E. Pope, esq.

AUGUST.

3. At Cheltenham, Ralph Bernal, esq. M. P. of Park-crescent, Portland-place, to Clara Christiana, eldest daughter of John White, esq. M. D.

— At Dalzell Lodge, Fifeshire, by the rt. rev. bishop Low, Robert Lindsay, esq. second son of the hon. Robert Lindsay, of Balcarras, to Frances, daughter of sir R. Henderson, of Straiton, bart.

— At Millbrook, near Southampton, the rev. John Ashley, eldest son of John Ashley, esq. of Ashley-hall, Jamaica, and Clifton, Gloucestershire, to Catherine, third daughter of the late Charles Ward, esq. of Merriion-square, Dublin, and Holly-mount, Queen's-county, Ireland.

4. At St. James's-church, J. Smyth Windham, esq. of Waghen, in the county of York, youngest son of the late sir W. Smyth, bart. of Hill-hall, in the county of Essex, to Katherine, second daughter of John Trotter, esq. of Durham-park, Herts.

— At St. George's-church, Hanover-square, the rev. Thomas Harding, eldest son of Henry Harding, esq. of Dunville, county of Dublin, to Eliza Mary, widow of the late Walter Ross Monro, esq. M. D. formerly president of the Medical Board, at Bengal.

7. At Mary-le-bone-church, Thomas Royce Morgell, esq. of the 8th Royal Irish Hussars, to lady Mary Balders, widow of the late Major Balders, of West Basham, Norfolk.

10. At Mary-le-bone-church, by the rev. Joshua Rowley, captain Rowley, R. N. second son of sir William Rowley, bart. M. P. to Charlotte, daughter of John Moseley, esq.

— At Chislehurst, Kent, by the hon. and rev. Edward Rice, D. D. Robert Francis Jenner, esq. of Wenvoe-castle,

MARRIAGES.

SEPTEMBER.

Glamorganshire, to Elizabeth Lascelles, eldest daughter of Herbert Jenner, L. L. D. of Chislehurst.

11. At St. George's Hanover-square, capt. Sanderson, of the Bengal cavalry, to Elizabeth Oswald, eldest daughter of Alexander Anderson, esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square.

14. At St. James's-church, captain Fead, R. N. to Helen Mary, daughter of Robert Scott, esq. of Shincliffe-Hall, Durham.

— At Farleigh, Henry Shirley, esq. of Hyde-hall, and Etington, Jamaica, to Frances, eldest daughter of colonel Houlton, of Farleigh-castle, Somerset.

16. At Cranford, the hon. Grantley Berkeley, son of the earl of Berkeley, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Paul Benfield, esq.

17. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the bishop of Sodor and Man, the right hon. the earl of Kinnoul, to Miss Rowley, daughter of sir C. Rowley, bart.

28. At Reynaldston, Glamorganshire, J. Nicholas Lucas, esq. eldest son of J. Lucas, esq. of Stout-hall. in the same county, to Letitia, youngest daughter of the late Nicholas Loftus Tottenham, esq. many years member for the county of Wexford, and grand-daughter of the late sir James May, bart. of Mayfield, in the county of Waterford, and cousin to the marquesses of Ely and Donegal.

31. At Lambeth, the rev. Bernard John Ward, third son of the right hon. Robert Ward, of Bangor-castle, in the county of Down, to Isabella Frances, youngest daughter of the late Robert Phillipps, esq. of Longworth, in the county of Hereford.

— At St. George's Hanover-square, lieutenant-colonel Allen, late of the 23rd Lancers, to Miss Mitchell, eldest daughter of the late colonel Campbell Mitchell, and niece to lady Fletcher, of Ashley-park, and to lady Leith.

— At Mary-le-bone-church, by the rev. C. Sheffield, the rev. Henry L. Neave, second son of sir Thomas Neave, bart. to Agnes Ann, eldest daughter of the late rev. sir Robert Sheffield, bart.

Lately, Edward Buller, esq. grandson of the late hon. Mr. Justice Buller, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late major-general Coothe Massingham.

Lately, at St. George's Hanover-square, Henry Halford, esq. only son of sir Henry Halford, bart. of Winstow-hall, in the county of Leicester. to Barbara, daughter of Mr. Sergeant Vaughan.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Wm. Adair Carter, esq. to Elizabeth Hyde, only sister of Joseph Hayne, esq. of Haddon, Jamaica, and of Burdrop-park, Wilts.

6. At Swansea, by the rev. Thomas Morris, the rev. Geo. Wm. Fauquier, to Caroline, sister of sir John Morris, bart. of Sketty-park, in the county of Glamorgan.

8. At Lanchester, Durham, the hon. and rev. Edward Grey, brother to earl Grey, to Miss Elizabeth Adair, niece to lady Clavering, of Axwell-park, in the same county.

— William Warren Hastings, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Sophia, eldest daughter; and John Nelson, esq. of Doctors' Commons, eldest son of the late R. A. Nelson, esq. secretary of the Navy, to Caroline, second daughter; of Dr. Burrows, of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

— At Manchester, lieutenant-col. sir T. Read, to Agnes, eldest daughter of R. Clogg, esq. of Longsight-lodge.

9. At Caversham-park, by special licence, sir Thomas Elmsley Croft, bart. to Sophia Jane, only child of the late Richard Lateward, esq. of Ealing-grove, Middlesex.

11. At St. Margaret's Westminster, by the bishop of Chichester, J. Mitchell, esq. M. P. to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Elliot, esq. of Pimlico-lodge.

14. At Kirkdeighton, John Evans, esq. of Tavistock-square, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the rev. Dr. Geldart, of Barnwell-priory, Cambridgeshire, and rector of Kirkdeighton, in the county of York.

15. By special licence, at rear-adm. Digby's, Harley-street, by the bishop of Bath and Wells, lord Ellenborough, to Jane Elizabeth Digby, only daughter of rear-admiral Digby, and viscountess Andover, and grand-daughter of T. W. Coke, esq. M. P. of Holkham, Norfolk.

16. At Burnley, the rev. W. Thursby, second son of John Hervey Thursby, esq. of Abington-abbey, Northamptonshire, and of Harding-stone, in the same county, to Eleanor Mary, eldest daughter of John Hargreaves, esq. of Ormerod-house, Lancashire.

23. John Probert, esq. of Duke-street, Portland-place, to Julia Ann, only daughter of Robert Ross, esq. of Charles-street, and late of Cork. After the ceremony,

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MARRIAGES.

the newly-married pair set off for Poplinford-park, Suffolk, the seat of colonel Weston, the bride's uncle.

25. At Mary-le-bone-church, John Bateman, esq. of Oak-park, in the county of Kerry, to Frances, youngest daughter of N. Bland, esq. of Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

26. Archibald Robertson, esq. M. D. of Northampton, to Lucy, only daughter of the late Samuel Pell, esq. of Tywell-hall, in the same county.

— By special licence, lord Henry Seymour, only brother to the marquis of Drogheda, to Mary, second daughter of sir H. Parnell, bart. M. P. for Queen's county; and niece to the marquis of Bute, and the earl of Portarlington.

29. At St. James's church, by the dean of Canterbury, Robert Phillip, eldest son of Richard Tyrwhitt, esq. of Nantyr-hall, Denbighshire, to Catherine Wigley, eldest daughter of Henry St. John, esq. and grand-daughter of the hon. and very rev. Andrew St. John, late dean of Worcester.

OCTOBER.

1. At Walthamstow, the rev. John Bridges Ottley, of Oriel College, Oxford, to Caroline, daughter of the late Benj. Travers, esq.

— The rev. John Barlow, to Cecilia Anne, youngest daughter of Ewan Law, esq. of Horsted-place, Sussex.

4. At Wilton, near Taunton, captain Loftus Owen, of the 73rd regiment, to Mary Sophia, youngest daughter of the late general sir Anth. Torrington, bart.

— At Riccarton-house, Wm. Kaye, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Mary Cecilia, eldest daughter of James Gibson Craig, esq. of Riccarton, Mid Lothian.

6. At Christ Church, Surrey, Joseph Maynard, esq. of Keppel-street, Russell-square, to Letitia, second daughter of the late Gilbert Handasyde, esq. of Great Surrey-street.

7. B. W. Procter, esq. to Ann Benson Skepper, eldest daughter of Basil Montagu, esq. of Bedford-square.

12. Captain George St. John Gifford, to Isabella, daughter of John Christie, esq. Hackney Wick, Middlesex.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-square. Henry Lyster, esq. of Rowton-castle, in the county of Shropshire, to lady Charlotte Barbara Ashley Cooper, daughter of the earl of Shaftesbury.

— By the hon. and rev. T. Monson, the rev. Edward Wyvill, rector of Fingal, Yorkshire, to Mrs. Dodworth of Cowling-hall, in the same county.

— In the Isle of Thanet, George Frederick Smith, esq. son of Lancy Smith, esq. of Sidney-house, Homerton, to Penelope, youngest daughter of the late Robert Gray Spedding, esq. of Harefield, Middlesex.

14. At East Grinstead, Henry, eldest son of Henry Streatfield, esq. of Chiddingstone, Kent, to Maria, daughter of M. Dorrien Magens, esq. of Hammerwood-lodge, Sussex, and widow of the late John Pepper, esq. of Bigod's-house, Essex.

— At St. George's Hanover-square, C. Murray, esq. of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, third son of major-gen. J. Murray (late lieutenant-gov. of Demerara), to Frederica Jane, second daughter of the late Frederick Groves, esq.

— At Paris, at the British ambassador's, Wm. Duncan Godfrey, esq. eldest son of sir John Godfrey bart. of Kilcoleman-abbey, Ireland, to Mary, daughter of John Coltsman, esq. of Fleek-castle, Killarney.

15. At Beaconsfield, Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, esq. son of Pascoe Grenfell, esq. M. P. of Taploe-house, Bucks, to Catherine Anne, eldest daughter of the late James Du Pre, esq. of Wilton-park, in the same county.

16. Christopher James Magnay, esq. of College-hill, eldest son of alderman Magnay, to Caroline, third daughter of of sir Charles Flower, bart. of Mill-hill, Middlesex.

18. At Mary-le-bone-church, by the rev. G. Ford, Richard Ford, esq. of Gloucester-place, to Harriet, daughter of the right hon. the earl of Essex.

19. At Corfu, captain Holmes, of the 90th Light Infantry, to Amelia, eldest daughter of major-gen. sir Patrick Ross.

20. Joseph Solomons, esq. to Rebecca, daughter of the late J. Montefiore, esq.

21. By special licence, at Ayston, Rutlandshire, sir Phillip Musgrave, bart, M. P. of Eden-hall, Cumberland, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. and lady Mary Fludyer, of Ayston.

25. At Whimble, Devon, sir Gregory A. Lewin, barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of the late William Buller, esq. of Maidwell-hall, Northamptonshire, and niece of James Buller, esq. of Downe, near Exeter.

30. At Croydon, by archdeacon Law,

MARRIAGES.

the rev. Edward S. Pearce, only son of the late dean of Ely, to Elizabeth, fifth daughter of George Smith, esq. M. P.

— By special licence, at Hepburn-hall, Durham, George John Vernon, esq. eldest son of the hon. G. Vernon, of Sudbury-hall, in the county of Derby, to Miss Ellison, eldest daughter of C. Ellison, esq. M. P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Fulham-church, Robert Mangles, esq. of Sunning-hill, Berks, to Charlotte, third daughter of rear adm. Ross Donnelly, of Sussex-house, Hammersmith.

2. At Mary-le-bone-church, John Skelton, esq. of Spanish Town, Jamaica, to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of col. Pritchard, Royal Artillery.

— At Lausanne, Thomas Medwin, esq. late of the 24th Dragoons, to Ann Henrietta, comtesse de Starnford.

— At Mary-le-bone-church, Henry, son of the hon. Matthew Fortescue, to Caroline, daughter of the rt. hon. sir Henry Russell, bart.

— By special licence, at West Grinstead-park, Sussex, the seat of sir Walter Burrell, M. P. for that county, Gabriel Shaw, esq. to the hon. Frances Erskine, eldest daughter of the rt. hon. lord Erskine.

— At Hartshead, Yorkshire, Charles John Brandling, esq. of the 10th royal Hussars, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of sir George Armytage, bart. of Kirklees, in the same county.

3. At Edinburgh, the rt. hon. the earl of Glasgow, to Julia, daughter of the rt. hon. sir John Sinclair, bart.

9. At Newcastle-under-Lyne, James Smith, esq. one of the magistrates of that place, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late John Clewes, esq. formerly an alderman of that Borough.

11. At Gwennep, Cornwall, Joseph Moore, esq. M. D. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Williams, esq. of Scorrier-house, in that county.

18. At Pancras'-church, Arthur Taylor, esq. youngest son of John Taylor, esq. of Norwich, to Elizabeth Emily, youngest daughter of the late commissioner Lane, of his majesty's navy.

— At Mary-le-bone-church, James Weale, esq. of York-buildings, Baker-street, to Susan Caroline, eldest daughter

of Ellis Ellis, esq. of Weymouth-street, Portland-place.

20. At Mary-le-bone-church, Robert M'William, esq. of Furnival's-inn, to Charlotte, daughter and co-heiress of the late Wm. Horsfall, esq. of Norfolk-street, and of Wath, Yorkshire.

DECEMBER.

2. At St. Pancras-church, Frederick Wood, esq. lieut. Royal Navy, nephew of Mr. Justice Bayley, to Miss Farrar, only daughter of Thomas Farrar, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square.

3. At St. Mary-le-bone, Robert Jenkins, esq. to Susanna Elizabeth Frederick, eldest daughter of sir John Frederick Cart, of Burwood-park, Surrey.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Fitzaddesley, esq. R. N. grandson of the late countess of Buckinghamshire, to Sarah Brown Staff, Chelsea.

— At the British ambassador's chapel, at Paris, Wm. Timothy Curtis, esq. (now by letters patent baron Aumont) to Mademoiselle Elizabeth Sophie Aumont, of Paris.

6. At Southam, Warwick, by the rev. George Chandler, D. C. L. rector of that place, and chaplain to the duke of Buccleugh, Henry Thomas Chamberlayne, esq. of Stony Thorp, in the above county, youngest son of Stans Chamberlayne, esq. of Ryes, Essex, to Mary, only child of Edw. Fowies, esq. of Southampton.

7. At Fulham church, by the rev. — Wood, vicar of Fulham, the rev. Charles Wesley, of Christ's-college, Cambridge, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Skelton, esq. of Hammersmith.

9. Edward Cutler, esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late rt. hon. sir Thomas Plumer.

14. At St. Pancras new church, by the rev. A. R. Chauvel, LL. B. rector of Great Stanmore, Middlesex, and prebendary of St. Paul's, Samuel Homfray, esq. of Bedwelty-house, Monmouthshire, to Margaret Charlotte, second daughter of the late Lorenzo Stable, esq. of Hanover-street, Hanover-square.

— At Charlton, the rev. Robert Lyman, A. M. to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Cotsworth, of Blackheath.

16. At Clapham-church, by the rev. W. H. Springet, M. A. James, eldest son of William Norris, esq. president of the Royal College of surgeons, to Anna

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PROMOTIONS.

Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late alderman Rothwell.

20. At Gosford, the rt. hon. George Harry Grey, eldest son of the earl of Stamford and Warrington, to lady Katherine Charteris, third daughter of the earl of Wemyss and March.

— In St. George's-church, Dublin, James, only son of Robert Martin, of Ross-house, county of Galway, esq. to Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Higginbotham, of Mountjoy, esq.

21. At Gilbeide chapel, by special licence, John Davidson, esq. of West Otterburn, in the county of Northumberland, to Miss Susan H. E. Jessup, youngest daughter of lady Anna Maria Jessup, of Bird-hill House, Durham.

27. At Hartlebury, N. Basevi, esq. barrister, of Gower-street, Bedford-square, to Louisa Eliza, only daughter of the late major Orange, of Waresby-house, Worcestershire.

— At Cheadle, Richard Hole, esq. of Longsight, to Frances, eldest daughter of T. Marsland, esq. of Hollyvale.

28. At Knaresborough, the rev. Edward Carus Wilson, A. B. third son of William Wilson Carus Wilson, M. P. of Casterton-hall, Westmoreland, to Jane, only daughter of Thomas Maude, esq. of Woodlands, near Harrowgate.

— William Hall, jun. esq. to Charlotte, daughter of the late sir R. J. Sullivan, bart.

— At Marlborough, near Knights-bridge, Devon, F. J. Delafosse, esq. youngest son of the late rev. R. M. Delafosse, of Richmond, Surrey, to Dorothy, eldest daughter of the late Edward T. Collins, esq. of the same place.

29. At Basford, Notts, John George Shaw Lefevre, esq. fellow of Trin. Coll. Cambridge, to Rachel Emily, fifth daughter of Ichabod Wright, esq.

30. At Worksop, the hon. and rev. Leland Noel, vicar of Camden, Gloucestershire, seventh son of sir Gerard Noel, bart. and the late baroness Barham, to Mary Arabella, eldest daughter of the late John Saville Foljambe, esq. of Aldwark-hall, Yorkshire.

chief of Antigua; and major-gen. sir Benj. D'Urban, K. G. B. to be Lieutenant-governor of Demerara and Essequibo.

H. B. Hinrich, esq. to be lieutenant of his majesty's band of pensioners, *vice* William Henderson, esq. resigned.

10. Wm. Parish, esq. appointed chief consul at Buenos Ayres.

Sir Robert Gifford, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas; and sworn a privy councillor.

31. Sir R. Gifford, chief justice of the Common Pleas, created baron Gifford, of St. Leonard, county of Devon.

William Alexander, esq. lord chief baron; since knighted; and sworn a privy councillor.

Sir John Copley, M. P. attorney-general.

Charles Wetherell, esq. M. P. solicitor-general.

John Pearson, esq. advocate-general of the East-India Company at Bengal.

Hon. Frederick Cathcart, to be minister plenipotentiary to the Diet at Frankfurt.

Lieut.-col. Charles Dashwood, groom of the Privy Chamber in ordinary, *vice* Chapman.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Frederick Browning, Uffculme prebend, in Salisbury cathedral, *vice* his father, the late Dr. Browning.

Rev. John Still, rector of Gifford, to the prebendal stall of Stratton in Salisbury-cathedral, *vice* hon. and rev. T. Alfred Harris, dec.

Rev. T. Burroughes, chaplain to the duke of York.

Rev. T. Wilkinson, chaplain to marquis of Londonderry.

Rev. James Hartley Dunsford, chaplain to the earl of Suffolk.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Liisheard.—Lord Elliot, *vice* his father, now earl of St. Germain's.

FEBRUARY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

6. *Foreign-office*.—Daniel Molloy Hamilton, esq. commissioner of arbitration to the several mixed commissions established at Sierra Leone, for the prevention of illegal traffic in slaves; and

PROMOTIONS.

JANUARY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

6. Major-gen. sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B. to be governor and commander-in-

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PROMOTIONS.

James Woods, esq. registrar to the said commissions.

— *War-office*.—6th regiment Dragoon guards, capt. J. Stephenson, to be major.

31st ditto: major Duncan M'Gregor, to be major.

44 ditto: brevet major J. Chilton L. Carter, to be major.

71st ditto: lieut.-gen. sir Gordon Drummond, G. C. B. to be colonel.

87th ditto: major Henry Browne, to be lieut.-col.; brevet major Henry C. Streatfield, to be major.

88th ditto: lieut.-gen. sir Henry Frederick Campbell, K. C. B. to be colonel.

96th ditto: major-gen. Joseph Fuller, to be colonel; lieut.-col. John Herries, to be lieut.-col.; brevet lieut.-col. G. W. Paty, major T. S. Nicolls, to be majors.

Lieut.-col. James Hawker, Royal Artillery, to be lieutenant-governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort.

7. Viscount Melville, sir W. J. Hope, sir G. Cockburn, sir G. Clerk, bart. and W. R. Keith Douglas, esq. to be lords of the Admiralty.

10. *Foreign-office*.—W. Mark, esq. consul for the province of Grenada, to reside at Malaga.

James Wallace, esq. consul for the state of Georgia, to reside at Savannah.

12. *Whitehall*.—W. Brodie, esq. of Brodie, to be lieutenant and sheriff principal of the shire of Nairn.

13. *War-office*.—60th Foot: lieut.-col. T. Bunbury, to be lieutenant-col.

Rifle brigade: lieut.-col. G. Brown, to be lieutenant-colonel.

2nd West-India regiment, brevet lieut.-col. Sackville Berkeley, to be major.

Staff: brevet-col. hon. F. Cavendish Ponsonby, to be inspecting field officer of militia in the Ionian Islands.

Gen. George lord Harris, G. C. B. to be governor of Dumbarton castle.

20. *War-office*.—10th regiment Foot: major-gen. sir J. Lambert, K. C. B. to be col. *vice* Maitland, dec.

Major-gen. sir F. Adam, K. C. B. to have the local rank of lieut.-gen. in the Ionian Islands.

Brevet major W. G. Moore, of the 1st or gren. Foot guards, to be dep. quartermaster-gen. to the forces serving in the Windward and Leeward Islands (with the rank of lieut.-col. in the army), *vice* Popham, dec.

Royal Artillery: major-gen. sir B. Bloomfield, bart. to be a col.-commandant, *vice* Farrington.

27. 12th Drag.: brevet major Alexander Barton to be major.

40th Foot: inajor Michael Chamberlain, to be major.

28. Lieut.-gen. sir J. Oswald to be K. G. C. of the Bath.

George Colman, esq. to be licenser of plays.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Hobbs Scott to be archdeacon of Australasia, New South Wales, with an annual income of 2,000*l*.

Rev. Charles Henry Hall, D. D. to the deanery of Durham, *vice* bishop Cornwallis.

Rev. Samuel Smith, D. D. dean of Christ-church, Oxford, *vice* Hall.

Rev. Henry Woodcock, D. D. canon of Christ-church, Oxford, *vice* Smith.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Robert Fullarton, esq. governor of Prince of Wales's Island.

Rev. A. Grayson, principal of St. Edmund hall, Oxford.

Phillip Williams, esq. B. C. L. Vinearian professor of common law at Oxford.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Ashburton.—Sir J. S. Copley, re-elected.

Eye.—Sir Edward Kerrison, bart. *vice* lord Gifford.

Oxford city.—C. Wetherell, esq. re-elected.

Sandwich.—Hen. Bonham, esq. *vice* Marryatt, deceased.

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.—Right hon. Thos. Wallace re-elected.

MARCH.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

6. Sir Geo. Murray, G. C. B. lieut.-gen. of the Ordnance.

Sir F. Adam, G. C. B. lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

10. *Carlton House*.—Sheriff for Leicestershire. Charles Godfrey Mundy, of Burton on the Wolds, esq. *vice* Major.

Sir John Owen, lieutenant of county of Pembroke.

12. *War-Office*.—49th foot: capt. R. Bartley to be major.

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63rd ditto: major C. George J. Arbutnot to be major.

1st West India reg.: lieutenant-col. F. F. Brown, to be lieutenant-col.

2nd ditto: major D. Joly to be major.
Cape corps: Lieutenant-col. J. Cassidy to be lieutenant-col.

To be majors in the army.

Capt. A. Lyster, C. W. Kerr, of the 3rd royal vet. batt. and W. Forrest, of the hon. East India Company's service (inspector of military stores), to be majors in the East Indies only.

C. Wetherell, esq. M. P. solicitor-general, knighted.

T. Jervis, esq. barrister-at-law, to be a Welsh judge, *vice* serj. Marshall, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The rev. Christopher Lipscombe, M.A. fellow of New College, Oxford, appointed bishop of Jamaica.

The rev. Peter Frazer, M.A. senior fellow of Christ College, Cambridge, to the living of Bromley, by Bow, Middlesex.

The rev. Christopher Bethell, D.D. formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to the bishopric of Gloucester.

The rev. Samuel Slade, D.D. to the deanery of Chichester.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Annan, Kirkcubright, Dumfries, Sanquhar, and Lockmaben Burghs.—W. R. Keith Douglas, esq.

Barnstable.—Frederick Hodgson, esq. *vice* Michael Nolan, esq. justice of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor.

Cavan County.—Henry Maxwell, esq. *vice* lord Farnham.

Louth County.—John Leslie Foster, *vice* T. H. Skeffington, now viscount Ferrard.

Oxfordshire.—J. Fane, esq. *vice* his father.

Portarlington.—James Farquhar, esq. *vice* Ricardo deceased.

Wigtown, Whithorn, New Galloway, and Stranraer Burghs.—Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, esq. *vice* sir J. Osborn, bart. one of the commissioners of public accounts.

Woolby.—Lord H. F. Thynne.

APRIL.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

23. *War-office.*—46th reg. foot: major Alexander Ogilvie to be lieutenant-col.

col; brevet lieutenant-col. T. Willshire, to be major.

Unattached.—Brevet major, Robert Ellison, foot guards, to be lieutenant-col. of infantry. Major-general John Vincent to be lieutenant-governor of Dumbarton Castle.

27. *Downing-street.*—Major-general, William Nicolay to be governor and commander-in-chief of the Island of Dominica.

28. *Whitehall.*—Brabazon Urmost, esq. president of the select committee of surpercargoes of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies at Canton, knighted.

The marquis of Hastings to be governor of Malta.

Lord Gifford to be master of the rolls, in the room of sir Thomas Plumer, deceased.

The earl of Morton to be high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland.

Marquis of Ely appointed *custos rotulorum* of co. Wexford, *vice* Flood, deceased.

Mr. Justice Best, promoted to be chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Naval Promotions.—Admiral Sir G. Martin, K.G.C.B. to the command in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels at Portsmouth, in the room of admiral sir James Hawkins Whitsed, K.C.B.

Admiral sir James Saumarez, K.G.C.B. to the command at Plymouth, in the room of admiral sir A. I. Cochrane, K.G.C.B.

James Couch, William Henry Smyth, and J. Ryder Burton, to the rank of post captain.

George William Conway Courtemay, Pringle, Stokes, John Rawe Mould, George Hillier, George Lawrence Saunders, C. Adams, T. J. Cotton Evans, William Hobson, Hezekiah Cooke Harrison, to be commanders.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The rev. R. J. B. Henshaw, of Queen's College, Oxford, has been appointed domestic chaplain to the dowager marchioness of Hertford.

The rev. sir Henry Dryden, vicar of Ambrosden, in Oxfordshire, to the vicarage of Leek Wootton, Warwickshire.

Oxford.—Doctor in divinity. Re Christopher Lipscomb, fellow of N.

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guards: lieutenant-col. Rob. Ellison from the half pay, to be captain and lieutenant-col.

96th foot: major Henry White from half pay 24th foot, to be major, *vice* Thos. Samuel Nicolls.

Brevet.—Capt. John Bowen Colthurst, 97th foot, to be major in the Army.

15. *Whitehall.*—Lord Marcus Hill appointed secretary to the Legation at Tuscany; and C. T. Barnard, esq. appointed to the like office at the court of Saxony.

18. *War-office.*—18th, foot: *Brevet* lieutenant-col. G. Gorrequer to be major.

1st West India reg.: lieutenant-col. F. F. Browne to be lieutenant-colonel.

Hon. Marmaduke Dawney of Wykeham Abbey, Yorkshire, third son of John *visc.* Downe, to take the surname, and bear the arms of Langley only, in compliance with the will of R. Langley, late of Wykeham Abbey aforesaid, esq.

T. James Birch, of Ravenfield-park, Yorkshire, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of Life Guards, only son of T. Birch, late of Thorpe-hall, county of Lincoln, esq. and grandson of Jas. Birch, esq. by Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of rev. T. Bosville, rector of Ufford, county of Northampton, to assume the surname of Bosville only.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. J. Blomfield, D. D. to be bishop of Chester, *vice* Dr. Law, bishop of Bath and Wells.

Hon. and rev. James Somers Cocks, M. A. a prebendary of Hereford.

Rev. Mr. Vansittart, prebendary of Carlisle, *vice* bishop Law.

Rev. Edw. Fane, M. A. a prebendary of Salisbury, *vice* bishop Carr.

Rev. C. Benson, St. Giles's in the Fields R. Middlesex.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Northallerton.—Marcus Beresford, esq. of 21st foot, *vice* Peirse, *dec.*

Okehampton.—W. H. Trant, of Portland-place, esq. *vice* lord Dunally.

JULY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. *War-office.*—8th Foot: capt. T. G. Ball to be major.

2nd West India regiment: major T.

Craig, from 24th foot, to be lieutenant-col. —major W. Hill, from half-pay 6th West India regiment: to be major.

8.—The 24th regiment of foot, to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition, the words—"Cape of Good Hope," in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of that regiment at the capture of that colony on 8th Jan. 1806.

9.—2nd dragoons capt. W. Chamberlayne to be major.

Royal African colonial corps, major-gen Charles Turner to be colonel, *vice* sir C. M'Carthy, deceased.

Unattached.—Major Augustus-Frederick D'Este, from the 4th dragoon guards, to be lieutenant-col of infantry by purchase.

16. *War-office.*—67th foot: *Brevet* lieutenant-col Richard Gubbins, to be lieutenant-col.

75th ditto: *Brevet*-major Hugh Stewart to be major.

Unattached.—Major Henry Somerset, from the Cape corps of cavalry, to be lieutenant-col of infantry.

30. *War-office.*—4th regiment of dragoon guards: Capt. J. Chatterton, from the 7th Dragoon guards to be major, *vice* D'Este prom.

19th foot: *Brevet* major E. Lockyer, to be major, *vice* Broomfield, retired.

Brevet major W. Cochrane, on half-pay 103rd foot, to be inspecting field officer of the militia of Nova Scotia, with the rank of lieutenant-col. in the army.

Naval Promotions &c.—Vice-admiral lord Amelius Beauclerk, K. C. B. to the command of his majesty's squadron stationed at Lisbon.

Rear-admiral W. T. Lake, C. B. to the command on the Halifax station.

Commanders to the Rank of Post-Captain.—Richard Saumarez, and hon. Geo. Rolle Walpole Trefusai.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Wm. Hart Coleridge, D. D. bishop of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands.

Rev. T. H. Mirchouse, South Grant-ham prebend at Salisbury, *vice* Rennell.

Rev. John Henry Sparke, prebendary of Ely, to be chancellor of Ely.

Rev. G. P. Marriot (vicar of Eynesford, Kent, and rector of Haseleigh, Essex), a minor canon of Canterbury cathedral.

Rev. H. Donne, chaplain to dowager marchioness of Salisbury.

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Rev. James Blomfield, one of domestic chaplains to the bishop of Chester.

Rev. Robert Hodgson, D. D. dean of Carlisle, is appointed chaplain-general to the forces.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

The duke of Gloucester, lord high steward of the city of Gloucester, *vice* lord Henry Molyneux Howard, dec.

Stephen Gascoles, esq. one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, *vice* Richardson, resigned.

G. Bankes, esq. M. P. appointed curator baron of the Exchequer.

Rev. Dr. Bourne, Aldrichian professor of physic, elected clinical professor, *vice* Wall, dec.

Rev. James Ingram, elected president of Trinity College, Oxford.

Dr. Jebb, of Trinity College, Dublin, lord bishop of Limerick, was on the 5th inst. admitted *ad eundem* at Cambridge. The learned prelate was presented by the public orator.

Mr. Alderman Brown and Mr. Alderman Key elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Clackmannan, Shire of.—Hon. capt. George Ralph Abercromby, *vice* Robert Bruce, esq.

Steyning.—Hon. Henry Howard, *vice* the late deputy earl marshal, dec.

AUGUST.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

6. *War-office.*—10th foot: major Rob. Gordon, to be major.

21st ditto: major Hector M'Lane, to be major.

79th ditto: capt. Wm. Marshall, to be major.

93rd ditto: major Mark-Anthony Bonon, to be major.

Brevet.—Capt. John Owens (employed as chief engineer in New South Wales), to be major in the army.

Unattached.—Major James Campbell, to be lieutenant-col. of infantry.

17. His majesty has been pleased to grant to the earl of Clancarty his royal licence and permission that his lordship may accept and use in this country the title of marquis of Heusden,

conferred on him by the king of the Netherlands, as an especial and lasting testimony of the high sense that sovereign entertained of the eminent services rendered by his lordship to his majesty on divers important occasions.

Sir John Browne, knight, to wear the supernumerary cross of the royal order of Charles 3rd of Spain.

30. *War-office.*—15th Light dragoons: Capt. H. Lane, to be major.

Cape corps (cavalry): Brevet major A. C. Crauford, to be major.

Veteran companies for service in Newfoundland: Brevet lieutenant-col. T. K. Burke, to be major.

21. The 24th regiment of foot to bear the word "Nivelle" on its colours and appointments, in consequence of the distinguished conduct of that regiment in the action near Nivelle on 10th Nov. 1813.

27. 39th foot: Brevet lieutenant-col. P. Lindsey, to be lieutenant-col.—Brevet major D. Macpherson, to be major.

73rd ditto: major T. B. Bramford to be major.

97th ditto: major T. Paterson, to be major.

Lieutenant-col. W. Belford, to be fort-major of Dartmouth Castle, *vice* Wright, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Daniel Wilson, prebend of Rochester.

Rev. J. Bull, B. D. canon resident of Exeter.

Rev. Edw. Fane, prebend of Salisbury.

Rev. W. Hewson, prebend of St. David's.

Rev. Wm. Vansittart, prebend of Carlisle.

Rev. W. Hale Hale, to be one of the chaplains to the bishop of Chester.

Dr. David Laumont, to be one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary in Scotland.

SEPTEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

The right hon. sir William A'Court, bart., and K. B., to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to most faithful majesty.

The hon. Francis Reginald Forbes, secretary to the legation at Lisbon,

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PROMOTIONS.

be secretary of the embassy at that court.

The right hon. William Noel Hill, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Naples.

The right hon. Augustus John Foster, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Sardinia.

Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, esq. to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Denmark.

The right hon. lord Erskine, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Wurtemberg.

Naval Promotions.—Commander Montagu, of the Rifleman, has been made captain; and lieutenant Webb, of the Jupiter, is promoted to the rank of commander.

Lieutenant M. Quin of the Naiad, and lieutenant J. D. Mercer, flag-lieutenant to rear-admiral Fahie, are promoted to the rank of commander.

Messrs. F. B. Jackson, and H. W. Hill, midshipmen, of the Salisbury, are made lieutenants.

4. Major Wm. Davison, K. H. G. O. aide-de-camp and equerry to the duke of Cambridge, knighted.

10. *War-office.*—72nd regt. foot: capt. F. Brownlow, to be major.

Capt. J. Brutton, from 82nd foot, to be inspector of the militia in the Ionian Islands, *vice* lord E. Hay, appointed to the 72nd foot.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The rev. Charles Wm. Stocker, M.A. fellow and tutor of St. John's college, Oxford, and one of the public examiners of that university, to the mastership of Elizabeth college, Guernsey.

The rev. Wm. Frederick Hamilton, B. A. of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, appointed domestic chaplain to the right hon. lord viscount Melbourne.

The rev. Dr. Ingram, president of Trinity college, Oxford, instituted by the bishop of Oxford, to the rectory of Garsington, Oxfordshire.

OCTOBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

29. *War-office.*—8th regt. of light drag.: capt. J. G. Baumgardt, to be major.

1st. foot: capt. J. O. Glover, to be major.

19th ditto: major E. Lenn, to be major.

57th ditto: major E. Lockyer, to be major.

George William Chad, esq. (now secretary to his majesty's embassy at the court of the Netherlands), to be his majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the king of Saxony.

Charles Townshend Barnard, esq. to be secretary to his majesty's legation at the court of Saxony.

Andrew Snape Douglas, esq. (now secretary to his majesty's legation at the court of the two Sicilies), to be secretary to his majesty's embassy at the court of the Netherlands.

Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, esq. (now secretary to his majesty's legation at the court of Sardinia), to be secretary to his majesty's legation at the court of the two Sicilies.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commanders to be captains.—J. Filmore and T. Ricketts.

Lieutenants to be commanders.—R. C. M'Crea, G. T. Gooch, D. M'Kennie, W. G. Agar, G. O. Jackson, R. Pearce (s), C. Wyvill, C. Hallowell, J. W. Cairne, F. Boyce, W. Holt, J. D. Mercer, and J. Pele.

To be master.—Mr. C. P. Bellamy.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. John Still, L. L. B. Stratton prebend, in Salisbury cathedral.

Rev. Andrew Alfred Daubeny, B. A. chaplain to the duke of Clarence.

Rev. James Allan Park, chaplain to Mr. Justice Park.

Rev. T. Dyer, chaplain to lord Teynham.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Richard Jenkyns, D. D. master of Balliol college, to be vice-chancellor of Oxford.

John Garratt, esq. alderman, elected lord mayor of London.

NOVEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. G. Bosanquet, esq. to be secre-

PROMOTIONS.

tary of legation at Madrid ; and H. S. Fox, esq. to the same office at Turin ; capt. A. Y. Dundas Arbuthnot, to be one of the gentlemen of the king's privy chamber.

5. *Foreign-office*.—Visc. Granville, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his most christian majesty.

Rt. hon. sir Charles Bagot, K. B. to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of the Netherlands.

16. Visc. Morpeth, lord lieut. of the East-riding of the county of York.

24. Sir A. West, M. D. physician to the king of Portugal, knight com. of the tower and sword ; and R. Palmer, esq. (appointed one of the judges at Madras) were knighted.

8. *War-office*.—8th light dragoons, lord Geo. Wm. Russell, to be lieutenant-colonel ; Lovell-Benjamin Badcock, to be major.

34th ditto : major Thomas Faunt to be lieutenant-colonel ; captain T. Davies to be major.

12. 50th ditto : brevet lieut.-colonel J. Frazer, to be major.

26. 10th regt. of foot : brevet lieutenant-colonel A. S. King, to be major.

90th ditto : brevet major M. Dixon, to be major, *vice* Wright, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. E. Hutchinson, to a prebend at Chichester, *vice* Bishop Carr.

Rev. Mat. Marsh, B. D. collated to the prebend of Chute and Chisenbury at Salisbury, *vice* Dr. Blayney, dec.

Rev. H. W. Majendie, to the prebend of Beminster Prima at Salisbury.

Rev. Charles Vernon Holme Sumner, domestic chaplain to duke of York.

Rev. Dr. Fea, domestic chaplain to duke of Sussex.

Rev. Rich. J. Meade, domestic chaplain to earl of Cork and Orrery.

Hon. and rev. E. S. Keppell, chaplain to duke of Sussex.

Rev. Thos. Worsley, fellow of Downing college, is appointed chaplain and classical lecturer.

Rev. Robt. John Hatchman, A. B. to be chaplain to the forces.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

James Adey Ogle, of Trinity college, Oxford, D. M. elected professor of the

practice of medicine, on the foundation of Geo. Aldrich, D.M. *vice* Dr. Bourne, elected lord Litchfield's clinical professor in medicine.

Rev. Rich. Cutler, M. A. of Exeter college, Oxford, elected master of the free grammar school, Dorchester, *vice* rev. Evan Davies, resigned.

DECEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

10. 2nd regt. dragoons : brev.-major J. Mills, to be major, *vice* Spooner.

— Dr. MacMichael to be one of the physicians to the duke of York's household.

14. Joshua Henry Mackenzie, esq. one of the lords of session, *vice* sir Archibald Campbell, bart. resigned.

17. *War-office*.—6th regt. foot : brev.-col. J. Gardiner, to be lieut.-colonel.—Brevet-major S. Taylor to be major.

47th ditto : brevet lieutenant-colonel J. W. O. Donoghue to be major, *vice* Warren, dec.—Major W. Read, permanent ass.-quartermaster general, to be deputy quartermaster general in the East-Indies, with the rank of lieut.-col. in the army, *vice* Marlay, dec.—Brevet lieut.-col. C. R. Forrest, to be permanent ass.-quartermaster general, *vice* Read.

21. Lieut.-col. John Harvey, deputy adjutant general of the forces in Canada, knighted.

23. 21st regt. foot : brevet lieut.-col. H. Thomas, to be major, *vice* Champion, deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Jeremiah Smith, D. D. master of Manchester school, one of the four king's preachers in Lancashire.

Rev. Matthew Irving, B. D. prebendary of Rochester, chaplain in ordinary to the king, *vice* J. R. Deare, deceased.

Rev. J. M. Turner, M. A. to the prebend of Lafford at Lewes, near Sleaford, Lincoln, *vice* George Turner, deceased.

Rev. Jos. Cross ; rev. Ames Hellicar ; rev. Frederick Rouch ; and rev. Mr. Lambert, elected minor caunqs of Bristol cathedral.

Rev. Wm. Maddock Williams, domestic chaplain to marquess of Londonderry.

Rev. Dr. Butcher, minister of chapel



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royal, Brighton, domestic chaplain to marchioness of Hastings.

Rev. Edw. Chaplin, to be morning reader and evening preacher at Gray's Inn.

Rev. Edwards Hannam, chaplain to royal horse guards.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Philip Bliss, D. C. L. elected registrar of the university of Oxford, *vice* Gutch, resigned.

Stephen Peter Rigaud, esq. M. A. savilian professor of geometry, to be a delegate of the Clarendon press, Oxford.

Rev. A. J. Carrighan, B.D. fellow of St. John's, lady Margaret's preacher, Cambridge.

DEATHS.

JANUARY.

At Gato, near Benin in Africa, on the 3rd of December 1823, Mr. G. Belzoni. He was so far on his way into the interior, endeavouring to reach Houssa, when a dysentery put an end to his valuable life. He was buried at Gato the day after his decease, and a board with the following inscription was placed over his grave.

"Here lie the remains of
G. BELZONI,

Who was attacked with dysentery at Benin
(on his way to Houssa and Timbuctoo),
On the 26th of November, and died at
this place

December 3, 1823.

The gentlemen who placed this inscription over the grave of this intrepid and enterprising traveller, hope that every European visiting this spot will cause the ground to be cleared, and the fence round the grave repaired, if necessary."

Mr. Belzoni had been landed by captain Filmore, R. N. at Benin (whose polite attention to Mr. Belzoni, and to the interests of science, forms a strong contrast to the treatment of Mr. Belzoni in other quarters by English agents). Captain Filmore exerted himself arduously in assisting the intrepid traveller, and discharged a man from his vessel who was a native of Houssa, that he might accompany Mr. B. on his route. The following extract of a letter

contains most of the late particulars respecting this enterprising and scientific individual. It is dated from British Acera, January 7.

"On the night of the 24th of November, he, Mr. Belzoni, left us with Mr. Houtson, for Gato. On parting with us, he seemed a little agitated, particularly when the crew (of the brig which brought him), to each of whom he had made a present, gave him three loud cheers on leaving the vessel. 'God bless you, my fine fellows, and send you a happy sight of your country and friends!' was his answer. On the 3rd of December I received a letter from Mr. Houtson, requesting me to come to Benin, as Mr. B. was lying dangerously ill, and, in case of death, wishing a second person to be present. I was prevented going, not only by business, but a severe fever which had then hold of me. On the 5th, I had a second letter from Mr. H. with the particulars of Mr. B.'s end, and one from himself, almost illegible, dated Dec. 2, requesting me to assist in the disposal of his effects, and to remit the proceeds home to his agents, Messrs. Briggs, Brothers, and Co. America-square, London, together with a beautiful amethyst ring he wore, which he seemed particularly anxious should be delivered to his wife, with the assurance he died in the fullest affection for her, as he found himself too weak to write his last wishes and adieus.

"At the time of Mr. Belzoni's death, Mr. Houtson had every thing arranged with the king of Benin for his departure, and, had his health continued, there is no doubt he would have succeeded. Mr. Belzoni passed at Benin as an inhabitant, or rather native of the interior, who had come to England when a youth, and was now trying to return to his country. The king and Emegrands (or nobles) gave credit to this, Mr. Belzoni being in a Moorish dress, with his beard nearly a foot in length. There was, however, some little jealousy amongst them, which was removed by a present or two well applied; and the king of Benin's messenger was to accompany Mr. Belzoni with the king's cane, and as many men as were considered necessary for a guard and baggage carriers. The king's name is respected as far as Houssa, and he has a messenger, or ambassador, stationary there. On Mr. Belzoni's arrival at Houssa, he was to

DEATHS.

leave his guard there, and proceed to Timbuctoo, the king not guaranteeing his safety farther than Houssa, and Timbuctoo, not being known at Benin. On his return to Houssa he would make the necessary preparations for going down the Niger, and despatch his messenger and guard back with letters to his agents and to Mr. John Houtson; the messenger to be rewarded according to the account the letters gave of his behaviour, and the king to receive a valuable stated present. This was the plan, and I think it would have proved fortunate had Mr. B. lived. The distance from Benin to Houssa is not great. The king gave the following account of the route:—From Benin to Jaboo, six days' journey; Jaboo to Eyoo, three; Eyoo to Tappa, nine; Tappa to Nyfoo, four; and Nyfoo to Houssa, three. I am sorry I cannot find the memorandum I made of this, but I think I am correct. Between Nyfoo and Houssa, the 'Big Water' is to be crossed, considerably above Tangam, at which place it is tremendously rapid and wide; farther down the natives of Benin know nothing of it, except that it runs to the southward. I wish it was a settled point. Mr. B. began to waver in his opinion of the Niger being a branch of the Nile, after having seen one or two of the rivers in the bight of Benin."

Mr. Belzoni was a native of Padua, and had known England many years. He first visited Egypt with a view of erecting hydraulic engines for the Pacha, to assist in irrigating the country. In stature he was above six feet and a half, and possessed of great bodily strength. His manners and deportment were marked by great suavity and mildness, and he had a genuine love of science in all its branches. He was brave, ardent, and persevering in pursuit of his objects; and his decease at the moment of a strong hope of success must be deeply felt by all who duly estimate the true interests of science.

4. At Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, the rev. Frs. Lloyd, M. A. late student of Christ-church, Oxford, and assistant-master of the Charter-house school.

— Drowned, at Bristol, Charles Pierce, esq. solicitor. This unfortunate gentleman dined with Mr. Protheroe on the 3rd of January; left his house at Clifton about half-past 12, and was never afterwards seen alive. His absence oc-

casioned intense interest at Bristol, it having been suspected that he had been murdered. Rewards were offered, and every exertion used to discover him, alive or dead. On Monday, the 2nd of February, his fate was ascertained, by the finding of his body on drawing off the water from the harbour. His property was found on his person untouched, which left no doubt but that he met his death by accident, arising from the fog on the night when he fell into the float.

5. At his chambers in the Albany, Wm. Cruise, esq., of Lincoln's-Inn barrister at law, aged 72.

6. In Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, the lady of John Loch, esq. after having been delivered of a daughter on the 28th of December.

9. In Caermarthen-street, Bedford-square, aged 72, Walter Pye, esq. barrister-at-law, the senior on the list of commissioners of bankrupts, and chaff-wax to the Lord-Chancellor. He was of a highly-respectable family, who came into England with the Conqueror, and were seated originally in Herefordshire, but afterwards at Faringdon, in Berkshire. His great-great-grandfather, sir Robert Pye, was auditor of the Exchequer to James I.; and his son, sir Robert Pye, married Anne, eldest daughter of the patriot John Hampden; from whom the late Mr. Walter Pye was consequently descended. His father, Henry Pye, esq. was elected M. P. for Berkshire no less than five times without opposition. He died in 1766, just as his eldest son, the late Henry James Pye, esq. became of age. This last gentleman injured his fortune so materially, in a contested election for Berkshire, in 1784, that he was obliged to sell his paternal estate. He afterwards was appointed poet Laureate, and a police-magistrate for Westminster.

10. Of the African fever, while surveying the river Gambia, T. E. Bowdich, esq. the enterprising traveller and author of the interesting account of the mission to the Ashantees. Mr. Bowdich was born at Bristol, June 1793, where his father was a considerable manufacturer. Disliking trade, and having a relation in an important situation on the Gold-coast, he obtained an appointment as writer in the service of the African Company. He arrived at Cape-coast castle in 1816, and it being determined to send an embassy to the interior of Ashantee, a service in which few were willing to embark,

DEATHS.

he was, at his own solicitation, appointed to that perilous enterprise. Of this expedition he published a narrative that was read with avidity; but his services did not obtain for him any reward adequate to his merit, for he had given offence in a quarter that affected his interests. Mr. B. was the author of some other publications, and just before his death had prepared a work relative to the Geology and Natural History of Madeira, which has since appeared. He left a widow and three children, unprovided for.

— At the residence of the duchess of Marlborough, Cumberland-gate, Hyde-park-corner, lady Caroline Pennant, her grace's daughter.

11. At Odiham, in his 28th year, the rev. Henry Washington, M. A. fellow of New College, Oxford.

12. In his 67th year, of a fit of apoplexy, with which he was seized while sitting at his desk, at the banking-house in Mansion-house-street, Joseph Marryatt, esq. M. P. for Sandwich, Kent, and chairman of the committee at Lloyd's coffee-house. Mr. Marryatt was descended from a highly respectable family at East Birgholt in Suffolk. His father was an eminent physician, who practised in Lothbury. Inheriting considerable natural parts, he gave very early promise of that superior capacity which so particularly distinguished him: Being intended for the general profession of a merchant, he was sent out at an early age to the island of Grenada, where, notwithstanding some untoward circumstances, which would, ever afterwards, have damped the ardour of many minds, and deterred them from the prosecution of such a career as he had embarked in, he laid the foundation of that intimate local knowledge of the whole West-Indian Archipelago, and of its comprehensive relations both with Europe and America, which not only led to his subsequent success in life, but which gave to all his opinions connected with the concerns of those important colonies, that weight and that value which they afterwards acquired. From the West-Indies he went, in the year 1788, for a short time to North America, and visited Boston, where he became acquainted with the family of the late Frederick Gear, esq. an American loyalist. He married Mr. Gear's third daughter, Charlotte, by whom, his surviving relict, he has left nine children to share the splendid

earnings of his well-spent life. He returned to Grenada after his marriage, where he continued to reside about a twelvemonth: but on the birth of his eldest son, in 1789, he revisited England, which he never afterwards quitted, except to enjoy with his family a short excursion to France. Living at a time when titular distinctions were so eagerly sought, in this particular few men were less influenced than himself by the contagion of the age; his ambition was of a far more noble and manly cast, for his great aim through life was to attain the proud distinction of being truly a British merchant. On all great questions connected with the colonial policy, or the shipping interests of the country, few were more thoroughly conversant: and very extensive correspondence he kept up with the most distant parts of the world. The most lasting monument of his usefulness will, perhaps, be found at Lloyd's. The admirable regulations he established for managing their extensive concerns, and the unceasing care with which he watched over every thing which could tend to the promotion of their interests, will not soon be forgotten. In the general style of his eloquence, whether in or out of Parliament, Mr. Marryatt was not an elegant speaker, but he was a powerful, energetic, argumentative, and persuasive one.

13. In his 27th year, Edw. Grainger, esq. lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology. He was the son of a surgeon at Birmingham, and after having passed through the usual professional studies in the metropolis, and become a member of the College of Surgeons, he commenced, in July 1819, at the early age of 22, a course of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, in the Borough. Such was his ability, and the success attendant upon it, that, in 1821, he erected a commodious theatre near Guy's-hospital. But his class still augmenting, he converted this structure into a Museum, and built a much more capacious one, which he opened in October, 1823. At this period, however, when uninterrupted success seemed to await him, a disease, the result of intense application, attacked him, which, ultimately, deprived the profession of one of its most useful members, and his pupils of a most able instructor.

14. In his 74th year, the rev. John Shaw, D. D. senior fellow of Magdalen-

DEATHS.

college, Oxford, and vicar of South Tetherwyn cum Trewen, Cornwall.

— Aged 70, Matthew Spragg, esq. of Kingsland-terrace.

15. At Forhampton-court, Gloucestershire, aged 81, the hon. Mary Yorke, relict of the bishop of Ely, and daughter of the late rev. Dr. Isaac Maddox, bishop of Winchester.

17. At his chambers in the Albany, aged 70, Wm. Osgoode, esq. M. A. of Christ-church, Oxford, and formerly chief-justice of Canada. At the time of his decease, he was also one of the commissioners of inquiry into the fees of courts of justice. Previously to his appointment abroad, this gentleman practised some years in the court of Chancery; and, during that period, published an elaborate Treatise on the law of Descents.

— In Stanhope-st., May-fair, Bamber Gascoyne, esq. He was born in 1755, and eldest son of Bamber Gascoyne, esq. M. P. for Maldon and Truro, and a lord of the Admiralty during the administration of lord North. Mr. Gascoyne represented Liverpool from the year 1780, to 1796, when he retired, and was succeeded by his brother. He was a frequent speaker in parliament, and always addressed the house of Commons with a thorough knowledge of the subject under discussion. He married, on July 24, 1794, the daughter of Charles Price, esq. and by her, who died July, 1820, had issue, Frances Mary, an only daughter and his sole heiress, married to the present marquis of Salisbury.

— At Malta, of apoplexy, the right hon. sir Thomas Maitland, G. C. B. lieutenant-general in the army, colonel of the 10th Foot, a privy-counsellor, governor of Malta, commander of the forces in the Mediterranean, lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and knight grand cross of the Ionian order.

He was the third son of James seventh earl of Lauderdale, by Mary, daughter and co-heiress of sir Thomas Lombe, bart. who died July 18, 1789, only one month before the death of his father. He was appointed captain in the 78th Foot, the 14th of January, 1778; lieutenant-col. in the army the 1st of March, 1794; lieutenant-colonel in the 62nd Foot the 6th of August following; colonel in the army the 1st of January, 1798; brigadier-general at St. Domingo the 18th of April, 1797; brigadier-general in the West-Indies the 1st of January, 1798;

colonel of the 10th West-India regiment the 6th of September, 1798; major-general on a particular service, the coast of France, the 14th of September, 1799; major-general in the army, the 1st of January 1805; colonel in the 3rd garrison battalion, the 26th of February 1805; local rank as lieutenant-general in Ceylon, the 31st of July 1806; colonel of the 4th West-India regiment, the 19th of July, 1807; lieutenant-general the 4th of June 1811; and colonel of the 10th foot, the 19th of July following. He was appointed governor and commander-in-chief in and over the island of Malta and its dependencies, the 15th of July 1813; and subsequently governor and commander-in-chief of the forces in the Mediterranean.

20. At his seat, Bayfordbury, Herts. Wm. Baker, esq. in his 81st year.

— At Richmond, in his 81st year, the right hon. and rev. James, earl Cornwallis, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and dean of Durham. His lordship received the early part of his education at Eton, whence he removed to Merton-college, of which he became a fellow. He was appointed chaplain to the marquis of Townshend when that nobleman was lord-lieutenant of Ireland; and on his return from that kingdom was made a prebendary of Westminster, and presented to the valuable rectories of Wrotham in Kent, and of Newington in Oxfordshire. In 1775 he was installed dean of Canterbury, and upon the translation of bishop Hurd to the see of Worcester, he became bishop of this diocese, being consecrated by his uncle, Frederick, archbishop of Canterbury, in September, 1781. In 1791, on the translation of bishop Douglas to Salisbury, he succeeded to the deanery of Windsor and Wolverhampton, which, in 1794, he exchanged for that of Durham. On the death of his nephew, the late marquis Cornwallis, without issue male, on the 16th of August 1823, the dignities of earl Cornwallis, and viscount Brome, devolved upon him, in which he is succeeded by his only son. His lordship married in 1771, Catherine, fourth daughter of Galfridus Mann, esq. and by her (who died in 1811) had issue Elizabeth, born in 1774, and died in 1813; Charles and Susan, who both died infants; and James, now earl Cornwallis, born Sept. 20, 1778, who represented the borough of Eye in the parliaments of 1796 and 1803, and married, in the

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year 1804, the only daughter of Francis Dicken, of Wollaston-hall, Northamptonshire.

— In the Edgeware road, aged 86, Mrs. Thicknesse, relict of the late governor Thicknesse (father to the late lord Audley), whom she married in 1769, after the death of his first wife, lady Betty Thicknesse; Mrs. Thicknesse was the author of *Sketches of the Lives and writings of the Principal Literary Ladies in France*, 3 vols. 8vo. and some other publications.

22. At Castle Dennington, Leicestershire, in his 71st year, the rev. Thos. Bosville, A.M. of Magdalen-college, Oxford, and of Ravenfield-park in the county of York.

23. At Binfield, Berks, aged 49, lieutenant-general sir Fras. Wilder.

— At Boulogne, in his 80th year, sir Brook Boothby, bart. of Ashbourne-hall Derbyshire: he is succeeded by his only brother, Wm. Boothby, esq. of Edwinston, Notts. Sir Brook was of literary habits, and published *Britannica, a Tragedy, and Tales and Fables* 2 vols.

25. At Camberwell, aged 43, Vincent Wanostrucht, L.L.D.

— In Upper Seymour-street Judith, relict of the late gen. sir Robert Laurie, bart. of Maxwelton, in the county of Dumfries.

27. At Chiswick, in his 86th year, the rev. Dr. Horne.

— At Castle Howard, Yorkshire, in her 71st year, the right hon. Margaret Caroline, countess of Carlisle. Her ladyship was the second daughter of Grenville Leveson Gower, first marquis of Stafford.

28. In New Sydney-place, Bath, in his 69th year, sir Hugh Bateman, bart. eldest son of Richard Bateman, esq. by Catherine sister of William Fitzherbert, esq. of Tissington county of Derby. He was born March 21. 1756; married Feb. 4. 1786, Temperance, daughter of John Gisborne, esq. of Derby, and of Yoxhall lodge, county of Stafford, and had issue two children, Catherine-Juliana, and Amelia-Anne, both married. On the 11th of November 1806 he was created a baronet, with remainder, in default of issue male, to the eldest surviving heir male, in succession, of the above two daughters.

29. At her house, in Hill-street, Berkeley square, Mrs. Tynte, relict of the late John Kemys Tynte, esq.

29. At Florence, in her 72nd year, Aloisia de Stolberg, relict of prince James Stuart, the grandson of James 2nd, and the friend of Alfieri, who in his memoirs has conferred a lasting celebrity on her as one of the most beautiful and fascinating, and also the most unfortunate of her sex.

— In Bavaria, after a long and painful illness, aged 63, field marshal Wrede. He was originally a lawyer, or land-steward; but possessing great military dispositions was recommended by count Rumford to the then elector of Bavaria, who gave him a commission. In the war of 1788 he commanded a detached corps; in 1806-7 he commanded a division sent against the French; and in 1809 he headed the army of the North destined to act against Russia. In 1810 he was entrusted with an embassy extraordinary at Paris. His majesty (the present king) had ordered due preparations for the funeral of the marshal, when, on opening his will, it was discovered that he wished his body to be interred without pomp at his country seat, and carried to his grave by the peasants. He left two sons, one of whom is aide-de-camp to the king, and the other an officer of ordnance.

Lately, at Dumcrieff, Dr. John Rogerson, first physician to the emperor of Russia.

At Edinburgh, general Francis Dundas colonel of the 71st regiment of foot, and governor of Dumbarton castle.

At Nice, in his 42nd year, the hon. and rev. Thomas Harris, son to the late, and brother to the present, earl of Malmesbury.

At Paris, in his 54th year, after an illness of several years, the right hon. Henry earl of Barrymore, viscount Buttivant, baron Barry of Olothan, and Ibanne &c. &c, premier viscount in Ireland. His lordship succeeded his brother, the 7th earl, in March, 1793; and in 1795 married Anna, daughter of Jeremiah Coghlan, esq. of Ardo, Waterford. Having died without issue, all his titles become extinct, save that of the ancient barons of Olothan, which devolves on his sister, lady Caroline Melfort. His lordship's mother was Amelia, daughter of William, second earl of Harrington, by lady Caroline Fitzroy, eldest daughter of Chas., second duke of Grafton.

Emanuel Victor, the ex-king of Sardinia. He is succeeded by his brother, his present majesty, Charles Felix,

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At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 28, E. S. Montagu, esq. late Persian secretary to the government at Calcutta.

At Cannonbrook near Lucan, Ireland, aged 82, James Gandon, esq. F. A. S. M. R. I. A. This eminent architect was a pupil of sir W. Chambers, and the first candidate who obtained the Gold Medal for architecture, at Somerset-house. The beautiful Court-house at Nottingham, and the many splendid structures with which he embellished the metropolis of our Sister Island sufficiently attest his ability and taste in the exercise of his profession. Among these edifices may be more particularly noticed the magnificent Custom house, the Four Courts, King's Inn, and the Portico to the Bank (formerly the House of Lords); all of which possess much originality, and classic beauty. Few architects have been more fortunate in being employed upon so many important public works; or more successful in availing themselves of the opportunities afforded them; for almost every one of his buildings are eminently beautiful, combining much picturesque effect with correct taste. Besides these structures which we have just enumerated, he designed the Court-house at Waterford. He also published the two supplementary volumes to the Vitruvius Britannicus in conjunction with Mr. Woolfe.—He was buried in the private chapel at Drumcondra in the same vault with his learned friend, Francis Grove, esq.

At Rome, the Cavaliere Giuseppe Tambroni, who was born at Bologna, 1774, and was formerly consul-general of the ci-devant Cis-Alpine Republic. He was for many years superintendent of the Belvedere gallery at Vienna; also author of several works relative to antiquities and the fine arts, and an active contributor to the *Giornale Arcadico*.

At Paris, (Jan. 28) Louis Mathieu Langlès, the celebrated Orientalist. He was born near Montdidier, in the year 1764. His father was in the army, and intended his son for the same profession; but he was averse to it, and, after finishing a liberal education at Paris, obtained the consent of his parents to study the oriental languages, in order to qualify himself for a diplomatic, or, if his father insisted on it, a military post, in India. He commenced with the Persian and Arabic languages, in which he had made considerable progress, when he

was advised to study the Mantchou. In 1787 he published a memoir on the writings of the Mantchous, entitled "Alphabet Mantchou." It was the first work in this language printed with moveable types, which were engraved and cast by Firmin Didot. The characters were objected to as stiff and inelegant; but they are said to have been highly admired for their accuracy by the Mantchous themselves. A second edition of the work being called for in 1808, a new fount of type was cast for the purpose, by the same founder, under the more immediate directions of M. Langlès; and it was, in consequence, much improved.

Previous to publishing the Alphabet Mantchou, M. Langlès translated the political and military Institutes of Tamerlane from the original Persian into French. The work had previously appeared in English, but he was never suspected of having had recourse to such aid; and, indeed, at that time, it was easier for M. Langlès to translate from the Persian than from the English.

In the following year, he published the first volume of his "Dictionnaire Mantchou-François," which he presented to the unfortunate Louis XVI. in the month of December, 1788. Three other volumes from his pen in the same year afford an astonishing proof of his industry and genius: in one of these, "Contes, Fables, et Sentences," translated from various Arabian and Persian authors, M. Langlès first made known to France and the continent of Europe the existence of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, whose labours had even then become important and useful. The other two works published in that year were—"Ambassades Reciproques d'un Roi des Indes, de la Perse, &c. et d'un Empereur de la Chine," translated from the Persian of Abdoni-Rizar, of Samarund, with memoirs of those two sovereigns; and "Precis Historique sur les Mahrattes," translated from the original Persian.

When the Revolution broke out in France, M. Langlès relinquished all idea of going to India, although he did not on that account abandon his oriental studies. On the contrary, we find him presenting to the National Assembly, in 1790, an address on the "Importance of those languages for the extension of commerce and the progress of the arts and sciences." About the same time

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he published "Fables et Contes Indiens," with an essay on the literature, religion, and manners of the Hindoos: the first part of the "Hitopades," or prototype of the fables of Pilpay, appeared in this volume. In the same year the author published the second volume of his "Dictionnaire Mantchou-Francais."

Fortunately for M. Langlès, he survived the storm of revolution, in which thousands perished. It being determined to preserve the royal library under a national denomination, the literary reputation and the known probity of M. Langlès obtained him the place of keeper of the MSS. He had not long enjoyed this post, when the rage for destroying every vestige of royalty and nobility extended the hand of desolation to the national library. Citizen Langlès was summoned to render an account of all books and MSS. in the library relative to genealogy, and whatever tended to the illustration of one class of society over another; the anathema pronounced, included all charters, titles, genealogies of the noble families, heraldic biography, and even books on other subjects with the insignia of royalty on the binding. Citizen Langlès asked for delay, on account of the immensity of the collection, there being no exact catalogue of its contents. Resolved, at the peril of his life, to save so many precious documents from destruction, he fresh labelled some, tore the bindings off others, and concealed an immense number in the attics of the library; but, as a holocaust was necessary, he selected volumes of minor interest, duplicate copies, and a great number of ponderous tomes on polemical divinity. The agents of government, seeing an immense pile of books doomed to destruction, were satisfied with the zeal of citizen Langlès, and they were carried away, without examination, by waggon-loads, to the Place Vendôme, to be burned; and by this means many most important documents for the illustration of national history were preserved, at the risk of the life of M. Langlès, who concealed five thousand volumes, which but for him would have perished.

After the 9th Thermidor, the committee of public instruction conferred on him the care of the literary dépôt of the Capucins St. Honoré. This circumstance brought him into communication with the committee of public instruction, to whom he suggested the

formation of a special school for the oriental living languages. The proposal was accepted, and M. Langlès was charged to organize the plan of the establishment, which has since so powerfully contributed to extend the cultivation of oriental languages in France: he undertook to teach the Persian himself. In 1795 he published a new edition of the works of Pallas, with numerous notes; a new edition of the travels of Norden in Egypt and Nubia, with notes; and several original memoirs on the canal of Suez, the pyramids, the sphinx, Alexandria, &c.; he at the same time published the travels from India to Mecca of Abdoul Keryen, a Mussulman pilgrim, who accompanied Thomas Kooli Khan to India; this volume formed the first part of a work which he afterwards finished, in five volumes, entitled, "Collection Portative de Voyages," translated from different Oriental and European languages. He soon afterwards published a new translation, from the Arabic, of the voyages of Sinbad the sailor, with valuable notes and the original text.

On the formation of the French Institute, M. Langlès was chosen member of the committee of literary labours. He communicated many valuable articles, among which were, 1. Fragments of the code of Ghengis Khan, preserved by Myrkhoud. 2. A collection of letters written in Arabic and Turkish, by different oriental princes, between the years 1304 and 1517. 3. Historical description of the canal of Suez, taken from the grand work on Egypt, by Al-macryzy. 4. Notice on the Mantchou Ritual, with ten plates, representing sixty-five instruments of Chamanic worship. 5. A chronological table of the risings of the Nile, containing the most remarkable between the years 614 and 1517. All these articles are accompanied by the original texts in Arabic, Persian, Mantchou, &c. as well as his dissertation on the paper monies of the orientals. He also attempted, in concert with Messrs. Carnus and Baudin, to revive the "Journal des Savans;" but the continuation only existed six months.

In addition to these papers, M. Langlès furnished several articles for the "Magazin Encyclopédique," and published a translation of the catalogue of the Sanscrit MSS. in the then imperial library, and a beautiful little volume,

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which exhibits an exquisite specimen of topography, entitled "Researches on the Otto of Roses." In this work, which was originally intended as a note to the French translation of the first two volumes of the Asiatic Researches, M. Langlès proves that this celebrated perfume was discovered by accident, no further back than 1612.

M. Langlès was afterwards employed to superintend a new edition of Chardin's travels in Persia, to which he added upwards of two thousand notes, and prefixed a chronological history of Persia, from the earliest period to the year 1806. He also furnished the oriental articles for the "Biographie Universelle" of Michaud. His last work was the Ancient and Modern Monuments of Hindoستان, a treatise of immense labour and research, and which was several years in publishing. It was not, however, to oriental languages alone that the acquirements of M. Langlès were confined: he was a perfect master of the dead, and of most of the European languages, particularly German, Italian, and English.

It was at one of the sittings of the class of literature of the National Institute, that M. Langlès read a memoir productive of the most important result: this was no less than the expedition to Egypt. M. Langlès demonstrated in such glowing colours the possibility of opening a passage to India through Egypt, and thereby striking a death-blow at British supremacy in the East, that general Buonaparte, who was present, immediately after the sittings, asked the academician for his memoir, pressed him with questions on different points, and from that time turned his whole attention to the conquest of Egypt. He wished M. Langlès to accompany the expedition, and, on his declining it, Buonaparte threatened him with imperative orders from the Directory: M. L. replied, "Citizen general, this threat would alone determine me to refuse. The Directory can deprive me of my place, but no power can compel me to accompany you to Egypt." Buonaparte never forgave this, and though he felt that M. Langlès was too valuable an acquisition to the Library to be displaced, yet in the abundant showers of imperial favours, not a drop ever lighted on the head of professor Langlès.

When the allied armies entered Paris in 1814, the emperor of Russia conferred

on M. Langlès the order of Knight of St. Wladimir, and the emperor of Austria presented him with a diamond ring.

His library was generally allowed to be the richest private Oriental collection in existence. Among the valuable works it contains were "the Relations of the Danish Missionaries," in 16 or 18 vols. 4to. of upwards of two thousand pages each, and the grand work of Valentyn, in 8 vols. folio. It was rich, too, in manuscripts; among which is a magnificent autograph volume of the Ayeen Akbery—a species of geographical, historical, political, statistical, and literary history of India, composed by order of the Great Mogul, Akbar, under the superintendance of his grand vizier, Aboul Fazl, about the year 1584. This manuscript was preserved in the imperial library of Delhi, and is the only exact and complete copy known.

M. Langlès was knight of the imperial order of St. Wladimir, member of the Royal Institute of France, honorary member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, keeper of the Oriental manuscripts in the king's library, principal of the royal school of Oriental living languages, Persian professor of the same school, president of the royal society of Antiquaries of France, member of the royal academies of Gottingen, Munich, &c. and co-respondent of the Royal Institute of the kingdom of the Low Countries.

After the religious ceremonies at the funeral of M. Langlès, which took place in the church of Notre Dame, had been concluded, the remains of the deceased were conveyed to the cemetery of Père la Chaise, accompanied by a numerous deputation from the Institute, the conservators of the King's Library, and a great number of individuals, both natives and foreigners, distinguished in literature, arts, and sciences. Several funeral orations were delivered over the body. M. Causin delivered one in the name of the academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; M. Gail, of the same academy, was the organ of the Conservators of the King's Library; M. Barbier du Bocage, in the name of the Society of Antiquaries; M. Jomard for the Geographical Society; and M. Edouard Disant, the organ of the Royal School of Oriental Language, paid the just tribute of their admiration and regret to the illustrious deceased.

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FEBRUARY.

1. In Southampton-street, Strand, of apoplexy, the rev. John Lempriere, D. D. rector of Meeth and Newton Petrock, in the county of Devon. He was a native of Jersey, and, after receiving his education at Winchester-school, removed to Pembroke-college, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. October 10, 1792; B. D. July 9th, 1801; and D. D. Jan. 14, 1803. About 1792 he was chosen to preside over Abingdon school, which he conducted with reputation for some years. He succeeded the rev. Robert Bartholomew in the Mastership of the Free Grammar-school at Exeter, but he was lately compelled to resign this situation in consequence of unfortunate disputes with the trustees, which were the cause of so much vexation to Dr. Lempriere, that he petitioned parliament on the subject. In 1788 he published, in 8vo., his "Bibliotheca Classica," a work of great utility, afterwards enlarged to a 4to. volume. It has been asserted, that he published it without any acknowledgment that the plan and materials were taken from the great work of M. Sabatier: this is not true; for, in the preface to the 8vo. edition of his work in 1788, Dr. Lempriere says that in the *Siècles Payens* of l'Abbé Sabatier de Castres he has found *all the information*, which judicious criticism, and a perfect knowledge of Heathen Mythology, could procure. In 1789, he published "Sermon prêché dans le Temple de la Paroisse de St. Helier, à Jersey, le deuxième jour d'Août." In 1791 he published "A Sermon preached at the opening of St. Peter's Chapel, Swinton, in the parish of Eccles, Lancashire, on Sunday, April 10, 1791." In 1792 he published the first volume of his "History of Herodotus, translated from the Greek, with notes subjoined;" but Mr. Beloe having published an entire and elegant translation of the *Father of History*, Dr. Lempriere's version was never finished. Dr. L. also published, in 1808, "Universal Biography," 4to. and in the same year an abridgment of the above, in 8vo. In 1811 he was presented to the rectory of Meeth by the rev. L. Canniford.

— In Ireland, sir Frederick Flood. He was *custos rotulorum* of the county of Wexford, which he represented in Parliament, as long as he found it

practicable at his advanced period of life, to engage in the arduous duties of attendance. He also sat in the Irish House of Commons during three successive Parliaments. In each House he maintained that dignity and independence of character which he was so remarkable for in every station of life. As a grand Juror of the counties of Wexford and Kilkenny, he evinced integrity, honour, and honesty, so essential to that important office. In his intercourse with the world, which was extensive, his great ambition was to benefit mankind. He was a sound lawyer, and of a strongly-gifted understanding, and his advice was courted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. In the relations of private life, he was exemplary in fulfilling the duties that devolved upon him. As a landlord, he was kind and indulgent; as a friend, warm and zealously attached; and he was charitable and benevolent to all. Sir Frederick was the descendant of John Flood, esq. of Flood-hall, in the county of Kilkenny. He married first, lady Juliana Annealey, sister of the late earl of Mountnorris, who died without issue. He afterwards married Frances, daughter of the right hon. sir Henry Cavendish, bart. of Deveridge-hall, Derbyshire, by whom he has left one child, Frances, wife of John Harward Jessop, esq. of Doory-hall, county of Longford, to whom he bequeathed the whole of his real and personal property.

— At the house of Robert Clark, esq. of Trinity-square, captain Stephen Rains, R. N. in his 59th year.

— At Woolwich, aged 73, Mrs. Hartley, the once celebrated actress, and a contemporary of Garrick. This lady, when in her zenith, was possessed of extraordinary beauty of person, and frequently sat as a model, to sir Joshua Reynolds; and Mason is said to have written his *Elfrida*, that she might represent the heroine, which character she sustained for some time with great popularity.

— At Cheltenham, in his 78th year, the rev. sir Henry Bate Dudley, bart. prebendary of Ely, chancellor of the diocese of Ferns. This gentleman, who had been for nearly half a century a distinguished character both in the literary and political world, first established the *Morning Post*, and the *Morning Herald*, the latter in 1780, the former a few years previously; he also exam-

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- nessed the *Courier de l'Europe*, and the *English Chronicle*. Of the *Herald* he was for many years the sole proprietor, and supported that paper by his wit and talents. He contributed largely to the celebrated "Probationary Odes," and the "Noliad," and was the author of a satirical work entitled *Vortigern and Rowena*. In the time of Mr. Garrick he produced the opera of "The Rival Candidates" at Drury-lane Theatre, and afterwards "The Blackamoor washed White," which, in consequence of party-spirit running so high at that period, caused a contest among the audience, with drawn swords, upon the stage itself. He was also the author of "The Fitch of Bacon" and "The Woodman." The former was written for the Haymarket Theatre, for the purpose of introducing his friend Shield, as a composer, to the public. The rest of his dramatic works are, "The Travellers in Switzerland," and "At Home," a *bagatelle* produced about ten years ago. Sir Henry was the friend and associate of Garrick, the elder Coleman, Honnel Thornton, Cumberland, and other contemporary wits. At one period he obtained much notoriety by his quarrels and duels with Mr. Bows, the husband of the countess of Strathmore, with Miles Fitzgerald, &c.
2. Aged nearly 90, John Philips, esq. of *Burk-hall*, near Stockport, Cheshire, in the commission of the Peace for that county, and the adjoining one of Lancaster; and father of the late John Leigh Philips, esq.
- In Air-street, Piccadilly, in his 73th year, Mr. John Simco, bookseller, well known for his love of antiquities and for his curious catalogues of topography and biography from 1788. To the British Museum he bequeathed his illustrated copy of *Bridges' Northamptonshire 4 vols. folio*, with 3 portfolios of drawings, &c., and his illustrated *Lyson's Environs of London*, in 11 vols. 4to, with 4 of drawings, and some other valuable antiquarian works.
3. At the King's palace, the countess of Harrington. Her remains were interred on the 12th, in Westminster-abbey.
4. At Birmingham, aged 29, Mr. George Mills, medalist, one of the first artists in England in this branch of the arts. His medals of Watt, West, Admiral Duckworth, &c. are sufficient proofs of his ability and talent.
4. Sir John Simeon, bart. one of the masters in Chancery. Sir J. was appointed recorder of Reading in 1779, and sat in Parliament for that borough on lord Braybrooke's succeeding to the peerage. He married Rebecca, eldest daughter of J. Cornwall, esq. of Hendon-house, Middlesex; by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now sir Richard Simeon.
5. At Paris, M. Lafolie, conservator of the public monuments of that city, and author of several treatises on the subjects of art, among others on the casting the bronze statue of Henry IV., on the Pont Neuf.
7. At his house, in Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, in his 73rd year, Richard Wroughton, esq. formerly an actor of deserved celebrity, and contemporary with Garrick, Barry, &c. Among the characters which he sustained with the greatest success was his *Hotspur*, which was allowed to be unequalled. His performance also of *Darlemont*, in *Deaf and Dumb*, was most admirable both in conception and effect.
9. In Great George-street, Westminster, in his 74th year, John Fane, esq. M. P. of Warmesley, Oxfordshire.
10. In Piccadilly, in his 80th year, sir W. Paxton, of Middleton-hall, Carmarthenshire, and senior partner in an eminent banking-house in Austin-Friars. Sir W., who was a native of Scotland, went early in life to India, where he realized a large fortune, and on his return purchased an estate in Carmarthenshire, and represented Carmarthen in Parliament; he afterwards offered himself for the county, but lost his election after a severe contest: after that time he did not sit in the house. The watering-place of Tenby is indebted to him for many of its attractions and accommodations.
11. At Walton, lady Harriet Bennet, youngest daughter of the earl of Tankerville.
- At Cavendish-hall, Suffolk, Georgiana Lucy, youngest daughter of sir Digby Mackworth, bart.
16. At Treleven, near Megavissey, Cornwall, aged 85, the rev. P. Lync, D. D. 52 years vicar of that parish. The habits of this gentleman were eccentric to a great degree; for having a constant dread of contagion, he never permitted any one to touch his person, neither would he touch any article, not even

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money, until he had previously submitted it to ablation or fumigation.

18. At the age of 92 years, the Metropolitan Chrysanthus, superior of the convent of St. George, situate at the southern extremities of Tauris. This venerable prelate retained his faculties to the last moment. The clergy, the generals, the officers of the army and navy, accompanied the body to the convent of St. George, seventeen vestes from Sebastopol, where it was deposited. Having been persecuted in his native country (Greece), he withdrew from it, and travelled through England, different parts of the East-Indies, Japan, China, Corea, Mongul Tartary, Great Tartary, Thibet, Arabia, Persia, and Bucharia; and, after his long fatigues, found at length a peaceful retreat in Russia, where he received numerous marks of the munificence of his Majesty the Emperor.

19. At his house, in Gloucester-place, in his 73rd year, sir John Orde, bart. admiral of the Red.

— In his 75th year, Ralph Walker, esq. civil engineer.

21. At Munich, the court of his father-in-law, where he had chiefly resided since the restoration of the Bourbons, Eugene Beauharnois, prince of Eichstadt, the son of the empress Josephine, and her first husband, general viscount Beauharnois. Eugene was born Sept. 1, 1781, and at the age of 14 bore arms for his country under general Hoche. In 1796, he was made aide-de-camp to Buonaparte, with whom he was always a great favourite. After the treaty of Campo Formio, he was sent to Corfu, to see that treaty carried into execution with regard to the Ionian Islands. In 1800 he was appointed major, on the field of battle, at Marengo; in 1802, general of brigade, and colonel-general of Chasseurs; and in 1805, viceroy of Italy, in which capacity he effected much for the government of Milan. After 1814, he retired to a private life, selecting the court of the king of Bavaria, whose eldest daughter Augusta Amelia, he had married, January 19th, 1806. In his private character, prince Beauharnois was amiable, possessing many of the good qualities of his mother, and, like her, proving himself worthy to fill the illustrious rank to which he had risen. His obsequies were performed at Munich, on the 25th of February with great pomp, and the

funeral service was read by the bishop of Pirta, first almoner of the king.

21. At Sneyd-park, near Bristol, aged 59, George Webb Hall, esq. late secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and chairman to the committee of the Agricultural Association, which was held during several of the late sessions of Parliament, to seek relief from the depression of the agricultural interest. In his professional capacity, he was the acting legal adviser of the corporation of Bristol, and was principally instrumental likewise in passing all the acts for the improvement of the Port and Harbour of that place. His death was occasioned by a locked jaw, arising from a fall from his horse, by which accident a wound had been inflicted on the top of his head.

22. At Blakeney, Norfolk, aged 73, the rev. Richard Thomas Gough, uncle to lord Calthorpe, and rector of Blakeney, and of Acle, in that county.

— At his seat, Stoketon-house, near Saltash, Cornwall, the hon. Michael de Courcy, admiral of the Blue. He was the third son of John, the 25th lord Kinsale, baron Courcy and Ringrove, and premier baron of Ireland. Having entered the Navy early in life, he was made a post-captain in 1783. At the beginning of the war in 1793, he commanded the Pearl; and in 1795, the Magnanime, in which he captured the Decade, French frigate, and several privateers. He particularly distinguished himself also, in the action off Ireland, under sir J. B. Warren. In the Canada, to which he was next appointed, he displayed great judgment; the Mars having been dismasted in a severe gale, captain De Courcy succeeded in rescuing her after two other vessels had failed in the attempt. In 1805 he obtained his flag; and in 1809 commanded the squadron employed in the embarkation of sir John Moore's army at Corunna; when, for the ability displayed on that occasion, he received the thanks of Parliament. He was next appointed to the command of a squadron at the Brazils, on which station he remained nearly four years, obtaining the entire approbation of his own government, and the friendship of the present king of Portugal, who invested him with the order of the Tower and Sword.

— In May's-buildings, St Martin's-lane, aged 59, Mr. John Davy, Musical Composer, author of many beautiful airs, combining sound science with simple

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melody; and a pupil of the celebrated Jackson of Exeter. He was born in the parish of Upton Helion, 8 miles from Exeter, in the year 1766, and, from his very infancy discovered the most remarkable sensibility respecting music. When only three years of age, having entered a room where his uncle was playing a psalm-tune on the violoncello, the moment he heard the instrument he ran away crying. In the course of some weeks his uncle repeatedly tried to reconcile him to the instrument, which at last he effected by taking the child's fingers, and making him strike the strings. The noise at first startled him, but in a few days he became so passionately fond of the amusement, that he took every opportunity of indulging in it. At this time there was a company of soldiers quartered at Crediton, a town about a mile from Helion. His uncle took him there frequently, and one day, attending the roll-call, he appeared to be greatly delighted with the fifes; not content with hearing them, he borrowed one, and very soon played several tunes decently. After this he gathered a quantity of what the country-people call biller—it is tubular, and grows in marshy grounds; with this he made several imitations of this instrument, and sold them to his play-fellows. When between four and five years of age, his ear was so very correct that he could play any easy tune, after hearing it once or twice. Before he was quite six years old, a neighbouring smith, into whose house he used frequently to run, lost between twenty and thirty horse-shoes; diligent search was made after them for many days, but to no purpose. Soon after, the smith heard some musical sounds, which seemed to come from the upper part of the house; and having listened a sufficient time to be convinced that his ears did not deceive him, he went up stairs, where he discovered the young musician and his property between the ceiling of the garret and the thatched roof. He had selected eight horse-shoes, out of more than twenty, to form a complete octave; had suspended each of them by a single cord, clear from the wall; and, with a small iron rod, was amusing himself by imitating Crediton chimes, which he did with great exactness. This story being made public, and his genius for music increasing hourly, a neighbouring Clergyman, of considerable rank in the

church, who patronised him, shewed him a harpsichord; upon which instrument he was soon able to play any easy lesson which came in his way. When 11 years old, he was introduced to the rev. Mr. Eastcott, by his patron. Mr. E. set him down to the piano-forte, and, perceiving that the seeds of music were sown in a rich soil, he recommended his friends to place him with some cathedral organist, under whom he might have free access to a good instrument, and get some knowledge of the rules of composition. Dr. Jackson, organist of Exeter cathedral, was some time after applied to, who consented to take him, and he was articled to that gentleman when he was about twelve years of age.

When Mr. Davy was grown up, he came to town, and was soon engaged to supply music for operas, for which he was well qualified by the correctness of his style, and his facility at composition. He was for many years regularly retained by the Theatres Royal for this purpose, until infirmities, rather than age, rendered him almost incapable of exertion, and he died in penury "without a friend to close his eyes." Many of his pieces will ever be recollected and admired, particularly his "Just like Love;" "May we ne'er want a Friend;" "The Death of the Smuggler;" and, "The Bay of Biscay." He also wrote several operas; the latest, "Rob Roy Macgregor" for Covent Garden, and "Woman's Will," for the English Opera House.

Mr. Davy had once a passion for the stage, and actually made his *debut* as a tragic hero at Exeter, on which occasion he assumed the character of Zanga—the present excellent actor Mr. Downton, sustaining the part of Alonzo.

23. Aged 80, the rev. Dr. Ford, formerly Ordinary of Newgate.

23. At Dornington priory, Berks, in his 70th year, sir Albemarle Bertie, K. C. B. and admiral of the white. He was born Jan. 20, 1755, was appointed post captain, March 21, 1782, of the Crocodile 24 guns; and about 1792 to the Edgar 74 guns, in which vessel he assisted in the capture of the General Dumourier, a French privateer, and her prize the St. Iago. He afterwards removed to the Thunderer, and was present at the memorable defeat of the French Fleet by earl Howe, June 1st, 1794. He subsequently commanded in succession, the Renown, the Windsor

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Castle, and the Malta, which latter vessel was paid off at Plymouth in the spring of 1803; and on the 23rd April 1804, capt. Bertie was promoted to the rank of rear admiral, when after serving some time in the Channel Fleet, he was appointed to the chief command off the Cape of Good Hope. The admiral was advanced to the rank of vice admiral April 28, 1808; created a baronet December 9, 1813; and became a full admiral June 4, 1814. He married, July 1, 1783, Emma second daughter of the late James Mediford Heywood, esq. of Marrison house, Devon; by whom he had issue three children. He was succeeded in his title by his eldest son Lyndsay James, lieutenant 18th dragoons.

25. In Park-street, Grosvenor square, Luke White, esq. M. P. for the county of Leitrim.

— At the seat of her brother, sir George Provost, bart. in her 21st year, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late lieutenant-general sir George Provost, bart.

27. The rev. Edward Cooke M. A. L. L. B. rector of Haveraham, Bucks. Mr. Cooke was an able scholar, and particularly well versed in whatever related to History, Antiquities, and Jurisprudence. Besides the History of Whaddon Chase, the publication of which was interrupted only by his death, he had made ample collections towards a history of Buckinghamshire, which would probably, had his life been spared, have been completed in a few years.

29. At his seat, at Chislehurst, Kent, in consequence of an apoplectic attack, sir Thos. Reid, bart. one of the directors of the East India company, aged 61.

Lately at Paris, the rev. Richard Hayes, of the order of St. Francis, who rendered himself conspicuous in the Catholic discussion on the Veto.

At Eichstell, aged 84, count Joseph Von Stubenberg, archbishop of Bombay, and Prince bishop of Eichstell.

At Paris of a complaint in the chest, M. Gericault, painter; whose picture of the "Wreck of the Medusa Frigate," was exhibited in London three years since.

In Queen-square, aged 85, Isaac Ogden, esq. a judge of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the district of Montreal in Lower Canada, for a period of 29 years.

Lately, at Bayswater, in his 86th year, Mr. Charles Frederik Baumgarten, formerly leader of the band at Covent-garden theatre.

At Paddington, in her 81st year, Penuel, relict of the late J. Grant, esq. of Linchurn, and daughter to the late Alexander Grant, esq. of Auchterblair. In this lady were combined many rare and excellent qualities. Through years of vicissitude she sustained many severe trials with great firmness. Mrs. Grant, with an infant family, accompanied her husband from the highlands of Scotland to America, where previously to the rupture with our colonies he purchased land and settled in Albany county. On the breaking out of the war, major Grant, then an officer on the half-pay of Burk's highlanders (with which corps, and the Black Watch, he had previously served many years in Germany), joined the British standard, leaving his wife and children, who, after his departure, were confined to the farm; from which, on learning that her two elder boys, aged eleven and nine, were appointed to commissions in the English army, Mrs. Grant, out of regard to their personal safety, was impelled to escape with them in disguise, under the guidance of Taylor, the celebrated spy. Sometimes walking, at others on horseback without saddles, through wilds and wastes they pursued their way, till, near Hackinack ferry, they were observed and hailed by the American scouts, and a sentinel presented his piece at Mrs. Grant, which missed fire three times. They were obliged to surrender; Taylor was thrown into prison: and Mrs. Grant and her sons were placed under restraint, from which they seized the first opportunity of freeing themselves. After walking forty-nine miles through woods and bye-roads, with much difficulty they succeeded in making their way to New York, near which major Grant was then stationed in command of the King's American regiment. In this journey of one hundred and seventy miles, Mrs. Grant had in her possession the silver token (received from Taylor after his capture) which passed between the British commanders; and she was the means of having it then safely conveyed to the hands of general sir Henry Clinton, the commander in chief of the English forces. Having united with her husband and placed the young soldiers under their father's protection, Mrs. Grant had time to indulge the fears of a mother, anxious for the safety of four infants left with their nurses a

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the farm, and subsequently placed under the protection of congress, and the president general Van Tambrooke, the proprietor from whom the major purchased land up the country. At an early period Washington sent the children to their parents with all the comfort which he could provide for them. After an honourable service of near fifty years, in July 1782, while campaigning at the Savannah, major Grant lost his life, leaving his widow with eight orphans. In his fall, a family had to regret the loss of a devoted husband, and tender parent, and his country that of an officer of reputation. At his demise, major Grant's eldest child was a youth of sixteen: the youngest was born six hours after his father's death. At the peace of 1782, by the reduction of their regiment, the two elder sons, lieutenants Alexander and Sweton, were placed on half pay; and they ultimately proceeded to the island of Antigua, where under the auspices of a maternal uncle, Lauchlan Grant, esq. they settled as planters, and remained till 1794; when being called on they joined the army under general sir Charles Grey, and were at the capture of the West India islands. At Guadaloupe, led on by brigadier general Lymes, in attacking the enemy, fighting gallantly, the brothers were both killed. Lieut. James Lauchlan Grant, a third son, in 1804, lost his life on the coast of Africa, while acting as a volunteer under the command of capt. E. S. Dickson.

— At Boonham-house, near Dingle, county of Kerry, lord Ventry, who was created a baron in July, 1800.

— At Edinburgh, James Bissett, esq. rear-admiral of the Red.

— At Brodie-house, in the county of Moray, James Brodie, esq. of Brodie.

— At Rochfort, Gustavus Hume Rochfort, esq. M. P. for the county of Westmeath.

— At Collen, in the county of Louth, the seat of lord Oriel, in her 87th year, the rt. hon. Margaret, viscountess Ferrard, and baroness Oriel, his lordship's wife. Her ladyship was a peeress in her own right, and is succeeded in her titles by her only son, the rt. hon. T. H. Skeffington, one of the representatives for the county of Louth, now lord Ferrard.

— In Demerara, in prison, and under an illegal sentence of death, just before in order for his liberation arrived from England, the rev. John Smith, a mis-

sionary to that colony. He was born June 27, 1790, in the village of Rothwell, Northamptonshire. He had the misfortune, at a very early age, to lose his father, who fell while fighting the battles of his country on the plains of Egypt. His mother being then left destitute, he was deprived of the advantage of an early education, except that which he derived from an occasional attendance at a Sunday-school.

At the age of fourteen, he entered into an engagement to learn biscuit-baking: His master, however, dying, he was succeeded in his calling by a Mr. Davies in the month of March 1806. To him John Smith was recommended by his former mistress. Mr. Davies consenting to take him, he was bound an apprentice, and continued in his employment until he was engaged by the Missionary Society in the year 1816. At the time of his being bound an apprentice, so much had his education been neglected, that he was unable to write his name. His master, on perceiving that he appeared ashamed of his inability to write, kindly offered to instruct him. A copy-book was accordingly purchased, and copies were set by Mr. Davies, under whose care the improvement he made was exceedingly rapid. He was induced to go to hear the rev. John Stevens, of Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields; and in what was delivered on the occasion he seemed to feel some interest. A friend repeated an invitation to go again, and he consented to accompany him; until at length invitations became unnecessary. After having for some time attended preaching at Tunbridge-chapel, he applied for admission, and was received as a member of that church. Here a Sunday-school being formed, he became a teacher; and in this capacity, discharged his duty with conscientious exactness. In the science of music he also made a considerable proficiency, with scarcely any other assistance than that which imparted its first rudiments; and in the higher walks of literature, which he soon began to tread, an ardent desire for classical attainments was kindled, which no obstacle could ever repress. He was soon distinguished as a person well qualified for the duties of a missionary and as such was accepted by the London Missionary Society, and placed under the care of the late rev. Mr. Newton, of Witham, preparatory to his going abroad. Afterwards, in the month of December,

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1816, Mr. John Smith was appointed a missionary to Demerara, to supply *Le Resouvenir*, the station occupied by Mr. Wray, before his removal to Berbice. He sailed from Liverpool in the ship *William Neilson*, on the 30th of December, 1816, for Demerara, which colony he reached on the 23rd of February in the following year, and he continued to labour there until his death. Scarcely had he landed before he received a specimen of the light in which, as a missionary, he was regarded. Upon waiting on the governor, he was met with a degree of coldness bordering on hostility; but, though watched with most suspicious vigilance, such was the care with which Mr. Smith conducted himself, that not even his most inveterate enemies were able to fix a blot on his character, until the fatal revolt which lately took place among the negroes; when, on the charge of being suspected of having promoted dissatisfaction among them, he was seized, committed to gaol, tried by a court-martial, and condemned to death! From his long residence in Demerara, and the fatigues necessarily attendant on the duties of his station, Mr. Smith's health had been somewhat impaired prior to the revolt, his constitution having suffered from the enervating effects of the climate. The charges brought against him, therefore, occasioned a shock which he was ill able to withstand, and his long and close confinement tended to press with peculiar severity on a weakened frame, which nothing but relaxation of labour and indulgence could restore. The power of enjoying either came too late; and in February last he expired, having languished in confinement from the preceding August.*

MARCH.

1. At his house in Clifford-street, lieutenant-general Sir Geo. Wood, K.C.B. of the hon. East-India Company's service. He was the second son of the late Alex. Wood, esq. of Perth, who died 1778, and next brother of Sir Mark Wood, bart. of Gatton-park, Surrey; and also of rear-admiral Sir James Athol Wood, K.C.B.

2. At Bylocks-hall, Enfield, aged 86, James Francis Mesturas, esq. late partner in the house of Sir Francis Baring and Co.

3. In his 69th year, Mr. Viotti, the celebrated performer on the violin; who will long be remembered in the annals of music, for his talents as a composer. He was a native of Piedmont.

5. In Dean-street, Sir Thomas Bell, treasurer of the Scotch Hospital, and late sheriff of London.

— At Limehouse, Mrs. Rudge, mother of the rev. Dr. Rudge, of Limehouse, and relict of James Rudge, esq. of Heathland-house, Croomhall, Gloucestershire.

— In St. James's-square, in his 28th year, Wm. Henry Cavendish the most noble marquis of Titchfield, M. P. for King's Lynn, and nephew to Mr. Canning. His remains were interred, on the 13th, in the family vault at Marylebone old church.

6. At Ropley cottage, near Alresford, in her 24th year, Ann, wife of Capt. the hon. Robert Rodney, R.N.

— Elinor, youngest daughter of John King, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

— Harvey Hetherington, esq. in consequence of a wound received in a duel with Mr. Swayne, three days previously, on Royston Common: the ball had lodged in his side and could not be extracted.

7. At his seat, the Grove, near Watford, Herts, after a long indisposition, the right hon. Thomas Villiers, earl of Clarendon, baron Hyde, in his 71st year. His lordship is succeeded by his brother, the right hon. Chas. Villiers.

— At Bath, in her 36th year, lady Catherine D'Arcy, wife of lieutenant-col. D'Arcy, of the Royal Artillery, and daughter of the late, and sister to the present earl de la Warr.

9. At Southampton, in his 48th year, the right hon. Lord Edward O'Brien, brother to the marquis of Thomond, and son-in-law to his grace the duke of Beaufort.

10. At his seat, Easton Lodge, Essex, aged 73, Chas. viscount Maynard. His lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, Henry, now viscount Maynard.

12. Aged 61, Germain Lavic, esq. of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

13. At Clifton, Miss Sophia Lee, daughter of the late John Lee, a performer at Covent-garden theatre. In conjunction with her younger sister, Miss Lee, she opened a school, called Belvidere-house, at Bath, soon after the death of her father, which they carried on with

* See Ann. Reg. vol. LXV. p. [137].

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considerable reputation. Her first essay as an author, was in 1780, when, under the auspices of the elder Mr. Colman, "The Chapter of Accidents" appeared at the Haymarket theatre, a comedy, the merit of which is well known, and which had an advantage that merit does not always attain—of immediate and decided success. It was followed by "The Recess," the first romance in the English language which blended history with fiction, and enriched both by pathos and descriptive scenery: such was its estimation, as well as popularity, that the late Mr. Tickell, to whom the author was at that time personally unknown, addressed a letter to her, in the name of that junto of distinguished characters with whom he lived, to express the high sense entertained of its merit. It is to be remarked also, that Mrs. Radcliffe (then Miss Ward), resident at Bath, and acquainted in Miss Lee's family, though too young to have appeared herself as a writer, was among the warmest admirers of "The Recess."

The rational and just view Miss Lee took of life, had induced her about this time to establish a seminary for young ladies, at Bath, in order to assure herself of that independence which should place her above the fluctuations of literary fame. She still, however, at intervals, used her pen, and published a ballad, called "The Hermit's Tale"—the tragedy of "Almeyda, Queen of Grenada," in which Mrs. Siddons displayed her exquisite talents—and "The Life of a Lover," a novel, in six volumes; the earliest production of her girlish pen, and not thought to be the happiest, though marked by the vigour and fertility of mind which characterized all she wrote—and lastly, in conjunction with her sister Harriet, the *Canterbury Tales*, of which the *Young Lady's Tale*, and the *Clergyman's* alone were hers. Though harmonizing in mind, the two sisters were very unlike in style, nor did either ever introduce a single page into the writings of the other. Miss Lee was also the author of a comedy called "Assignment," acted at Drury-lane theatre, in 1807; which, from some unfortunate personal applications, wholly unforeseen by the writer, was condemned on the first night, and not published. No work of her's ever appeared anonymously; but as has happened with other writers of the day, her name was pre-

fixed to a novel she never saw, and which was too contemptible to allow of her giving it notoriety by entering either a literary or legal protest against it. Miss Lee's view of life was not disappointed: an easy competence—the unqualified esteem of all to whom she was personally known, the affection of her family, and the respect of the public, softened her last hours.

22. At Bath, lieutenant-colonel Hill, of the Royal Marines, aged upwards of 90, the oldest officer in his majesty's service.

— At Foston-hall, Derbyshire, C. Broadhurst, esq.

24. In his 85th year, sir George Chetwynd, bart. of Grendon-hall, Warwickshire, and Brocton-hall, Staffordshire, more than 60 years one of the clerks of his majesty's most hon. privy council.

26. At the Rolls-house, the right hon. sir Thomas Plumer, master of the Rolls, B. C. L. of University college, Oxford. His remains were interred in the Rolls chapel on the 1st of April.—Lord Gifford succeeded to his office.

27. In Grosvenor-square, George Musgrove, esq. late M. P. for Carlisle, vice-president of the Magdalen Hospital, &c. aged 84.

30. At his apartments in the British Museum, in his 70th year, the rev. Thomas Maurice, assistant keeper of the MSS. at that institution. Mr. Maurice was well known in the literary world by a variety of publications, both in prose and verse, but particularly by his "Indian Antiquities," and "History of Hindostan," works which exhibit great diligence of research, and intimate acquaintance with a department of history comparatively little known in Europe.

— At Brussels, in his 82nd year, Andrew Cornelius Lens, historical and portrait painter, and author of "Costumes des Peuples de l'antiquité prouvés par les Monumens." He was also a corresponding member of the Institutes of France and Holland.

— At Rome, in her 65th year, Emily, duchess dowager of Devonshire, sister to the present earl of Bristol, and sister-in-law to the earl of Liverpool, by his first countess. Her grace's death is a severe loss to the arts, at Rome, which she was liberal in encouraging to the very extent of her fortune; and whose stores she considerably enriched by rescuing from destruction many precious relics and monuments of anti-

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quity:—great sums were expended by her in extensive excavations in that city.

31. Aged 73, the right hon. George Hanger, fourth lord Coleraine, third son of Gabriel the first lord, and brother of the two succeeding ones. He entered young into the army, in which he served during the whole of the American war; but afterwards retired from active service. At one period, his lordship, then colonel Hanger, was a distinguished character in high life, and even admitted among the convivial associates of his present majesty. But though he mixed much in fashionable dissipations, he devoted much of his time to reading, and was the author of several pamphlets. He also published his "Life, Adventures, and Opinions," 2 vols. 8vo.

Lately, at Tours, at an advanced age, Richard Archdall, esq. many years member of the Irish and latterly of the imperial Commons House of parliament, and formerly of Spondon, in the county of Derby.

At Madras, aged 22, E. R. Sullivan, esq. third son of the late sir R. J. Sullivan, bart.

At Paris, the duke of Cambaceres, ex-arch-chancellor of the empire. He was born at Montpellier, in 1753, and was educated for the bar, where his talents and assiduity soon distinguished him, and after procuring for him some important offices, caused him to be named deputy to the National Convention in Sept. 1792. No member was more active, and few more able: he brought forward a plan for a new civil code, which he afterwards produced again when he was in the council of the five hundred. In the Revolution of the 18th Brumaire, by which Napoleon was made first consul, he took a distinguished part, nor were his services and abilities forgotten, for he was shortly after made second consul by the man to whose elevation he had thus contributed. When Napoleon became emperor, he made him his arch-chancellor, and in 1814, grand dignitary of the order of the iron crown. After the abdication of the emperor, he resided at Paris in apparent privacy, but in Feb. 1816, was banished as a regicide and retired to Brussels: however, in 1819, he was permitted to return. He was extremely rich, having an income of 400,000 francs. For some time previous to his death he had

been occupied in writing his memoirs, and had made considerable progress in the work, which is now in the hands of his secretary M. Lavolle. Should they ever be given to the public they will doubtless throw much light on many of the principal events in France during the Revolution, and the reign of Napoleon.

At Rome, cardinal Consalvi.

APRIL.

1. At Hillingdon, Middlesex, aged 78, Thomas Hussey, esq. of Guttrim, in the county of Meath, formerly M. P. for Aylesbury.

2. At Edinburgh, Andrew Fyfe, esq. This celebrated anatomist was fellow of the college of surgeons, assistant to the late Dr. Monro, and author of the "System and Compendium of Anatomy," 2 vols. 8vo. p. 1786, which, together with his volume of "Anatomical Plates," begun at the desire of his teacher, and by him used as a text-book for his class, has been the instructor of thousands. Besides these, he published "Anatomica Britannica, a system of the Anatomy of the Human Body," 3 vols. royal 4to. 1798; a "Compendium of the Anatomy of the Human Body," 4 vols. 8vo. 1802 (a fifth edition appeared in 1813); and "Outlines of Comparative Anatomy," 8vo. 1813.

3. In Half-Moon-street, Piccadilly, aged upwards of 70, William Cooke, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, author of "Conversation," a poem, the "life of Macklin," the "life of Foote," &c. Mr. Cooke was a native of Cork, at the grammar-school of which city he received his education. After the death of his first wife he married the sister of major Galway, commander at Trichinopoly.

7. At Knightsbridge, colonel Robert Ellis, late of the 25th light dragoons.

9. Aged 20, Benjamin, son of the rt. hon. John Radcliff.

— In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, major Doveton, of the Madras establishment, and M. P. for Lancaster.

13. At Netherby, Cumberland, after a short illness, aged 63, sir James Graham, bart. This gentleman, who was the second son of the rev. Dr. Graham, of Netherby, was created a baronet, Dec. 28, 1782; and in 1785 married lady Catharine Stewart, eldest daughter of John 7th earl of Galloway; by which

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marriage he had issue the present bart., three other sons, and nine daughters. In 1796, and 1802, he was returned to parliament for the borough of Rippon.

— At her father's at Ongar, Miss Jane Taylor, author of "Essays in Rhyme," "Display," &c.

18. After a short illness, Edward Jones, bard to the prince of Wales, aged 72. He was a native of Merionethshire, and about 30 years ago published a work entitled, "Relics of the bards," which contained much valuable historical information; also a collection of Welsh airs, arranged for the harp, an instrument on which he performed after the manner of his forefathers, playing the treble with his left hand, and the bass with the right. He possessed a library of rare books, both manuscript and printed, many of which he lately disposed of. He was a member of the royal society of musicians, the governors of which, hearing that he was totally unable to follow his professional pursuits, granted him an annuity of 50*l.*, but he lived to enjoy only the first receipt of their bounty.

— At Islington, in his 81st year, the rev. George Strahan, D.D. prebendary of Rochester, rector of Kingsdown, Kent, and upwards of 50 years vicar of Islington.

20. Aged 77, Mr. John Murdoch, the early tutor of the celebrated Burns, he was reduced to a state of great destitution, and incapacitated from any longer pursuing his accustomed vocation of teacher of languages, which had hitherto afforded him and his aged wife a scanty subsistence. His friends lately printed an address to "The admirers of Burns genius and abilities, and all friends of humanity and unpretending merit," soliciting them to "assist in rescuing the remnant of the life of a most worthy man" from poverty.

Mr. Murdoch was a native of Ayr in Scotland, where he received a liberal education, and afterwards finished his studies at Edinburgh. He was the early and able instructor and friend of Burns, and is made no inconsiderable mention of in his *Life and Reliques*. Having been for some time employed as an assistant at a private seminary, he stood candidate for the mastership of the school at Ayr, and succeeded. Here he continued some years with reputation, but a desire of extending his knowledge of the world induced him to quit that

station and come to London. After a short stay there he went to Paris, where he formed an intimacy with colonel Fullarton, then secretary to the British embassy. This friendship subsisted ever after, and was very advantageous to him, when on his return to London, he undertook to teach the French language, in which practice at one time he had great success. Several foreigners of rank benefitted by his skill as a teacher of English, among whom was the celebrated Talleyrand during his residence as an emigrant in this country. He was well known as the editor of the 8vo. stereotype edition of "Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary," and as the author of a "Radical Vocabulary of the French Language," 12mo. 1783, "Pronunciation and Orthography of the French Language," 8vo. 1788; "Dictionary of Distinctions," 8vo. 1811; "Elements of French Pronunciation," &c.

21. At his house in the Circus, Bath, aged 87, the right rev. Richard Beadon, D.D. bishop of Bath and Wells. This prelate was a native of Somersetshire, and educated at Tiverton, whence he proceeded to St. John's Cambridgeshire, where he took the degree of B.A. 1758, and M.A. 1761. In 1769 and 1780, he took the degrees of B.D. and D.D.; and in 1781, was elected master of Jesus' college, which office he resigned in 1789. The appointment of tutor, at Cambridge, to the present duke of Gloucester, opened the road to his subsequent eminence in the church, in which his first dignity was that of archdeacon of London; afterwards, in 1789, he was nominated to the see of Gloucester, and in 1802, translated to that of Bath and Wells.

— In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, aged 71, John Dixon, esq. of Gledhow, in the county of York, and of Rainham-hall, in the county of Norfolk, col. of the first west York militia.

— On board the Fury discovery vessel, off Deptford, lieut.-Johnston, who destroyed himself by firing a double-barrelled gun through his head. He was a son of gen. Johnston, and was about 30 years of age.

28. In Soho-square, Richard Payne Knight, esq. a gentleman well known in the literary world, as one of the most eminent Greek scholars of the present day. He has bequeathed his collection of medals, drawings, and bronzes, worth

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at least 30,000*l.* to the British Museum; among the drawings is a volume of Claude's, which Mr. Knight purchased for 1,600*l.* of a person who a few days before had given 3*l.* for it.

29. In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, James Woods, esq. registrar of his majesty's mixed commission for the abolition of slavery, Sierra Leone.

Lately, at Edinburgh, lady Caroline Macdonald, daughter of the earl of Mount Edgcombe.

At Dresden, in his 72nd year, baron Just, envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty, the king of Saxony, to the court of Great Britain; after 50 years of honourable and devoted service.

At Altona, in his 87th year, Heinrich Wilhelm von Gerstenberg, who was born at Tondern in Sleswick, Jan. 3, 1737. His earliest productions entitled "Prosaische Poesien," and "Tandeleien," procured for him considerable reputation, which was afterwards increased by his dramatic compositions, "Ariadne in Naxos, Ugolino, and Minona." He likewise published a work containing papers and criticisms on serious literary subjects, under the title of "Letters on Literary Memorabilia."

In Merrion-square, Dublin, Mrs. Brownlow, relict of the right hon. William Brownlow, and mother of the countess of Darnley, and viscountesses Powerscourt and de Vesci.

At Lyons, the hon. William Moore, last surviving brother of the earl of Mountcashell.

At Rome, drowned in the Tiber, by her horse falling in, Miss Bathurst, niece to lord Aylmer, aged 17. Her father, Mr. Bathurst, who was ambassador at the court of Prussia, some years ago, suddenly disappeared while travelling through a forest on his way to Ham-
burgh, nor was his body, or any trace of him, ever found.

At Bath, G. H. W. F. Hartopp, M.P. for Dundalk.

MAY.

1. The rev. Francis Thomas Hamond, rector of Wydford, Herts.

— At the episcopal palace, Chichester, aged nearly 90, the rev. Dr. Buckner, bishop of that see, to which he succeeded in 1798, on the decease of bishop sir W. Ashburnham, bart. His lordship was son of Richard Buckner, esq. for

many years steward to the duke of Richmond, to whom the bishop and his brother, the late admiral Charles Buckner, owed their advancement in life.

2. In Russell-place, Archibald Cullen, esq. of the Middle Temple, one of his majesty's counsel, and youngest son of the late celebrated Dr. Cullen.

13. At Bridgenorth, Shropshire, in his 85th year, Wm. Haslewood, esq. who served as captain in the 63rd regiment in the American war, when all his superior officers having fallen in battle, he commanded the regiment for many months; but being subsequently disappointed in his expectations of promotion he retired from the service.

14. At Paris, Maximilian Joseph Heurtault, member of the Academie des Beaux Arts, &c. This able architect, who was born at Heningue (Upper Rhine) in 1765, conducted many important works, among others the repairs and restorations at Fontainebleau, the riding school in the Rue St. Honoré, several private hotels at Paris, which display his taste in the most favourable manner; and the restorations at the palace of St. Cloud. He possessed one of the most extensive and valuable architectural libraries ever formed.

19. At Ryegate, Surrey, in his 93rd year, Francis Maseres, esq. M.A.; F.R.S.; F. S. A. cursor baron of the Exchequer. This literary veteran was born in London, 15 Dec. 1731, of a family originally French, which settled here on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His grandfather was one of five brothers, who took different courses, when the call was made on them for an avowal of their religious principles. Three of them adhered to the Protestant faith; the other two, the head of the family and the physician, quitted it for the doctrines established by law: and what is remarkable, the three who thus distinguished themselves were officers in the French king's service. The baron's grandfather was well received by William the Third, served under him in Ireland, and was employed by him in important services in Portugal; but he attained no higher rank than that of colonel. His father was a physician in Broad-street, Soho. He received his education at Kingston-upon-Thames, under the rev. Mr. Wooddeson, after which he became a member of Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B.A. 1752, and M.A. 1755,

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In 1759 he obtained the first classical medal at the first institution of it by the duke of Newcastle, then chancellor of the University; and he received it from the chancellor in person; the second was conferred on Porteus, afterwards bishop of London.

While fellow of his college he published in 1758, "A Dissertation on the Negative Sign in Algebra; containing a Demonstration of the Rules concerning it." This sign was considered by him in no other light than as the mark of the subtraction of a lesser number from a greater; and he therefore denied the propriety of such expressions as negative roots, impossible roots, generation of equations, &c. &c. and would never read any works in which they were introduced. The celebrated Dr. Waring found him tenacious on this point; for having presented to him his "Miscellaneous Analytica;" and called on him at a suitable time afterwards, he found that the baron had not got to the second page of his work. The difficulty of understanding it was stated as the excuse, and the doctor attempting to remove it, was stopped by the simple remark, that in the first page an expression occurred implying that the greater number should be taken from the less. This was assented to by the doctor, and the baron not allowing that such a process could ever take place, there was an end to all farther discussion.—The first part of the work contains the Demonstrations of the several operations of Addition, &c. in the way of using the negative sign; the second part, the doctrine of quadratic and cubic equations.

From the University Mr. Maseres removed to the Temple, where, in due course, he was called to the bar, and went the Western circuit with little success. His first appointment was that of attorney-general of Quebec, where during the American contest, he distinguished himself by his loyalty, and his zeal for the interests of the province. On his return to England he was made cursor baron of the Exchequer in August 1773, which office he filled with great reputation till his death. He was also on his return from Quebec, agent to the Protestant settlers there, in which capacity he wrote a letter to the Lord Mayor, expressing the sincere and hearty thanks of the settlers for the City's mark of their fraternal regard, testified towards

them by their address to the king in their behalf, and requesting the Lord Mayor, &c. once more to exert themselves, in order to recover the civil and religious rights of a considerable number of honest and enterprising subjects of the crown, &c.

In 1779 the Recorder of London appointed Mr. Maseres his deputy, and in 1780 the court of Common Council appointed him senior judge of the sheriff's court in the City of London; which office he resigned in 1822.

In 1784, he took an active part with bishop Horsley, and others in the contest in the Royal Society, occasioned by displacing Dr. Hutton.

In 1800, the baron published tracts on the Resolution of Affected Algebraic Equations, by Dr. Halley, Mr. Raphson, and sir Isaac Newton. This volume also contains col. Titus's Arithmetical Problem; and another Solution, by Wm. Freyd, M. A. fellow of Jesus college; with the Baron's Observations on Mr. Raphson's Method of solving Affected Equations of all degrees by Approximation.

It was to the liberal and enlightened patronage of baron Maseres that the public are indebted for a valuable translation of Donna Agnesi's "Instituzioni Analitiche." It had been translated many years before by the then late professor Colson, the ingenious commentator on the Fluxions of Newton. Baron Maseres, who in early life had known Colson, and had reason to infer from his conversation that he had written a treatise on the higher geometry, which he had never published, was desirous of discovering this MS. and of giving it to the world. In his search he found, not the work he looked for, but Colson's translation just mentioned; and after removing some pecuniary difficulties, which without such generous assistance would probably have for ever withheld it from the world, he obtained a copy of it, and put it into the hands of Mr. Hellins, who undertook to become its editor, and under whose inspection it was published in 3 vols. 4to. 1802.

Besides the publications of the baron, noticed above, he is either the author or editor of the following:

"The Elements of Plane Trigonometry, with a dissertation on the Nature and Use of Logarithms," 1760, 8vo.—
"An Account of the Proceedings of the

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British and other Protestant Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec, in order to obtain a House of Assembly," 1775, 8vo. — "The Canadian Freeholder, consisting of Dialogues between an Englishman and a Frenchman settled in Canada," 1779, 3 vols. 8vo. — "Montesquieu's View of the English Constitution translated, with notes," 1781, 8vo. — "The Principles of the Doctrine of Life Annuities," 1783, 1 vol. 4to. — "The Moderate Reformer; or a proposal to correct some abuses in the present establishment of the Church of England," 1791, 8vo. — "Enquiry into the extent of Power of Juries, on trials for Criminal Writings," 1799, 8vo. — "Scriptores Logarithmici," 1791-1807, 6 vols. 4to. — "James Bernoulli's Doctrine of Permutations and Combinations, with some other useful Mathematical Tracts," 1795, 8vo. — "Appendix to Fren'd's Principles of Algebra," 1799, 8vo. — "Historiæ Anglicanæ Monumenta," 4to. — "Occasional Essays on various subjects, chiefly Historical and Political," 1809, 8vo. — "May's History of the Parliament of England which began 3 Nov. 1640, a new edition with a preface," 1813, 4to. — "Three Tracts published at Amsterdam in 1691, and two under the name of Letters of General Ludlow to Edmund Seymour, and other persons, a new edition with a preface," 1813, 4to. — "The Irish Rebellion; or a History of the Attempts of the Irish Papists to extirpate the Protestants, by sir John Temple, a new edition, with a preface," 1813, 4to. — "The Curse of Popery and Popish Pains to the Civil Government and Protestant Church of England;" reprinted in 8vo. 1807. — In 1820 he published a new edition of Dr. James Welwood's "Memoirs of the most material Transactions in England, for 100 years preceding the Revolution in 1688," 8vo.

In 1815 he published a collection of "Select Tracts relating to the Civil Wars in England, temp. Charles I. and Cromwell's Usurpation," 2 vols. 8vo.

The Baron also wrote numerous articles in the Philosophical Transactions, and a paper in the second volume of the *Archæologia*; View of the Ancient Constitution of the English Parliament; which produced some observations from Charles Mellish, esq. F.S.A. in the same volume.

His great work, the "Scriptores Logarithmici," is of a nature from which

no pecuniary advantage was to be expected, and his liberality in presenting a copy of it to various public bodies, and to individuals, was such, that he was very much out of pocket by the publication. But he never regarded expense either as to his own works or those which he patronised of others, and he was never wanting in assisting authors whose works he deemed worthy of being submitted to the press. In such cases, it was common with him to take upon himself the whole expense of printing and paper, leaving the author to repay him when it suited his convenience, or he gave him the printing and paper. In one case, he advanced above fifteen hundred pounds, of which he did not receive a farthing in return for nearly twenty years. But perhaps there never was a man so little attentive to the accumulation of property, and yet, at his death it was much greater than he himself was aware of. His only guide was his banker's books, and after defraying the expenses of his chambers, and his houses at Ryegate and Rathbone-place, and the generally heavy article of printing and paper for himself and others, the surplus of his revenue was invested in the three per cents without regard to price, and he thought nothing more of the matter.

His manner of life was uniform; a great part of the year was spent in his chambers, he dined in the Temple-hall in term time, and at his house in Rathbone-place out of term; and the remainder of the year he passed at Ryegate, where he spent a good deal of his time, and generally had a friend or two with him. He kept a very hospitable table, at which most of the eminent mathematicians who visited the metropolis, were to be found. His great delight was, to have three or four friends with him, where every subject of science, literature, and common topics of the day was treated of with the utmost freedom of discussion. When his faculties were in full vigour, his conversation was replete with anecdote and information. No one was better acquainted with the history of his country, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the present times: and when this has been mentioned to him, he used frequently to attribute it to the task he set himself early in life, to read through with the utmost attention Rapin's History, and to make occasional use of the authorities

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referred to in that work. The period between the years 1640 and 1660 was particularly impressed on his memory, and when he began to complain of its failure, by referring back to any distant event, the power of it was seen in its fullest extent. In his latter days this was remarkably observed; for though passing events left no impression on his mind, so much so that in the evening he forgot that he had had a party at dinner, yet by leading his mind properly back to a distant period, it seemed to renew its pristine energy.

In his profession of the law the baron did not make a great figure, and he used to relate with much good humour his want of success in the Western Circuit.

In politics he was a staunch Whig; but every thing that led to the domination of the mob, was his utmost abhorrence.

With the most liberal views of toleration on religious opinions, not excluding the Deist or Atheist from civil employments, the baron was an Anti-catholic, and this sentiment he used to justify in a few words. It is a tenet of the Catholic religion to burn heretics; and they, who will not tolerate others, ought not to be allowed to possess civil employments, which may gradually give them an influence in the state. But his abhorrence of these intolerant sentiments, which he attributed to them, did not extend to the persons of the Romish persuasion: for his house was open to the refugees from France, where were to be seen archbishops and bishops, and numbers of distinguished clergymen, driven from their homes by the atheistical bigotry of the times.

His religious creed was contained in a very narrow compass, and his surviving friends will never forget the solemn manner in which he used very frequently to introduce it. "There are three creeds," he would say, "that are generally acknowledged in the Christian world, contradictory in several respects to each other, and two of them composed by nobody knows whom, and nobody knows where. My creed is derived from my Saviour, and the time when and the manner in which it was uttered, gives it a title to pre-eminence. A few hours before his death, in an address to his father, Christ says, this is eternal life, to know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast

sent. This is my creed, and happy would it be for the Christian world if it had been content with it, and never laid down any other articles for a common faith."

The "Principia" of sir Isaac Newton were not to his taste, and he thought them very improper for academical studies. The positions of this great author, that quantities are some greater, and others less than nothing, and the ultimate equality of quantities, which in no one period of their existence are equal, appeared to him the acme of absurdity. Huygens and Galileo were, in his opinion, better models for imitation, the one for purity of demonstration, the other for explaining philosophical subjects in a popular manner.

The classical studies of his early years continued to delight him to the latest period of his intellectual career, and he might be said to know Homer by heart. Next to him, Lucan was his favourite author, and Horace was of course at his fingers ends. Among the moderns, Milton held the highest place, and from the three poets, Homer, Lucan, and Milton, he to a very late period repeated long passages occasionally with the utmost propriety and emphasis. With the works of the philosopher of Malmesbury he was particularly conversant, and many of the reproaches on his memory he considered entirely without foundation. French was the language of his paternal roof, and he spoke it with the utmost fluency and propriety.

Not a particle of pride entered into his composition, and a dogmatizing spirit was his aversion. In this latter respect he was a complete contrast to the celebrated Dr. Johnson. Their common printer brought the two authors together at his house to spend the evening, when the doctor fulminated one of his severities against Hume and Voltaire, and created such a disgust in the baron's mind, that he declared he would never willingly be again in that man's company, nor did they ever meet afterwards. On the equanimity of his temper a celebrated chess-player used to say of the baron, who was very fond of that game, that he was the only person of his acquaintance, from whose countenance it could not be discovered whether he had won or lost the game.

In stature the baron was rather below the middle height. His dress was uniformly plain and neat, and he re-

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tained to the last the three-cornered hat, tye-wig, and ruffles, and his manners were in correspondence with those of a gentleman of the last age. At his table he always said grace with his hands clasped together, and a voice and countenance denoting thankfulness for all the blessings he received. The tablecloth was not removed, and on retiring to coffee he in the same manner returned thanks to the great Supreme, of whom he never spoke but with the utmost reverence.

An excellent portrait of baron Maseres was engraved in 1816 by Mr. Audinet, from a painting by Hayter.

21. In his 84th year, at his seat, Hawkestone, Shropshire, sir John Hill, bart.

22. In London, aged 46, Dr. Joseph Kemp, an eminent musician and native of Exeter, in which city he was born in 1778. In 1802 he was elected organist at the cathedral of Bristol, shortly after which he was presented with a gold medal as a reward for his exertions in that situation. He removed to London in 1807, and took his bachelor's degree at Sidney Sussex college 1808; his doctor's degree was presented to him the following year. During the period of his residence in London, which was till 1814, he delivered several courses of lectures on music, at the various institutions, and explained his new system of musical education. He published a variety of musical works, and compositions, among which are "Twenty Psalmical Melodies;" "The Vocal Magazine;" "Illustration of Shakspeare;" "Illustration of the Lady of the Lake;" besides a number of Glees, Duets, &c.

23. Suddenly in his 71st year, at Birmingham, on his way from his seat at Putney, to Manchester, Jas. Ackers, esq. of Lark-hill. He served the office of high sheriff for the county of Lancashire in 1800.

— At Belvidere, in his 54th year, the hon. S. E. Eardley only son of lord Eardley.

26. At Montcaillier, near Turin in his 73rd year, Capel Lofft, esq. of Tposton-hall, near Bury St. Edmond's, Suffolk. This gentleman, who was the nephew of the late Edmund Capel, esq. the commentator on Shakspeare, was educated for the bar, and published many works on subjects connected with his profession, but he was known also to

the literary world as a man of very various general acquirements, being well versed in mathematics, classics, poetry, music, and criticism; and as a contributor to the Monthly Magazine, and other journals. He was the first patron of the late Robert Bloomfield, to whose Farmer's Boy he prefixed a preface. Mr. Lofft was twice married, first to a daughter of Mr. Emlyn, of Windsor, (the surviving children of which marriage, are a son, in the military service of the East India Company, and a daughter): secondly, to a daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Finch of Cambridge, by whom he had two daughters (now in Italy with their mother), and a son, at Eton. In 1816, he retired to the continent, where he resided until his death.

28. At his chambers, Bernard's Inn, in his 76th year, Philip Neve, esq. barrister-at-law, a commissioner of bankrupts, and a magistrate for the county of Middlesex.

31. At Bath, after a long illness, the lady of sir George Abercrombie Robinson, bart.

— A few weeks after his arrival at Calcutta, sir Christopher Fuller, chief justice of Bengal. This able judge, whose death is a great loss to India, was educated at Eton, and subsequently at Oxford. He became first known to the public as a joint reporter, with his friend Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, of cases decided in the court of Common Pleas, Exchequer Chamber, and House of Lords. He afterwards maintained a high rank as advocate in the court of King's Bench, and on the Oxford circuit, and of late had become king's counsel and one of the leaders of the circuit.

JUNE.

1. R. Filmer, esq. of Upper Montague-street, Russell-square, son of the late sir Edmund Filmer, bart. and brother to sir John Filmer, of East Sutton-park, Kent.

4. At the parsonage, East Horseley, Surrey, aged 70, the rev. John Owen, rector of that parish, and of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf; archdeacon of Richmond, Yorkshire, and chaplain general to his majesty's forces. His remains were interred at East Horseley on the 11th. He is reported to have left two or three large legacies to the bible and missionary societies, and half the remainder of his fortune, said to be upwards of 100,000*l.* to his nephew, Joseph Beard-

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more, esq. his sole male relative. Mr. Owen was in the East Indies from about 1783 to 1793, with the duke of York in the expedition to Holland, and with the duke of Wellington in Portugal. He was appointed to the chaplain-generalcy in 1812.

5. At Oxford, in his 64th year, the rev. Thos. Lee, D. D. president of Trinity College, in that university. Dr. Lee, who was a native of Warwickshire, was admitted a commoner of Trinity, 1777; took his degree of B. A. 1781, and was elected a Fellow, 1784. In 1807 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Boston on the Heath, in his native county, which he resigned together with the curacy of Ipswich, on being recalled to Oxford by his election to the presidentship in March 1808. In 1812 he was appointed a delegate of estates; in the year following, a delegate of accounts; and in 1822 a delegate of the press.

6. At Chartley castle, his father's seat, lord Viscount Tamworth, son of the earl of Ferrers, of an inflammation in the bowels.

— At Margate, R. E. Hunter, M. D. F. L. S.

— At Ammersdown-park, Somersetshire, having nearly completed his 78th year, Thomas Samuel Joliffe, esq. This gentleman sat in several parliaments during the administration of lord North, and the commencement of that of Mr. Pitt. Of late years he resided entirely in the country.

9. In South Audley-street, Thomas Chevalier, F. R. S.; F. L. S. and F. H. S. surgeon in ordinary to the king, and professor of anatomy and surgery at the royal college of surgeons.

— Suddenly of apoplexy, at his house, the Craven's head Drury-lane, W. Oxberry. This excellent actor in the walk of low comedy was born in 1784, and was originally designed for an artist, for which purpose he was placed with the late Mr. Stubbs; but he soon relinquished the pencil, and was apprenticed to a printer. About this time, having acquired a taste for theatrical pursuits, he joined some itinerant companies, and at length made his debut at Covent-garden, in Nov. 1807. From that period he was always engaged at some one of the London houses, and not just, previously to his decease, entered into an engagement with Mr. Norton, for the term of three years.

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10. At Walton-on-Thames, in his 6th year, Henry Charles, only son of the hon. Grey Bennet.

11. At Blackheath, the rev. John Josias Conybeare, vicar of Bath-Easton. He was educated at Westminster school, and in the year 1793 was admitted scholar of St. Peter's college, Westminster; having, throughout the examination which precedes such admission, distinguished himself in so eminent a manner, as to have been constantly at the head of those who stood out, and to have been admitted at the head of his election. In 1797, he was elected a student of Christchurch, Oxford; and in that university he maintained a reputation as distinguished as that of his earlier years. Besides college prizes which he obtained, taking always the first place, he gained the university under-graduate's prize. When the rev. Dr. Carey, now lord bishop of Exeter, went from Christchurch, as head master of Westminster school, in 1803, Mr. Conybeare undertook for a while the office of usher there. About the same time he was made prebendary of York, by the late archbishop Markham. His merits raised him at Oxford successively to the offices of Anglo-Saxon professor, and of Regius professor of poetry. The vicarage of Bath-Easton, on which he lived a blessing to his parishioners during many years, was his only church preferment, except that above mentioned. In the present year he had just delivered the Bampton lectures, when an attack of illness deprived his country of his services. In languages, in poetry, in taste, he ranked high. As a chemist, he was distinguished, and also as a mineralogist. His goodness of heart was unbounded.

16. At Cambridge, Diana Elizabeth, wife of sir Brodrick Chinnery, bart. of Flintfield, county of Cork; and daughter of the late George Vernon, esq. of Clontarf castle, near Dublin.

17. At Glaston, Rutlandshire, in his 56th year, the hon. George Watson, uncle to lord Sondes.

— After a few days' illness, in Lower Grosvenor-street, the right hon. lord Henry Thomas Howard Molyneux Howard, brother to the duke of Norfolk; deputy earl marshal, and M. P. for Steyning.

18. At Florence, Ferdinand III, grand duke of Tuscany, and brother to the emperor of Austria, aged 55. He is succeeded by his son Leopold II. His

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highness was one of the greatest book-collectors in Europe.

19. At his house in London, the right hon. lord Macdonald. His lordship entered in early life into the army, and served for some years in the Tenth, when that regiment was under the command of his present majesty. He afterwards raised a corps of fencibles, of which he continued in command as long as that description of force was judged necessary for the defence of the kingdom. He represented the borough of Saltash in parliament for several sessions. But it is from lord Macdonald's patriotic labours, for the improvement of his vast estates in the Hebrides, that his name deserves to be remembered. Convinced that the first step towards improvement is to render a country accessible, his lordship made, with the assistance of government, upwards of 100 miles of public road, on his own property, in the islands of Skye and North Uist; subscribed largely towards the formation of roads in districts leading to those islands; and built two handsome piers at Kylcakin and Portree, not only to promote the trade of those villages, but generally as a protection to shipping in a tempestuous sea. As an inducement to himself and his successors to live on their own estates, he began a magnificent castle at Armsdale, according to a design by Gillespie, and carried it on so far towards a completion, and embellished it with so much taste, that it is now one of the greatest ornaments of the North. He was assiduous in his endeavours to improve the manufacture of kelp, and introduce the culture of hemp, to drain marshes and cultivate wastes, to erect churches, mills, and bridges, and to provide by every means food and employment for the lower orders. It was lord Macdonald's boast, that, of a population of 24,000, not a man had been compelled to emigrate from his property; and such was his kindness to his tenantry, that notwithstanding their numbers, and the general distress for the last few years, not one had his goods sequestered from the time his lordship came to his estates.

—At Seymour-place, Little Chelsea, donna Maria Teresa del Riego y Riego, widow of general don Rafael del Riego y Riego. Her remains were interred with great solemnity on the 26th, at the Catholic-chapel, Moorfields.

21. At his house, Park-lane, after a

lingering illness, James Peter Auriol, esq.

—The hon. Gerard Turnour, R. N. aged 59, son of Edward Garth Turnour, late earl of Winterton, by Anne his first countess, daughter of Thomas, late lord Archer.

—At Oxford, in his 78th year, Martin Wall, M. D.; F. R. S. and clinical professor in that University, to which office he was elected 1785, on the death of Dr. Parsons. As a writer, Dr. W. published "Medical Tracts of Dr. J. Wall (his father) collected, with the author's life," 8vo. 1780; "Dissertations on select subjects, in Chemistry and Medicine," 1783, 8vo.; "Clinical Observations on the use of Opium in slow fevers," 1786, 8vo. "Malvern Waters," 1806, 8vo.; besides some curious papers on the transactions of the Manchester Literary Society.

23. At his house in Titchfield-street, aged 62, Mr. W. Lowry. The early part of Mr. Lowry's life was employed on works which do honour to the names of other artists. His splendid works, on his own account, established him as an engraver of the first order, and few great or useful designs were reckoned complete, without his admirable burin. In works requiring scientific accuracy, in architecture, in the delineation of machinery, he was unrivalled. In geographical engravings, he stood without a competitor, his son and pupil Joseph Lowry alone excepted. Nor was it in engraving alone that he excelled. In the science of mineralogy he was deeply learned, and his scientifically arranged cabinet was not surpassed by any private collection in London. As a mechanic, his improvements in the machinery of his art, were acknowledged by every engraver; while the correctness of his eye and hand, the soundness of his judgment, and the purity of his taste, threw the charm of genius over his works, the greater part of which were the production of mechanism of his own invention. As a philosopher, his knowledge of physics, of mathematics, and of chemistry, was great, and was applied to the furtherance of his art, and to the relaxation of his leisure hours. His engravings of landscape and antiquities were numerous and beautiful, but the best have the names of other engravers to them, having been done for them, before he was much known to the public. His later productions are the ornaments of all the

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principal Cyclopedias, works of architecture and of art, &c. which have been published of late years.

29. In the New-road, in his 65th year, Thomas Keith, esq. professor of Mathematics, and author of many useful works. He was born at Brandsburton, near Beverly, in the county of York, in 1759. His parents were enabled to bestow on him a respectable education; but by their death, he was thrown, while young, upon the world with but slender pecuniary means, and he engaged himself in a family as a private tutor. After spending a few years in this employ, he was induced, from the precarious and slender subsistence which was to be obtained in the country, as well as the favourable opinion which his friends entertained of his acquirements, to seek his fortune in London. He arrived in the metropolis in the year 1781, where he soon became known; and his merits as a mathematician duly estimated, from the many works which his indefatigable industry produced. In 1789 he published "The Complete Practical Arithmetician." In 1791, an abridgment of this work for the use of young students appeared, but after passing through several editions it was suppressed. To the "Complete Practical Arithmetician," a key was afterwards added for the use of tutors; and shortly afterwards, his "Introduction to the science of Geography" appeared. Besides these works, Mr. Keith published, in 1801, an "Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," a "Treatise on the use of the Globes" in 1805, and the "Elements of Geometry" in 1814. He likewise wrote many articles in the various mathematical pamphlets which were published periodically, towards the end of the latter, and the commencement of the present century. Mr. Keith superintended several editions of "Hawney's Complete Measurer," "Paterson's Roads," "Geography and History, by a lady, for the use of her Pupils," &c. &c. In 1804 Mr. Keith was appointed, by the late King, to the situation of secretary to the master of his Majesty's household; and, in 1810, to the "professorship of Geography and the Sciences," to her late royal highness the princess Charlotte of Wales; from whom, and from her royal highness the princess Sophia Matilda (who with many other distinguished personages received the benefit of his instruction) he received

the most flattering marks of attention and respect. In 1814 he was appointed by the archbishop of Canterbury to the then vacant situation of accountant to the British Museum.

30. At Winchester, the Rev. Thomas Rennell, B. D. vicar of Kensington, and prebendary of South Grantham, Lincolnshire.

Lately, at Paris, at an advanced age, sir Michael Cromie, bart.

At Paris, aged 85, general John Murray, father of major-general Murray, late governor of Demerara.

At Bombay, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, S. P. W. Johnson, esq. assistant secretary to his Majesty's government at Ceylon, eldest son of sir Alexander Johnson.

In Grosvenor-street, in her 93rd year, the hon. Mrs. Henrietta S. Walpole.

JULY.

1. In Duke-street, St. James's, in his 63rd year, major-general Lachlan Macquarie, who had served his country 47 years. On the 11th, his remains were removed for interment in the Isle of Mull, on which occasion a number of the carriages of the nobility attended them to the wharf where they were embarked.

3. In Berkeley-square, in her 82nd year, the dowager countess of Albe-marle.

4. In Cavendish-square, the right hon. the countess of Brownlow.

7. At Leamington, after a few days' illness, lieut. Joseph Dean Bourke, 7th royal Fusileers, son of the hon. and very rev. the dean of Ossory.

— In Bedford-square, aged 81, sir George Wood, knt. late one of the barons of the court of Exchequer. This gentleman was the son of a country clergyman, and a native of Royston, a village near Barnsley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. On his bidding adieu to school occupations, and his paternal roof, he was, at the usual age, articled as clerk to Mr. West, an attorney, at Cawthorne, not far from his native village, who uniformly bore the most flattering testimony to his abilities and industry, frequently holding him up, in the latter respect, as an example worthy the imitation of his fellow clerks. His attention to the duties of his station was unremitting, and his propensity to close study at that period, gave strong indica-

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tions that his character was by no means of an ordinary cast. The gentleman with whom he thus entered on his professional career, seems to have possessed a considerable share of discernment; for he is said frequently to have prognosticated that "George Wood would one day be a Judge;" and it was at his urgent request, that his pupil was at length induced to exchange the monotonous drudgery of a provincial solicitor's office, for a situation in the metropolis, where his prospects would be brighter, and his talents better appreciated. The learned baron was called on, after his elevation to the bench, to attest the execution of a deed, to which he had affixed his signature, as a witness, in the capacity of an attorney's clerk. Sir George Wood had by no means a prepossessing appearance or address. His stature was diminutive, his complexion dark, and features uncommonly flat. He was never an orator. His voice was one of those which seemed to have been conferred, rather for the benefit of him who speaks than of those who hear, and his dialect was strongly provincial. Several individuals, of distinguished legal abilities, were at different periods, pupils of Mr. Baron Wood, and put forth the first shoots of their future eminence, under his fostering care; a circumstance which gained him, amongst his brethren, the honourable appellation of 'The father of the English bar.' In April 1807, he received the honour of knighthood; and in 1823 retired from office, and was succeeded by Mr. Serjeant Hullock. He is supposed to have died worth nearly 300,000*l.* acquired by great eminence and labour in his profession, the bulk of which will devolve upon numerous relatives in comparatively humble walks of life.

8. At Osborne's-hotel, in the Adelphi, aged 52, Tamehamelu, consort of Tamehameha, king of the Sandwich Islands. The latter also died on the 14th, of the same disorder (the measles). Their remains were deposited in a vault in St. Martin's-church, until they could be conveyed home. The King is succeeded by his brother, a child of about eight years of age.

9. Clara, wife of Charles Gilchrist, esq. of Sudbury.

10. At Glanrheidol, Cardiganshire, George Bonnell, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for that county.

13. In Baker-street, Portman-square, sir James Fitzgerald, who destroyed himself by means of a pistol. The unfortunate gentleman, who was between 60 and 70 years of age, lingered some time after the fatal act. He was allied to the noble house of Leinster.

15. At Eaton, Salop, the dowager lady Tyrwhitt Jones.

17. Aged 4 years, lady Frances Boyle, youngest daughter of the earl of Shannon.

22. At Great Camford, near Poole, suddenly, in his carriage, Admiral Thos. Macnamara Russell, aged 85.

— At Balmuto, the hon. Claude Irvine Boswell, lord Balmuto.

23. At Bingford-park, the hon. Henrietta Malone, sister to the late lord Sunderland, aged 79.

25. At Chiswick, aged 75, Mr. William Sharp, one of the most celebrated engravers of the age. He was born Jan. 29th, 1749, and was the son of a gun-maker of respectability, who lived in Haydon-yard, Minories. He showed an early predilection for drawing, and was apprenticed to Mr. Barak Longmate, a bright-engraver, celebrated for his knowledge of heraldry. At the expiration of his services, he continued to work in the shop of his master; but marrying shortly afterwards he commenced business for himself, and opened a shop as a writing engraver, in Bartholomew-lane, where he long resided, and had much encouragement. Mr. Sharp often said, even latterly, that his first essay in engraving was made upon a pewter-pot. His friends would have qualified this assertion, by substituting a silver tankard, but the artist loved truth, and insisted on the veracity of this humble commencement. One of his first essays in the superior branch of art was, to make a drawing of the old lion Hector, who had been an inmate of the Tower for 30 years; he engraved it on a small 4to. plate, and exposed the prints for sale in his window.

Somewhere about 1782 he disposed of his shop, commenced a higher department of art, and resided in a private house at Vauxhall, where he began to engrave from the superior paintings of the old masters. His merit now displayed itself in the *Novelist's Magazine*, for which work, published by Harrison, in Paternoster-row, he executed some plates from the designs of Stothard. Messrs. Heath, Angus, and Collyer, contributed their talents, at the same

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posed, to the graphic illustration of that very interesting work. To these volumes, thus published, may be traced the origin of those beautifully illustrated books, brought out periodically, which have since raised the reputation of the British Press.

At Vauxhall was also completed West's Landing of Charles II., which Woollett at his death had left unfinished; two solemn dances by torch-light, and portraits of Islanders of the Pacific Ocean, for Cook's Voyages; and a most exquisite oval work, after Benwall, an artist who died young, of which the subject is the Children in the Wood. This is one of the most pleasing specimens of his skill. Sharp contributed one print to Southwell's folio Family Bible—"Moses striking the Rock." Among the finest of his works are "The Doctors of the Church disputing upon the Immaculateness of the Virgin," from the picture by Guido, which in drawing and fine execution is superior to the plate from the same picture by Chevalier Jacobus Freij. The plate from Mr. West's "King Lear in the Storm," is also a masterly example of line engraving, and worthy of any school. A proof of this plate has long produced ten guineas. No line-engraver has been more successful in copying the original feeling of sir Joshua Reynolds. The magnificent print of "St. Cecilia," from Domnichino, is another example of his great and masterly hand. "The Witch of Endor," from the impressive picture by Mr. West, may be instanced as another splendid effort of his graving tool; as also the "Virgin and Child," after Carlo Dolce, "The Ecce Homo," after Guido, "The Sortie from Gibraltar," after Trambull; and "The Destruction of the Floating Battery at Gibraltar," after Copley. The portrait of Mr. Joba Hunter, the great anatomist, is, perhaps, one of the finest prints in the world. One of his works of surpassing excellence should be mentioned, as it will be preserved as a monument of his genius, to the discredit of Macklin, and the shame of Bartolozzi; it is his plate of "The Holy Family," from the picture painted for sir Peter Burrell, bart. Sharp was employed by Macklin to engrave a plate from this picture by sir Joshua Reynolds, and produced a work, which, for light, shadow, brilliancy, and all the highest attributes of the art, was inimitable. An hundred proofs were taken

from this plate, and some few impressions; when Bartolozzi undertook, at the instance of Macklin, to improve it by nearly obliterating the lines, and converting it into a dotted engraving!

So infected was he at one time with the fury of political liberty, and so free in society generally in uttering his thoughts, that he was placed under arrest by the Government, and was brought up several times before the Privy Council to be examined, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not, in his speeches or writings, he had committed himself so far, as that he might, in common with Horne Tooke and others, take his trial for High Treason. Fortunately for him, he was a bold, handsome-looking, jocular man—one who looked as if he liked the good things of this world too well to become a conspirator; and the Privy Council came to a conclusion that the altar and the throne had not much to fear from him. At one of the meetings, when Messrs. Pitt and Dundas were present, after he had been for a length of time plagued with questions, which Sharp said had little or nothing to do with the business, he deliberately pulled out of his pocket a prospectus for subscribing to his portrait of general Kosciuszko, after West, which he was then engraving, and first handing it to Messrs. Pitt and Dundas, he requested them to have the goodness to put down their names as subscribers, and then to give it to the other members of the Privy Council for their names. The singularity of such a proposal set them a laughing, and he was soon afterwards liberated.

He was a staunch believer in the Scriptures, was a great admirer of them, and was convinced that the period was at hand for the fulfilment of the prophecy respecting the restoration of God's chosen people. Fully impressed with that idea, he became a convert to the opinion of those who called themselves Prophets—namely, Brothers, Wright, Bryan, and others. He afterwards, however, changed his opinion of Bryan, who he thought had not only been deluded himself, but had become a deluder. Having heard some years since of the fame of Johanna Southcott, who then lived in Exeter, and got her living by going out as a charwoman, he set off in the Exeter mail without letting any one know of his intention, and brought her to London

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at his own expense; took lodgings for her, and maintained her for a long time.

On the subject of physiognomy he had singular opinions. He believed that every man's face had the sign of some beast or animal in it; for instance, that some in disposition being like lions, were in the face like a lion; others like tigers, eagles, bull-dogs, and other beasts or birds. Cobbett's profile he likened to that of a bull-dog. His projecting lips and chin showed, he said, that on whatsoever he fastened, there he would stick, and worry it so long as there was any thing to worry. He often eulogised Mr. Vansittart, and lord Sidmouth. Sir William Curtis, too, was one of his favourites, inasmuch as he had behaved most liberally towards him in paying for the engraving of his portrait.

His success in his profession, and property left him by a brother who died at Gibraltar, enabled Mr. Sharp to remove from Vauxhall to a larger house in Charles-street, Middlesex-hospital, and to indulge himself in more extended social connexions. At subsequent periods of his life, he removed his residence two or three times: from Charles-street to Titchfield-street; from thence to Acton; and from Acton to Chiswick, where he had not resided long, before he was attacked by dropsy in the chest, which terminated his life. He was buried at Chiswick, in the same church-yard as Hogarth, whom he esteemed as the most extraordinary painter that ever existed; and who was of similar origin. In the same cemetery also repose the remains of De Louthembourg, for whom at one period he entertained much mystic reverence.

Sharp died poor; though he might easily have saved money, for he was one of the most industrious of men: and took great delight in his work, applying himself to it both early and late. He was an extraordinary compound of high professional talent, good moral intention, and egregious credulity; the latter will sufficiently account for the dispersion of his gains.—He has unfortunately taken pains to perpetuate his belief in the divine mission of Brothers, by the following inscription under his portrait: "Fully believing this to be the man appointed by God, I engrave his likeness. W. SHARP."

His general style of engraving was masterly, not servilely borrowed from any of his predecessors or contempora-

ries, but formed from a judicious selection of the merits of all, compared with their archetype, Nature. The half tints and shadows of his best works are peculiarly rich. His lines have, generally speaking, the utmost freedom, combined with a power of regularity and accuracy, always commensurate to the occasion.

When a young man he was handsome, of the middling size, finely proportioned, with a very fine commanding face, of the Roman cast. His forehead was broad and capacious, in which appeared the signs of great intellect. In middle and old age he was bald, with a few silvery locks hanging down on the back of his head over his shoulders. The crown of his head was remarkably silvery and beautiful. He never wore a wig, but to preserve himself from taking cold, he regularly in the morning washed the whole of his head in cold water. In middle and advanced age he became corpulent, and was afflicted with the gout, which was probably brought on by good living—for he was always fond of good cheer. His works were well known to his contemporary artists in Europe, and so much admired, that he was elected, in 1814, an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Vienna, and of the Royal Academy of Munich.

It was Sharp's own fault that he was not an associate of the Royal Academy. The fact was briefly this. Sharp had solicited sir Joshua Reynolds to be allowed to engrave his celebrated picture painted for the Empress of Russia, of the infant Hercules strangling the serpent. This request was favourably received by the president, who in conversation offered to propose Sharp as an associate engraver of the Royal Academy. But Sharp, full of the honour of his own profession, rejected the offer, warmly espousing the cause of sir Robert Strange, Woollett, Hall, and other eminent chalcographers, who considered their art slighted in not being allowed to become Royal Academicians. This circumstance, in its turn, offended sir Joshua Reynolds, who, on Sharp again waiting on him concerning engraving the picture of Hercules, met with a cold reception, and was informed that the picture had been engaged by Mr. Boydell.

28. At Fir Grove, Lancashire, Mrs. Parr, relict of the late Joseph Parr, esq.

30. At Starke castle, Kent, major J.

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B. Hart, late of his majesty's 95th regt. aged 61.

Lately. At Pau, the capital of the Basses Pyrenées, Major Stuart Maxwell, of the Royal Artillery. This officer served in several campaigns of the Peninsular war, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Vittoria. He was author of a poem entitled the "Battle of the Bridge."

AUGUST.

2. In Molesworth-street, S. Williams, esq. historical and portrait painter, member of the Clementine Academy, Bologna, and of the royal Hibernian Academy.

— At Beckley, Sussex, Ann relict of the hon. lieut.-general Murray.

3. At his house, Hertford-street, Park-lane, Hugh Bishopp, esq. in his 69th year.

9. In his 49th year, the rev. Joseph Nightingale, a native of Chowbent, in Lancashire, and formerly resident at Macclesfield. He was chiefly known as the author of the "Portraiture of Methodism."

14. At Newburgh-park, Yorkshire, Ratcliffe Medley, esq. in his 94th year.

15. Suddenly, while preaching at the French chapel, George-street, Portman-square, before his excellency, prince Polignac, the French ambassador, the abbé Papillon, in his 79th year.

16. At Coldale-hall, near Carlisle, Isabella, eldest daughter of sir Paulus Amelius Irving, late of Robgill-tower, Dumfriesshire.

18. At Paris, M. le Monnier, an eminent historical painter, formerly director of the manufactory of the Gobelins, member of the old academy of painting, &c. Among the numerous compositions of this able artist, one of the most noted, is *The Pestilence of Milan*, now in the museum of pictures at Rouen. His pictures of the "Restoration of the Arts under Francis I," and "Voltaire reading his Orphan of China at Madame Geoffrin's," gained him much applause. He is the father of the writer whose poem entitled "Course Poétique dans les Alpes Suisses," obtained the premium of the Academy of Sciences in 1722.

— At the Priory, Stanmore, lady Jane Gordon, eldest daughter of the earl of Aberdeen.

18 Nathaniel Phillips, esq. of Slebech-hall, Pembrokeshire.

20. In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, Thomas Trevor Hampden, visc. Hampden, and baron Trevor of Bromham. His lordship was born Sept. 11, 1740, and succeeded his father, August 22, 1788. He was twice married, first (June 13th, 1768), to Catherine, only daughter of general David Græme; secondly (July 12th, 1805), to Miss Brown, sister of lady Wedderburn. He was succeeded by his brother, who died on the 9th of September following.

24. At the residence of his son, in the vale of Neath, the right hon. the earl of Dunraven, aged 72.

30. At Brighton, the hon. Mrs. Frances Wall, daughter of the late lord Fortrose, and sister to the earl of Seaforth. Lately, at Blythe-hall, Warwickshire, lady Georgiana West.

At Trench, in the parish of Aberfoyle Alexander Graham, esq. of Strone-macnair, aged 101.

At Dun-house, aged 28, Miss Erskine, of Dun, only sister of the countess of Cassilis.

In a garret, Red-Lion-passage, Fleet-street, aged 68, Mr. Arthur Kershaw. He was the son of a Methodist preacher, and educated in Wesley's school at Kingswood, near Bristol. He was for a long time employed in London in a subordinate capacity by the booksellers, and, among other things, was engaged to correct "Walker's Gazetteer," 8vo. He was principally employed by sir Richard Philips, to write for the Monthly Magazine, and for other works which he published. For the "Voyages and Travels," published by sir Richard, he translated from the French, a tour over the Alps. He was thoroughly acquainted with the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French languages; the last of which he said "was the most useful" to him, as it "conduced most to his happiness; translations from that language being more wanted than from any other." When he expired, he was destitute of the common necessaries of life; and the hand of charity committed his mortal remains to the tomb. The beneficence of the Literary Fund Society had for some time supported him.

At Sundridge, Kent, aged 49, Mary, wife of sir R. Hardinge, bart.

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SEPTEMBER.

2. Jeffery Foot, esq. of the Holly-park, one of the aldermen of the city of Dublin.

—After an illness of three days, in his 40th year, Mr. J. H. Bohte, of York-street, Covent-garden, Foreign bookseller to his Majesty.

—The Cavaliere Borda, professor of medicine at the university of Pavia. He was always active in the promulgation of scientific knowledge and discovery, and superior to professional prejudices.

3. At Woburn, the hon. Mrs. Seymour, wife of Henry Seymour, esq. and daughter of the late George viscount Torrington.

4. Aged 54, Catherine lady Lawson, wife of sir Henry Lawson, bart. of Brough-hall, in the county of York.

6. At Linstead-lodge, Kent, aged 57, the right hon. John Roper lord Teynham. His lordship dying unmarried, is succeeded by his first cousin, Henry Francis Roper Curzon, eldest son of the late hon. Francis Roper. His remains were interred at Linstead on the 16th.

—At Brompton, Huntingdonshire, in his 90th year, William Palmer, esq. one of the directors of Greenwich-hospital, and upwards of 30 years one of his majesty's commissioners of the navy.

7. Aged 79, capt. James Ellis. This officer was the oldest commander in the navy. Previously to the late war, he was first lieutenant of the *Arethusa*, and was wounded in the celebrated action with the *Belle Poule*, June, 1778; for his conduct in that affair, he was appointed to the command of the *Orestes*.

— At Cranbrook, Kent, Mrs. King, wife of Mr. King, banker, of that place.

9. At his residence, in Berkeley-square, in his 76th year, John viscount Hampden, who had succeeded to the title only a few days. The title and estates devolved upon the right hon. George earl of Buckingham.

12. Near Southampton, in his 73rd year, the rev. sir Charles Rich, bart.

15. At Kentish-town, aged 66, Dr. Clough, of Berner's-street.

16. In Baker-street, aged 70, lieutenant Andrew Anderson, of the hon. East India Company's service, on their establishment of Bombay.

— At four o'clock in the morning. His most christian majesty, Louis Stanislaus Xavier XVIII, king of France.

He was born at Versailles, Nov. 19th, 1755; in 1771, he married Maria Josephine Louisa of Savoy (who died in 1810); he succeeded as king in 1795, and was restored in 1814. He is succeeded by his brother the count d'Artois, now Charles X.

18. At Colchester, lady Catherine, relict of sir J. Marsh, of Reading.

19. At the cottage of his friend, Mr. Hill, at Chelsea, Henry Cooper, esq. barrister-at-law. This gentleman had been for some time past employed in collecting materials for a life of the late lord Erskine.

23. At his house, in Burton-crescent, John Cartwright, esq. a commander in the royal navy. He was third son of William Cartwright, esq. of Marnham, county of Nottinghamshire, by Anne, daughter of George Cartwright, of Ossington, esq. and born Sept. 17, O. S. 1740.

After receiving his education first at a Grammar-school at Newark, and afterwards at Heath in Yorkshire, he entered the navy at 18. From that period to the commencement of the American war, he was actively engaged in the naval service, being in the actions of *Hawke* and *Conflans*, and afterwards on the Newfoundland station, when he was appointed by the commander-in-chief, to act on shore as chief magistrate. His conduct in that situation was highly satisfactory to those by whom he was employed, and those towards whom he exercised his judicial functions. At the commencement of the American war, he was first lieutenant to lord Howe; and such was his exemplary conduct as an officer, that he was recommended to the appointment of first lieutenant to the late duke of Cumberland. This situation would have insured a rapid rise in his profession, and he would, had he accepted it, in all probability have been at the time of his death, one of the oldest, if not the oldest admiral in the service. In the struggle then commencing between the American colonies and the mother country, he warmly espoused the cause of the former; and, persuaded of the injustice of that line of policy which this country then pursued, he relinquished all those splendid prospects in a service to which he was attached, and in which he had obtained distinction.

When the Nottinghamshire militia was first raised, having then retired to

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his father's house in the country, he was appointed major, and continued for many years the most active officer in the regiment. His political opinions being different from those of the lord lieutenant, he was removed from his majority, though with the thanks of the lieutenantcy. That this measure was not legal, he endeavoured to prove in his "Letter to the duke of Newcastle."

As many of the political evils of the day appeared to him to proceed from ignorance of the principles of the constitution, he was chiefly instrumental in forming the "Society for Constitutional Information." In this, his coadjutors were Charles, duke of Richmond, the late Mr. Pitt, Mr. Horne Tooke, Dr. John Jebb, Mr. Granville Sharp, Mr. Capel Loft, and many others, all of whom he survived. His political avocations were not pursued by fits and starts, like ordinary amusements, but were one continued course of employment. From six in the morning, till three in the afternoon, his pen was generally in his hand. Besides the different works which he published, his addresses, resolutions, and anonymous publications were very numerous, and his correspondence extended to every part of Great Britain, and to many parts of Ireland and America.

Although he did not for many years of his life frequent any place of public worship, his mind was deeply imbued with religious sentiments. He never sat down to an unblest meal, and firmly believing the gospel of Christ to be the word of God, he endeavoured to make it his rule of faith and practice.

Considering his advanced age, he enjoyed, till within the last six months of his life, a very excellent state of health; though he was in the habit of taking so much care of himself in the articles of diet, early hours, and warm clothing, as almost to acquire the character of an habitual invalid. About a year before his death, he received a great shock in the death of his younger brother, the rev. Dr. Cartwright, with whom there was a great congeniality in pursuits and opinions.

He was rather above the middle height, upright in his person, and well made. His countenance, though remarkably mild and complacent, bore the marks of deep thought. He was extremely neat in his person, and made no alteration in the fashion of his dress for 40 years. His whole appearance and

manner bore the stamp of an English gentleman of the old school.

He married, in 1780, Anne-Katherine, daughter of Samuel Dashwood, esq. of Well, Lincolnshire, who survived him, and by whom he left no issue.

His remains were interred pursuant to his request, in a vault belonging to the family, at Finchley attended by his nephews the rev. Edmund Cartwright and Thomas-Law Hodges, esq. and by H. E. Strickland, esq. and J. C. Girardot, esq. his nephews by marriage.

The following is a list of his publications: "American Independence the Interest and Glory of Great Britain," 1774, 8vo.—"A Letter to Edmund Burke, esq. controverting the Principles of Government, laid down in his Speech of April 9th, 1774," 1775, 8vo.—"Take Your Choice, &c. &c." 1776, 8vo. reprinted 1777, under the title of "The Legislative Rights of the Commonalty Vindicated," 8vo.—"A Letter to the Earl of Abingdon, discussing a Position relative to a fundamental Right of the Constitution, contained in his Lordship's Thoughts on the Letter of Edmund Burke, Esq." 1777, 8vo.—"The People's Barrier," 1780, 8vo.—"Letter to the Deputies of the Associated Counties, Cities and Towns, on the means necessary to a Reformation of Parliament," 1781, 8vo.—"Give us our Rights," 1782, 8vo.—"Internal Evidence; or an Inquiry how far Truth and the Christian Religion have been consulted by the author of Thoughts on a Parliamentary Reform (Soame Jenyns)," 1784, 8vo.—"Letter to the Duke of Newcastle," 1792, 8vo.—"A Plan for providing the Navy with Timber," 1793, 8vo.—"Letter to a Friend at Boston," 1793, 8vo.—"The Commonwealth in Danger," 1795, 8vo.—"Letter to the High Sheriff of the county of Lincoln," 1796, 8vo.—"The Constitutional Defence of England," 1796, 8vo.—"An Appeal on the subject of the English Constitution," 1797, 8vo.—second edition greatly enlarged, 1799.—"The Trident," 1800, 4to.—"Letter to the Electors of Nottingham," 1803, 8vo.—"England's Ægis," 1806, 8vo.—"The State of the Nation," 1805, 8vo.—"Reasons for Reformation," 1809, 8vo.—"The Comparison," 1810, 8vo.—"Six Letters to the Marquis of Tavistock," 1812, 8vo.—"A Bill of Rights and Liberties," 1817, 8vo.—"The English Constitution produced 1823."

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24. At Toxteth-park, near Liverpool, Mrs. Roscoe, wife of W. Roscoe, esq. author of the life of Lorenzo de Medici, &c.

25. At Liverpool, aged 75, Matthew Gregson, esq. F. A. S. and hon. member of the antiquarian society of Newcastle. He had long presided over most of the public institutions of Liverpool, whether charitable or literary; and had to most of them shewn himself a munificent benefactor. As an antiquary he was zealous and persevering, and eminently well acquainted with the history of his native county, which will be conceded by all who have perused his work, entitled, *A Portfolio of Fragments relative to the History and Antiquities of the County Palatine, and Duchy of Lancaster.*

— In Bryanstone-street, Robert, eldest son of Robert Selby, esq. and nephew to the right hon. the earl of Shrewsbury.

26. In Foley place, aged 25, Samuel Joseph, second son of Edward Ash, M. D.

29. At Londham hall, Suffolk, lady Sophia Macdonald, wife of James Macdonald, esq. M. P. for Calne.

30. Mr. Wm. Sadler, who ascended in his balloon about two o'clock the preceding day, from the yard of the Bolton gas works, and was precipitated from a height of from about 20 to 25 feet, by which accident several of his ribs were broken, and he was much bruised. He had performed 30 aerial voyages. [See *Chron.* 134.]

Lately, M. Lacretelle, senior member of the French academy. His funeral took place at the church of Notre Dame de Lorette. A deputation from the academy, many of its members, and a great number of the friends of the deceased, were present. After the ceremony, his remains were conveyed to the cemetery of Père la Chaise. M. le Comte Bigot de Preameneu pronounced his eulogy. He enumerated his claims to public esteem, and expressed with feeling the regret of the academy at their loss. M. de Jouy followed, and, in an agitated voice, sketched M. Lacretelle's life and literary labours. He dwelt especially upon the consideration and friendship which had been entertained for the deceased by the illustrious Malesherbes. In conclusion, M. Jouy repeated the words which his colleague and friend for about twenty years addressed to him the day before his

death—"I have written (said he) a few pages that will survive me: that is my claim to the esteem of my fellow citizens: I have done some good; and there is my hope for the future."

At Zante, on his return from Athens, Edward, third son of Christopher Blackett, esq. of Wylam, Northumberland.

OCTOBER.

1. At Ramsgate, in his 68th year, the rev. John Whitehouse, formerly of St. John's, Cambridge, and rector of Ordingbury, Kent. In 1792, he published an "Elegiac Ode to the Memory of Sir J. Reynolds," a production of considerable merit; and in 1794, a volume entitled "Odes, Moral and Descriptive." His last work, 1821, was "The Kingdom of God on Earth."

3. At Arbroath, aged 42, Mr. David Carey, late editor of the *Statesman* newspaper, and author of the *Pleasures of Nature, the Reign of Fancy, the Lord of the Desert*, and several other poetical productions; also of some Novels.

4. At her husband's residence, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, viscountess Templeton.

10. At Antwerp, aged 64, François Balthazar Solvyns, well known both to the literary world, and to the admirers of art, by his splendid work "*Les Hindous.*" Solvyns was born at Antwerp in 1760, where he obtained a prize for drawing, at the early age of 12 years. Applying himself incessantly to all the various modes of execution, he soon acquired equal dexterity in the management of the pencil, the painting brush, and the graver. The residence of his youth doubtless gave the peculiar direction to his talent in which it first displayed itself, his earlier productions being almost exclusively sea-pieces, and views of sea-ports, subjects in which he excelled, and in which class he has left two admirable specimens of his ability—the Port of Ostend, now in the Imperial palace at Vienna, and the entry of William 1st, of the Netherlands, into the port of Antwerp, which latter picture he executed after his return from the Indies. His talents soon procured for him honourable distinction and patronage, for at the age of 16 he was appointed captain of Fort Lillo; and shortly after the archduchess Maria Christina gave him a post in the palace of Laeken, by which means he was ca-

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abled to devote himself in that charming retreat to the cultivation of his favourite pursuits. He was not however permitted to enjoy this repose and these advantages for any considerable length of time, for the political events of that period compelled the princess to remove to Vienna, whither Solvyns followed her, and continued with his august patroness until death deprived him of her for ever. Being then left at liberty to realize the plans which he had long formed, he accompanied sir Home Popham in a voyage to the East, in the course of which he visited all the coasts of the Red Sea, of which he made charts of the greatest exactness. This excursion served to stimulate him to engage in farther and more important researches, and he resolved to visit Hindostan, and to remain there until he had become thoroughly acquainted with that interesting ancient territory, with its monuments, with its civil and religious institutions, and with the character of its inhabitants. Filled with enthusiasm, and determined to surmount every obstacle, he soon acquired such a knowledge of the indigenous language as enabled him to form an intercourse with the Brahmins, and Pundits, the depositaries of the learning and information of the East, and thus make himself master of that knowledge with which he afterwards enriched Europe. And in order to convey to his own countrymen as completely as possible whatever might tend to illustrate this portion of the globe, he resolved to delineate the people of Hindostan in all their customs and usages, both of their public and their private life. In this manner was formed his work entitled "*Les Hindous*," one of the most wonderful undertakings ever executed by any individual, and one that cost him fifteen years of constant research and labour. No difficulty, no obstacles, no expense could check his perseverance, or cool his enthusiasm. It is almost incredible what his zeal led him to perform: he even manufactured with his own hands, the paper of which he made use for his drawings. Solvyns was present at the siege of Seringapatam, and was employed to design the decorations of the palanquins, in which the sons of Tippoo Saib were conveyed to the British camp; for although chiefly inhabited by Europeans, the extensive city of Calcutta could not furnish a single artist capable

of arranging and superintending the festivals intended to celebrate this splendid victory. It was he also who gave the designs for the illuminations, and who formed the idea of a combat of elephants.

At length, having accomplished his vast undertaking, in which he was assisted by the erudition of that celebrated scholar sir William Jones, he prepared to return to Europe; on his way homeward, he encountered a tempest off the coast of Spain, when, abandoning all else that he possessed on board, he thought only of saving his drawings and notes, which he happily rescued from destruction.

He now set about arranging the numerous materials he had collected; engraved the plates for his work himself, and accompanied them with descriptive letter-press in French and English, which was preceded by an introductory essay on the subject of the religion, manners and customs of the people of Hindostan. And notwithstanding the magnitude of the undertaking as a pecuniary speculation, he resolved to carry it through entirely at his own expense. At length, thanks to his perseverance, "*Les Hindous*" appeared from 1807 to 1812, with a splendour and high finish of execution commensurate with the importance of the subject. This magnificent work was dedicated to the French Institute, who duly appreciated its value. But Solvyns was not destined to reap the pecuniary advantages which he might justly have anticipated; for political events that were productive of ruin to so many individuals, affected him also, and left him glory for his only profit. When, however, the Netherlands were formed into a monarchy, he found some recompense for his losses, in the protection of his sovereign, who appointed him captain of the Port of Antwerp, which situation he held at the time of his death.

A new edition, in 4to., of "*The Hindous*" has been announced, which will thus enable individuals of moderate fortunes to obtain the work at a comparatively inconsiderable price; although with regard to actual beauty, and the execution of the plates, it is not inferior to the large edition. This new edition of "*The Hindous*" will be succeeded by the "*Voyage Pittoresque en Chine*," a posthumous work of Solvyns, and said to

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be of equal interest to that which has immortalized his name.

13. At Milan, at an advanced age, the abbé Giuseppe Luigi Biamonti, professor of Italian literature at the university of Turin. He was author of a number of orations delivered on different occasions, a grammar of the Italian language; an essay on the art of oratory; several poetical pieces, and two tragedies, *Iphigenia in Tauris*, and *Sophonisba*, the former of which is greatly admired by the lovers of the ancient drama. He also translated into Italian prose, several parts of *Æschylus*, the whole of *Sophocles*, *Homer's Iliad*, the odes of *Pindar*, and *Aristotle's Poetics*. He was well versed in the Hebrew language, and had begun a translation of the book of *Job*. The abbé was an honorary member of the Institute at Milan.

14. At Earl's-terrace, Kensington, Mrs. M'Arthur, widow of the late col. M'Arthur, in her 74th year.

17. Elizabeth, wife of John Cobbold, esq. of Holywells, Ipswich, a lady well known for her various attainments, and as a cultivator and patroness of literature and the fine arts.

— At Cuckfield, Sussex, Susanna, wife of Charles Augustus Fulk, esq. M. P. and daughter of Marmaduke Hart, esq. of Hampstead.

20. At Vienna,] count Angelo d'Elci. This nobleman, who was a native of Florence, obtained great reputation as a poet, by his satires. He was also a munificent encourager of literature, as is proved by the gift of his valuable collection of early Italian authors, to the Mediceo-Laurentian library.

21. At St. Adresse, in Normandy, aged 70, Robert Chas. Dallas, esq. He was born at Kingston, Jamaica, and was the son of Dr. Dallas, a physician there. He received the rudiments of his education at Musselburgh, N. B. and was afterwards placed under the tuition of the late Mr. James Elphinston, of Kensington. He then entered himself as a student of law in the Inner-Temple, and about the time of coming of age made a voyage to Jamaica, to take possession of the property which had devolved to him by his father's death. Here he was appointed to a lucrative office; but after a residence of three years in the island, returned to Europe, and married the daughter of Benjamin Harding, esq. of Hacton-house, near

Horn-church. With this lady he again repaired to Jamaica; but her health being impaired by the climate, he was obliged to relinquish his office, and quitted the West Indies for ever. Mr. Dallas passed several years on the continent, whence he was driven by the French Revolution; and afterwards visited America, with the intention of settling in that country. Disappointed, however, in the idea which he had formed of it, he once more returned to England, and commenced a literary career.

He published "Miscellaneous Writings, consisting of Poems; *Lucretia*, a Tragedy, and Moral Essays, with a vocabulary of the Passions," 1797, 4to.— "Clery's Journal of Occurrences at the Temple, during the confinement of Louis XVI." from the French, 1798, 8vo.— "Annals of the French Revolution, from the French of Bertrand de Moleville," 1800-1802, 9 vols. 8vo.— "Memoirs of the last year of Louis XVI." 3vols. 8vo.— "Letter to the Hon. C. J. Fox, respecting an inaccurate quotation of the Annals of the French Revolution, made by him in the House of Commons, by Bertrand de Moleville, with a translation," 1800, 8vo.— "Correspondence between Bertrand de Moleville and C. J. Fox, upon his quotation of the Annals, with a translation," 1800, 8vo.— "The British Mercury, from the French of Mallet du Pan."—"The Natural History of Volcanoes, from the French MS. of the Abbé Ordinaire," 1801, 8vo.— "Percival, or Nature Vindicated," a novel, 1801, 4 vols.— "Elements of Self-Knowledge," 1802, 8vo.— "History of the Maroons, from their origin to their establishment in Sierra Leone," 1803, 2 vols. 8vo. This book was much esteemed for the simplicity of its narration, and authenticity of its details.— "Description of the Costume of the Hereditary States of the House of Austria, from the French of Bertrand de Moleville," 1804, imp. 4to.— "Refutation of the Libel on the late King of France, published by Helen-Maria Williams, under the title of 'Political and Confidential Correspondence of Louis XVI.' from the French of Bertrand de Moleville," 1804, 8vo.— "Aubrey," 1804, novel, 4 vols.— "Memoirs of Maria Antoinette, Queen of France, from the French of Joseph Weber, her foster-brother," 1805, royal 8vo.— "The Morlands, Tales illustrative of the

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Simple and Surprising," 1805, 4 vols. 12mo.—"The latter Years of the Reign and Life of Louis XVI. from the French of Hue," 1806, 8vo.—"The Knights, Tales illustrative of the Marvellous," 1808, 3 vols. 12mo.—"The Siege of Rochelle, an historical novel from the French of Madame de Genlis," 1808, 3 vols. 12mo.—"Not at Home," 1809, com. 8vo.—"Miscellaneous Works and Novels," 1812, 7 vols. royal 18mo.

His last work was, "Recollections of lord Byron."

22. At Dullingham-house, Cambridge, lieutenant-general Christopher Jeffer-son, in his 63rd year.

27. At Paris: M. Thouin, member of the Institute of France, and professor administrator of the royal museum of natural history at the garden of plants. He was the friend and fellow labourer of Buffon, Jussieu, Cuvier, and other eminent men of science.

— At Hopwell-hall, Derbyshire, Thomas Pares, esq.

28. In Sloane-street, Chelsea, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late col. George Smith, of the hon. East-India Company's service.

30. At Dublin, the Rev. C. Maturin, curate of St. Peter's, Dublin, author of Bertram, Melmoth, &c.

Lately, at Bath, the hon. Sarah Jones, youngest daughter of viscount Ranelagh.

— At Dundee, aged about 90, Mr. Sealey, professor of dancing. He once danced a minuet with the celebrated Nancy Dawson, at the court of George II.

— At Acra, on the Western Coast of Africa, assistant surgeon Alexander Mackey Geddes, M. D. youngest son of John Geddes, esq. of Edinburgh.

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3. At Hastings, in his 47th year, sir W. Young, bart.

— In his 63rd year, Wm. Cottee, esq. of Beaumont-place, Shepherd's-Bush.

4. At Torquay, Devon, Catherine Maria, wife of the hon. Abraham A. Hely Hutchinson, one of the commissioners of Customs for the United Kingdom.

— At Dalkeith, Dr. Andrew Graham, aged 74.

5. At Margate, the dowager lady Dryden of Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire.

8. At Portswood-house, Hants, Elizabeth, relict of the late count Dupont.

— At Sandgate, Kent, Sophia, wife of Henry Merrick Hoare, esq. of York-place, Portman-square.

9. At Liverpool, Robert Gregson, the pugilist.

— In Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-square, George Thomas Bulkley, esq. formerly of Lisbon, aged 85.

— At Samuel Smith's, esq., M. P. Berkeley, major-gen. T. Carey, of the 3rd regt. Guards.

10. At Esher, Surrey, in her 82nd year, Elizabeth, relict of major Abingdon, of Cobham, in the same county.

13. At Copt-hall, Hendon, Thomas Nicholl, esq. formerly lieutenant-col. of the 70th Regt.

14. At the premature age of about thirty, Camille Depler, professor of mathematics at the College Royal de Bourbon, where his unremitting application to his duties and studies contributed to shorten his days.

17. In Hatton-garden, aged 71, Daniel Eliason, esq. formerly of the firm of Goldamid, Son, and Eliason.

26. At High Wycombe, Bucks, aged 81, John Hollis, esq. He was the last descendant in the male line of an opulent dissenting family, well known in other counties, as well as in Buckinghamshire, for their zealous attachment to the cause of civil and religious liberty, and for their liberal support of it. The Hollis family left Yorkshire about the middle of the seventeenth century, and established in the Minorities, London, a hard-ware trade, by which they acquired very considerable property. Of this family was the celebrated republican, Thomas Hollis, who left his fortune to his friend Thomas Brand. Mr. John Hollis was himself distinguished by his ingenuous love of truth, and eager and anxious search after it, by his zeal in the cause of freedom, and by his kindness and beneficence.

Lately, Wm. Villiers, esq. of Worsley-green, Worcestershire, senior magistrate of Birmingham.

— At Butterwick, near Gainsborough, aged 68, Edward Peart, esq. M. D. formerly a physician at Knightsbridge, who has distinguished himself by his singular opinions on electricity. He published "The Generation of Animal Heat investigated, 1788," 8vo.; "On the Elementary Principles of Nature, 1789," 8vo.; "On Electricity, with oc-

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casional Observations on Magnetism, 1791," 8vo.; "On the Properties of Matter, the Principles of Chemistry, on the Nature and Construction of Aeriform Fluids, 1792," 8vo.; "On Electric Atmospheres, in which the Absurdity of the Doctrine of Positive and Negative Electricity is proved, 1793," 8vo.; "The Anti-phlogistic Doctrine of Lavoisier, critically examined and demonstratively confuted, 1796," 8vo.; "On the Composition and Properties of Water, 1796," 8vo.; "Physiology, or an attempt to explain the Functions and Laws of the Nervous System, 1798," 8vo.; "Practical Information on St. Anthony's Fire, and on Erythematous Affections in general, 1802," 8vo.; "Practical Information on Inflammation of the Bowels, and Strangulated Rupture, 1802," 8vo.; "Practical Information on the malignant Scarlet Fever, and Sore Throat, 1802," 8vo.; "Practical Information on Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Eyes, and Disorders in general, proceeding from Inflammations of a similar Nature, 1802," 8vo.; "On the Consumption of the Lungs, 1803," 8vo. Many years ago he was engaged in a controversy with Mr. Read, of Knightsbridge, on the subject of electricity. In all his writings he adhered to a philosophy of his own; contriving and modifying with much ingenuity, three simple elementary substances, one solid and two fluid, so as to account for all possible phenomena.

DECEMBER.

1. Major-general Rowley, F. R. S., colonel of the corps of Royal Engineers.

— In his 86th year, sir Harry Goring, of Higden, Sussex, bart.

2. The rev. John Toogood, A. M. rector of Kingston Magna, Dorset, aged 82.

— At her house in Devonshire-place, Anna, relict of the late Thomas Davies, esq. formerly advocate general at Calcutta.

4. Mrs. Eustace, relict of the late general Eustace, and mother of sir J. Eustace.

5. Dr. Alexander P. Buchan, son of the author of the well-known work on Domestic Medicine, late senior physician of Westminster-hospital, &c.

— At Belsay-castle, Northumberland, after a short illness, lady Monk, wife of sir C. M. L. Monk, bart. and

daughter of the late sir George Cooke, bart. of Wheatley, Yorkshire.

6. After an illness of only six days, captain Thomas Stopford, R. N.

9. At Paris, in his 57th year, Anne Louis Girodet, Member of the Institute, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, &c. This able artist, one of the most distinguished ornaments of the modern French school of painting, was born at Montargis Jan. 5th, 1767, and was a pupil of David. Almost his first production, painted at Rome, representing a sleeping Endymion, was acknowledged to be a *chef d'œuvre*. His Hippocrates refusing the presents of the king of Persia; his Deluge; his Funeral of Atala; Revolt at Cairo; and his Pygmalion and Galatea, are all of distinguished excellence, and obtained for him the reputation of superior talent. He has left a great number of designs, among which are 50 subjects from Anacreon, and 200 from Virgil, besides a great number of compositions from Sappho, Mochus, Musæus, and the Greek tragic writers. The compositions from Anacreon have been engraved by his pupil M. Chatillon, by whose death their publication has been delayed. The funeral of Girodet was attended by an immense concourse of persons, among whom were the count de Forbin, director of the Musées; M. de Humboldt; M. de Chateaubriand; M. Bellor; M. Garnier, member of the academy of Fine Arts; and M. Raoul Rochette, of the Institute; the two last delivered panegyric orations on the deceased.

11. At his seat at Carclew, Cornwall, aged 76, sir Wm. Lemon, bart. 50 years representative in parliament for that county.

— At his brother's chambers in the Middle Temple, of a decline, in consequence of rupturing a blood-vessel, while in the performance of his duty during a homeward-bound voyage, after a four years' service in the Mediterranean, and among the Greek Isles, Mr. George Taylor, of his Majesty's ship Cambrian, aged 36.

12. After a few days illness, Mary Ann, daughter of T. M. Alsager, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square.

— Richard Crossley, esq. R. N. commander of the Madras, Indiaman, after a short illness, brought on by his great exertions when that ship was driven ashore near Portsmouth, during the gale of the 22nd of November.

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14. At Carrick-on-Suir, Mary Banks, in her 107th year. She enjoyed her faculties to the last, and was seen at market a few days prior to her decease.

16. At his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, of a brain fever, Edward, eldest son of the late Edward Horne, esq. of the same place.

17. At Brighton, after a long illness, lady Williams, wife of vice-admiral sir Thomas Williams, K. C. B. of Burwood-house, Surrey.

— At Ruscombe-house, Berks, the right hon. dowager lady Sherborne, aged 71.

19. At Fair-Water-house, near Taunton, rear-admiral John Clarke Seare.

— Wm. Marmaduke Sellon, esq. of Harlesden Green, Middlesex, many years a most active and exemplary magistrate of that county.

— At Leith, at the age of 75, Charles Smith, esq. portrait painter in London. This distinguished artist, who was a native of the Orkney Islands, was for some time portrait painter to the Imperial family of the Great Mogul, Shah Allum.

25. At Brighton, in his 80th year, the right hon. lord Eardley.

— In London, the right hon. sir Robert Dallas, knight, late lord chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was the eldest son of Robert Dallas, esq. of Kensington, county of Middlesex, (who died April 15, 1796) by Elizabeth, daughter of the rev. James Smith minister of Kilberney, in Ayrshire.

Being intended from his infancy for the Bar, he received a good education, and he determined to accustom himself to public speaking. It is well known that Mr. Burke commenced his career as an orator, and distinguished himself in Bow-lane, before he attempted to shine in St. Stephen's Chapel. Mr. Garrow also prepared himself for Westminster-hall by his previous attendance at the Westminster Forum; Mr. Dallas initiated himself at Coachmaker's-hall, and was allowed by his auditors to be a very correct and eloquent speaker.

On being called to the Bar he obtained considerable practice at Nisi Prius, and was brought into public notice by being one of the counsel employed by Mr. Hastings on his impeachment. He also distinguished himself on several other occasions, more especially before committees on contested elections; and

attained quickly the rank of King's Counsel.

In the second imperial Parliament which met in 1802, he was returned for St. Michael's, Cornwall, but succeeding sir V. Gibbs as chief-justice of Chester, Montgomery, Flint, and Denbighshire, a new writ was ordered, February 1, 1805, and he was succeeded by the eldest son of the duke of Buccleuch. In the same Parliament he was returned for the District Burghs of Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, Burnt-island, and Dysart, vacant through sir J. St. Clair Erskine becoming earl of Rosslyn.

He spoke less frequently in the House of Commons than might have been expected from his professional oratory.

In 1808 was published his "Speech in the Court of King's Bench, on a Motion for a new Trial in the case of King v. Pictou," 8vo. In 1813 he was appointed one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and on Nov. 5, 1818 was sworn chief-justice in the room of sir Vicary Gibbs, who had resigned. On the 19th of November following he was sworn a Privy Councillor. In Nov. 1823, he retired from the chief-justiceship on account of the fatigues of official exertion, which had much impaired his health. His retirement caused great and general regret among all who had the pleasure of knowing him professionally or otherwise.

29. Charles Pictet de Rochemont, editor of the "Bibliothèque Britannique," which he commenced in 1796, in conjunction with his brother and M. Maurice, and continued till 1816, when it was carried on under the title of the "Bibliothèque Universelle." The object of this work was to convey, by means of analysis of, and translation from English books, all the information that France could profitably borrow from England. During the eventful and momentous period of 1814, M. Pictet was sent, on the part of the republic of Geneva to the allied sovereigns, first at Paris, afterwards at Vienna: and it was in consequence of his representations, that those powers recognised the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland, Nov. 20th, 1815; an event that will immortalise his memory. By his death, Switzerland has been deprived of one of her most zealous and enlightened citizens. M. Pictet was born at Geneva, Sept. 21st 1755, and was the youngest brother of M. M. A. Pictet.

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Lately, Sir James Bland Lamb, bart. D. C. L. who, when known by the name of Burges, greatly distinguished himself in politics and literature.

He was the only son of George Burges, esq. a military officer, and afterwards comptroller-general of the customs in North Britain, by the hon. Ann Wichnoure Somerville, only daughter of James, 10th lord Somerville, and was born at Gibraltar, June 8, 1752. He was about seven years under the tuition of the rev. Dr. Somerville, author of "The History of the Reign of Queen Anne, &c." during which time he attended for the space of two years the university of Edinburgh. He was then placed at Westminster school, where he continued till Christmas 1769, when he was removed to University College, Oxford, and placed under the tuition of Dr. Scott (now lord Stowell). Having left the university in 1773, he made the tour of France, Italy, Switzerland, and part of Germany. On his return he attended the courts in Westminster-hall; and in Easter term, in 1777, was called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn.

On the 19th of June, that year, he married the hon. Elizabeth Noel, second daughter of Edward viscount Wentworth, who died in 1779, without issue.

In 1778 he published "Heroic Epistles from Serjeant Bradslaw in the Shades, to John Dunning, esq." December 16, 1780, he married, secondly, Anne, third daughter of lieutenant-col. Lewis Charles Montolieu, baron of St. Hypolite; by whom (who died Oct. 17, 1810) he had issue ten children. In 1783 appeared his "Considerations on the Law of Insolvency," 8vo.; and a "Letter to the earl of Effingham on his lately proposed Act of Insolvency," 8vo.

In 1787, he was returned M. P. for Helston in Cornwall, and in 1790 re-chosen. In August 1789 he was appointed one of the under secretaries of state for the foreign department. In the course of that year, Mr. Burges published an "Address to the Country Gentlemen of England and Wales, on County Courts," 8vo.; and in 1790, "Letters on the Spanish Aggression at Nootka," 8vo. published under the signature of Verus. He also privately printed a "Narrative of the Negotiations between France and Spain in 1790." In 1794, Mr. Burges, Evan Nepean, and Stephen Cotterell, esqrs. were appointed

joint commissioners of the privy seal.

Mr. Burges and another under secretary of state, of congenial talents and opinions, were the founders of "The Sun Newspaper," under the sanction of Mr. Pitt. Among the effusions with which he enlivened the columns of that newspaper in its early days, were a series of verses entitled "The Casuist," in which he pourtrayed the chief members of the Opposition at that period; and several admirable tales, among which was "The Bishop's Wig." Of a graver cast were a series of letters under the signature of Alfred, in which he took a comprehensive view of the several political objects, and relative interests of the European governments. These letters he collected and published in 1792, in one 8vo volume.

On resigning his office of under secretary of state, he was created, Oct. 31, 1795, a baronet, of Burville, Berks; and was also appointed for life knight marshal of the king's household.

Having now retired from all political duties, he devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. In 1796 he published a poem, entitled "The Birth and Triumph of Love," 4to. The idea of which was taken from a series of plates, "The Birth and Triumph of Cupid," by Mr. P. W. Tompkins, in Bond street; the beautiful designs of which originated from the princess Elizabeth. A copy of this was sold at his sale, with a complimentary letter and a manuscript Latin poem on love by Dr. Vincent.

During 1799 and 1800, sir James was engaged in composing and printing an heroic poem in 18 books, celebrating the character and achievements of Richard the First. Whilst it was passing through the press, he sent copies to many of his poetical friends, for their opinion on its merits. They were accompanied by the following note:—

"Sir James Burges takes the liberty of requesting that, as this is merely a private impression of a very few copies, for the sole purpose of obtaining a candid criticism of the work, it may not be shewn to any one. In this confidence, he has the honour to send it to Mr. —. The remainder is printing, and will be forwarded as soon as possible.

"Dartmouth-st. Jan. 25. 1800."

At the sale of sir James Lamb's library, three of these copies, each con

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taining the above note, were sold; one "with remarks and corrections by J. Anstey;" another with very discouraging "remarks, corrections, and general observations throughout, by Mr. Boscawen;" and the third with particularly flattering "remarks throughout, and an autograph letter, by Richard Cumberland." A fourth copy followed, "colated by sir J. B. Burges, with Cumberland, Sotheby, Fitzgerald, Pye, Anstey, Boscawen, and archdeacon Nares; and with manuscript letter of Mr. Boscawen's inserted." The poem was finally published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1801. A few years after, he produced, in conjunction with Mr. Cumberland, a sacred poem, entitled "The Exodiad," which is characterised by a poetical as well as a pious fervour. The first part appeared in 1807, the second in 1808, 4to. His play of "Riches, or the Wife and Brother," founded on Massinger's "City Madam" and acted at the Lyceum Theatre, by the Drury-lane company, was published in 8vo. 1810; and to him has been ascribed the

comic opera of "Tricks upon Travelers," never printed. The Romance of "The Dragon Knight" was undoubtedly his.

Sir James, the third time entered the matrimonial state, by marrying, Sept. 8, 1812, lady Margaret, daughter of James, 5th earl of Balcarras, and relict of Alexander Fordyce, esq. By her (who also died before him, December 1, 1814) he had no issue.

In 1821, by royal sign manual, he was permitted to assume the name of Lamb only, and bear the arms of Lamb quartered with those of Burges. In the latter part of his life, sir James devoted his talents to theological writings, and in 1819, he published in quarto, "Reasons for a new Translation of the Bible."

Sir James was tall in stature, and handsome in person. His manners displayed dignity without pride. He was conscious of his own talents and attainments, but always ready to respect those of others.

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A LIST OF THE KING'S MINISTERS IN 1824.

Earl of Liverpool	<i>First Lord of the Treasury.</i>
Earl of Eldon	<i>Lord Chancellor.</i>
Earl of Harrowby	<i>President of the Council.</i>
Earl of Westmorland	<i>Lord Privy-Seal.</i>
Right hon. Robert Peel	<i>Secretaries of } Home Department.</i>
Right hon. George Canning .....		State } Foreign.
Earl Bathurst	<i>Colonies.</i>
Right hon. Fred. John Robinson	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer.</i>
Viscount Melville	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty.</i>
Duke of Wellington	<i>Master-General of the Ordnance.</i>
Right hon. Chas. W. Williams Wynn ..	<i>President of the Board of Control.</i>
Lord Bexley	<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.</i>
Viscount Sidmouth	

The above form the CABINET.

Duke of Montrose	<i>Lord Chamberlain.</i>
Marquis Conyngham	<i>Lord Steward.</i>
Duke of Dorset	<i>Master of the Horse.</i>
Viscount Palmerston	<i>Secretary at War.</i>
Right hon. William Huskisson.	<i>} Treasurer of the Navy, and President</i>
Right hon. Sir Charles Long	<i>Paymaster of the Forces.</i>
Right hon. Thomas Wallace	<i>Master of the Mint.</i>
Right hon. Charles Grant	<i>Vice President of the Board of Trade.</i>
Earl of Chichester	<i>Postmaster-General.</i>
Viscount Beresford	<i>Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.</i>
Right hon. Charles Arbuthnot	<i>First Commissioner of Land Revenue.</i>
Sir John Singleton Copley, knt.	<i>Attorney-General.</i>
Sir Charles Wetherell, knt.	<i>Solicitor-General.</i>

I R E L A N D.

Marquis Wellesley	<i>Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.</i>
Lord Manners	<i>Lord-Chancellor.</i>
Lord Combermere	<i>Commander of the Forces.</i>
Right hon. Henry Goulburn	<i>Chief Secretary.</i>
Right hon. sir G. Fitzgerald Hill, bt...	<i>Vice-Treasurer.</i>
Right hon. William C. Plunkett	<i>Attorney-General.</i>
Henry Joy, esq.	<i>Solicitor General.</i>

FINANCE ACCOUNTS AND ACTS PASSED

1824.

PUBLIC INCOME.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

FUNDED DEBT.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

**TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

LIST OF PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

**- - - - LOCAL AND PERSONAL
ACTS.**

244 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1824.

PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED

An Account of the ORDINARY REVENUES and EXTRAORDINARY Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND,

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.			Payments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Excesses of the Nature of Drawbacks, &c.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
ORDINARY REVENUES.						
Customs	15,504,869	2	3½	1,547,273	11	4½
Excise	29,306,966	17	3½	2,370,603	8	11½
Stamps	7,216,373	3	10½	232,442	10	10½
Taxes, under the Management of Commissioners of Taxes.....	6,595,620	2	5½	8,485	5	4½
Post Office	2,154,934	17	11½	82,791	17	7½
One Shilling in the Pound, and Sixpence in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions	63,543	14	2½	..	..	..
Hackney Coaches, and Hawkers and Pedlars	64,593	14	1	..	..	..
Crown Lands	312,336	11	9½	..	..	..
Small Branches of the King's Hereditary Revenue	7,283	15	4	..	..	..
Lottery; Surplus produce after Payment of Prizes	27,400	0	0	..	..	..
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	39,718	17	4	..	..	..
Poundage Fees, Fells Fees, Casualties, Treasury Fees, and Hospital Fees	10,808	13	0½	..	..	..
TOTALS of Ordinary Revenues	61,305,129	9	58½	4,241,996	14	2
OTHER RESOURCES.						
Amount of Saving on the Third Class of the Civil List	11,018	19	2½	..	..	..
Money brought from the Civil List on account of the Hanaper Money received in repayment of the Loan raised for the service of the Emperor of Germany, per Acts 35 & 37 Geo. 3..	7,218	2	7½	..	..	..
Money received from the East India Company, on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c. of his Majesty's Forces serving in the East Indies, per Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71	766,666	13	4	..	..	..
From the Commissioners for the Issue of Exchequer Bills, per Act 57 Geo. 3, c. 34, for the employment of the Poor.....	90,000	0	0	..	..	..
Money received from the Trustees of Naval and Military Pensions, after deducting 175,000 <i>l.</i> included in the remains in the Exchequer, on the 5th January 1823.....	116,733	15	5	..	..	..
Money received from the Bank of England, to pay Interest on 1,050,000 <i>l.</i> advanced in Exchequer Bills to the Trustees of Naval and Military Pensions	4,675,000	0	0	..	..	..
From several County Treasurers, and others in Ireland, on account of Advances made by the Treasury, for improving Post Roads, for building Goals, for the Police, for Public Works, employment of the Poor, &c.	10,719	0	0	..	..	..
Imprest Monies, repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public	114,982	5	6½	..	..	..
.....	379,047	6	10½	..	..	..
TOTALS, exclusive of Loans	67,476,515	12	8½	4,241,996	14	2
Loans	2,400,000	0	0	..	..	..
TOTALS of the Public Income of the United Kingdom, including Loans	69,876,515	12	8½	4,241,996	14	2

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, }
11th March 1824. }

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 245

KINGDOM, FOR THE YEAR 1824.

RESOURCES, constituting the PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom for the Year ended 5th January, 1824.

NETT RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c.			TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES outstanding 5th Jan. 1823.			Charges of Collection, and other Payments out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.			PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.			BALANCES and BILLS Outstanding on the 5th January 1824.			Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts was col- lected.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
11,056,095	10	11½	14,864,252	10	7½	2,206,601	1	7	11,400,762	12	10½	360,888	16	2½	10	2	3
26,228,228	8	4	22,580,041	8	1½	1,839,015	12	9½	23,342,823	1	10½	1,458,197	13	5½	4	11	3
6,094,130	13	0½	7,461,433	18	3	198,434	5	0½	6,801,650	0	4½	460,969	12	1½	2	15	0
6,387,334	17	1½	6,863,044	4	5½	409,663	16	3½	6,606,987	8	9½	247,452	19	3	6	12	9
2,071,503	0	4	2,924,358	19	4½	615,081	6	11½	1,462,692	6	2	213,665	6	2½	20	8	4
63,243	14	2½	66,478	11	7½	1,554	4	10	61,358	7	3½	3,565	19	6	2	9	2
64,503	14	1	64,695	1	11	10,800	9	1	53,880	0	0	14	12	10	16	14	5
312,336	11	9½	341,256	5	6½	263,580	15	5	966	13	4	76,708	16	9½	14	5	3
7,823	15	4	10,312	17	7½	3,470	11	9	4,274	4	11	2,568	0	11½	20	3	11
27,400	0	0	27,400	0	0	2,590	17	0	24,809	3	0	..	..	..	7	6	0
39,718	17	4	39,718	17	4	..	..	..	39,718	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,208	13	0½	10,208	13	0½	..	..	..	10,208	13	0½	..	..	..	..	..	..
57,063,134	15	6½	60,063,021	7	11½	5,742,593	1	8	51,508,370	9	0	2,812,051	17	3½	6	13	11
11,018	19	2½	11,018	19	2½	..	..	..	11,018	19	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,218	2	7½	7,218	2	7½	..	..	..	7,218	2	7½	..	..	..	..	..	..
766,666	13	4	766,666	13	4	..	..	..	766,666	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
90,000	0	0	90,000	0	0	..	..	..	90,000	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
116,733	15	5	116,733	15	5	..	..	..	116,733	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,875,000	0	0	4,875,000	0	0	..	..	..	4,875,000	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,719	0	0	10,719	0	0	..	..	..	10,719	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
114,082	5	6½	117,351	7	1½	..	..	..	106,219	1	11½	9,132	5	2½	..	..	..
379,047	6	10½	379,047	6	10½	..	..	..	379,047	6	10½	..	..	..	..	..	..
63,234,518	18	6½	66,236,776	12	6½	5,752,593	1	8	57,672,999	8	4½	2,821,184	2	6	..	..	..
2,400,000	0	0	2,400,000	0	0	..	..	..	2,400,000	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
65,634,518	18	6½	68,636,776	12	6½	5,742,593	1	8	60,072,999	8	4½	2,821,184	2	6	..	..	..

246 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1824.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

An Account of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of the National Debt, in the Year ended 5th January 1824.

EXPENDITURE.	—	—
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
<i>Payments out of the Income in its Progress to the Exchequer.</i>		
Charges of Collection	4,105,182 7 1½	
Other Payments	1,637,410 14 6½	
Total Payments out of the Income, prior to the Payments into the Exchequer .....	.. ..	5,742,592 18
<i>Payments out of the Exchequer.</i>		
Dividends, Interest, and Management of the Public Exchequer Debt, four Quarters to 10th October 1823, exclusive of 7,407,325 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> issued to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt	28,084,784 12 10	
Interest on Exchequer Bills and Irish Treasury Bills, exclusive of 75,000 <i>l.</i> Sinking Fund	1,151,421 19 7	
Issued to the Trustees of Military and Naval Pensions, &c. per Act 2 Geo. 4, c. 51	2,507,130 0 0	
Ditto - Bank of England, per Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 22	292,870 0 0	
Civil List - - - four Quarters to 5th January 1824	1,057,000 0 0	2,800,000 0 0
Pensions charged by Act of Parliament on Consolidated Fund, four Quarters to 10th of October 1823	377,776 2 4	
Salaries and Allowances	70,873 18 6	
Officers of Courts of Justice	37,489 5 6	
Expenses of the Mint	14,745 10 8	
Bounties	2,896 13 8	
Miscellaneous	214,735 11 9	
Ditto - Ireland	305,657 17 8	2,140,806 1 1
Army	7,351,991 15 1½	
Navy	5,483,151 2 2	
Navy Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, to pay Out-Pensioners	155,000 0 0	
Ordinance	1,364,323 5 7½	
Miscellaneous	1,983,306 2 10	16,582,437 6 9½
Money paid to the Bank of England, more than received from them, on account of Unclaimed Dividends	52,720 6 11	
By the Commissioners for issuing Exchequer Bills, per Act 57 Geo. 3, c. 34 & 124, for employment of the Poor	165,200 0 0	
Advances out of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland, for Public Works	304,444 10 9	522,461 17 1
TOTAL		56,704,607 19 1½
Surplus of Income paid into the Exchequer, over Expenditure issued thereout		6,710,984 10 3½
		63,415,592 10 5½

Whitchall, Treasury Chambers, }
16th March 1824. }

J. C. HERRIES.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 247

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

An Account showing how the MONIES given for the SERVICE of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, for the Year 1823, have been disposed of; distinguished under their several Heads; to 5th January 1824.

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
NAVY.....	5,361,290	6	8	3,878,307	10	7
ORDNANCE.....	1,451,176	12	5	879,378	17	8½
FORCES	7,284,458	7	6	5,879,236	5	3½
<i>For defraying the Charge of the Civil Establishments undermentioned; viz.</i>						
Of the Bahama Islands, for the year 1823..	3,287	5	0	3,287	5	0
Of the Island of Dominica - - - do..	600	0	0	300	0	0
Of Upper Canada - - - do..	12,232	3	6	6,000	0	0
Of Nova Scotia - - - do..	13,140	0	0	6,570	0	0
Of New Brunswick - - - do..	6,767	10	0	3,000	0	0
Of Prince Edward Island - - - do..	3,520	15	0	3,520	15	0
Of New South Wales - - - do..	15,222	1	0	15,222	1	0
Of Sierra Leone - - - do..	22,816	17	0	20,000	0	0
Of Bermuda's - - - do..	1,522	1	4	1,522	1	4
Of the Island of Newfoundland - do..	5,873	0	0	4,000	0	0
Royal Military College; from the 25th Dec. 1822 to 24th Dec. 1823	11,589	16	1	3,750	13	4
Royal Military Asylum; for the same time	26,075	16	7	13,641	1	1
The Sum of 39,192 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 6½ <i>d.</i> the remainder of the Grant of 1817, for making good the Deficiency of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland to 5th Jan. 1817, and to pay the Sum of 20,000 <i>l.</i> , granted in 1818 and 1819, to make provisions for the augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy in Scotland, and which several Sums now remaining outstanding and unpaid	50,192	16	6½	9	4	7½
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,100,000	0	0	1,100,000	0	0
Expense of Works and Repairs of Public Buildings	40,000	0	0	—		
Extraordinary Expenses that may be incurred for prosecutions, &c. relating to the Coin of this Kingdom	5,000	0	0	—		
Expense of Law Charges	25,000	0	0	18,000	0	0
Expense of Confining, maintaining, and employing Convicts at Home.....	62,405	0	0	62,405	0	0
Bills drawn by his Majesty's Governors <i>et alia</i> , for expenses incurred under Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and in						

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SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
conformity to Orders in Council of 16th March 1808, and the 11th July 1817, for the support, &c. of captured Negroes, free American Settlers, &c.	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0
For making good the Deficiency of Fee Fund in the Department of Treasury ..	22,650	0	0	17,875	13	2
Deficiency of Fee Fund in the Department of Home Secretary of State	15,000	0	0	11,947	12	5
Deficiency of Fee Fund in the Department of Foreign Secretary of State	20,538	0	0	17,186	13	10½
Deficiency of Fee Fund in the Department of Secretary of State for the Colonies ..	13,363	0	0	10,124	15	0
Deficiency of Fee Fund in the Department of Privy Council, and Privy Council for Trade	16,086	0	0	11,617	4	8
Contingent Expenses, and Messengers Bill, in the Department of Treasury	10,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Contingent Expenses, and Messengers Bill, in the Department of Home Secretary of State	10,996	0	0	9,794	7	6
Contingent Expenses, and Messengers Bill, in the Department of Foreign Secretary of State	39,026	0	0	39,026	0	0
Contingent Expenses, and Messengers Bill, in the Department of Secretary of State for the Colonies	8,276	0	0	4,128	10	0
Contingent Expenses, and Messengers Bill, in the Privy Council and Privy Council for Trade	3,277	0	0	2,274	15	4
Salaries of certain Officers, and Expenses of the Court and Receipt of the Exchequer	5,850	0	0	5,583	0	2
Salaries of Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors Court, and of their Clerks, and the Contingent Expenses of their Office.	9,040	0	0	4,330	0	0
Salaries or Allowances granted to certain Professors in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for reading courses of Lectures	1,058	5	0	1,058	5	0
Expenses of the Houses of Lords and Commons	15,446	0	0	6,876	8	1
Salaries and Allowances to the Officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons	23,237	0	0	17,760	5	9
Extraordinary Expenses in the Department of the Lord Chamberlain, for Fittings and Furniture for the two Houses of Parliament	4,800	0	0	2,776	9	0
Foreign and other Secret Services	50,000	0	0	30,288	6	9
Expenses incurred for Printing in 1823, by order of the Commissioners for carrying into execution the Measures recommended by the House of Commons respecting the Records of the Kingdom ..	10,147	13	11	10,147	13	11
Printing Acts of Parliament for the two Houses of Parliament, for the Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace, and Chief Magis-						

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
trates throughout the United Kingdom, and for the acting Justices throughout Great Britain; also for printing Bills, Reports, Evidence, and other Papers and Accounts for the House of Lords ..	17,000	0	0	—		
Printing 1,750 copies of the 78th volume of Journals of the House of Commons; for the Session 1823	3,500	0	0	—		
Printing the Votes of the House of Commons; for the Session 1823	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0
Deficiency of the Grant of 1822, for defraying the Expense of printing the Votes of the House of Commons, during the last Session of Parliament	88	8	0	88	8	0
Printing Bills, Reports, and other Papers, by order of the House of Commons, during the present Session	20,000	0	0	—		
Re-printing Journals and Reports of the House of Commons	3,000	0	0	—		
For paying, in 1823, the usual Allowances to Protestant Dissenting Ministers in England, Poor French Protestant Refugee Clergy, Poor French Protestant Refugee Laity, and sundry small Charitable and other Allowances to the Poor of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and others	6,736	8	10	2,909	17	0
Civil and Military Establishments of the Settlements of the Gold Coast, for 1823..	24,926	13	10	9,500	0	0
Salaries of the Officers, and Contingent Expenses in the Office for the Superintendance of Aliens; and also the Superannuations or Retired Allowances to Officers formerly employed in that Service	5,214	17	0	5,201	17	0
Bills drawn, or to be drawn, from New South Wales; for 1823	150,000	0	0	150,000	0	0
Expense of certain Colonial Services, formerly paid out of the Extraordinaries of the Army; for 1823	2,442	10	0	2,442	10	0
Such Expenses of a Civil nature, as do not form a part of the Ordinary Charges of the Civil List; for 1823	160,000	0	0	141,042	0	7
For carrying on the Works at the Royal Harbour of George the Fourth at King's Town (formerly Dunleary); for 1823 ..	45,000	0	0	29,538	9	2½
Deficiency of the Grant of last Session, for printing 1,750 copies of the 77th volume of the Journals of the House of Commons	2,350	2	10	2,350	2	10
Stationery, Printing, and Binding, for certain Public Departments, for 1823; including the Expense of Stationery Office	59,760	0	0	30,000	0	0
Deficiency of the Grant of the last Session, for printing Bills, Reports, and other Papers, by order of the House of Commons, during that Session	20,692	3	8	20,692	3	8
Expense of printing 1,260 copies of the 51st						

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SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
volume of Journals of the House of Peers; in 1823	1,525	3	0	1,525	3	0
Deficiency of the Grant of the last Session, for printing Acts of Parliament for the two Houses, for the Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace, and Chief Magistrates throughout the United Kingdom, and for the acting Justices throughout Great Britain; also for printing Bills, Reports, Evidence, and other Papers and Accounts, for the House of Peers	7,652	15	6½	7,652	15	6½
Expense incurred by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the North American Colonies	5,850	0	0	—		
To enable his Majesty to facilitate Emigration from the South of Ireland to the Canadas and the Cape of Good Hope ..	15,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
The following Services are directed to be paid, without any Fee or other Deduction whatsoever :						
Expense of Penitentiary House at Milbank; from 24th June 1823 to 24th June 1824..	18,000	0	0	—		
National Vaccine Establishment; for 1823	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
For the Relief, in 1823, of Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, Dutch Naval Officers, St. Domingo Sufferers, and others, who have heretofore received Allowances from his Majesty, and who, from Services performed or Losses sustained in the British Service, have special claims upon his Majesty's justice and liberality	16,150	0	0	9,150	0	0
For Relief of American Loyalists; for 1823	7,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Expense of confining and maintaining Criminal Lunatics; for 1823	3,306	10	0	2,246	14	9
For defraying, in 1823, the Charge of the Allowances or Compensations granted as Retired Allowances or Superannuations, to Persons formerly employed in Public Offices or Departments, or in the Public Service, according to the provisions of the 50th of his late Majesty, and of the 3rd of his present Majesty	10,567	16	8	345	0	0
To complete Repairs of Henry the Seventh's Chapel; for 1823	499	18	3	499	18	3
Expense of Works carrying on at the College of Edinburgh; for 1823	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Expense of sundry Works now executing at Port Patrick Harbour; for 1823	12,847	0	0	12,847	0	0
Towards completing the Works of the Caledonian Canal; for 1823	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0
Expense of building a Court for the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors	5,200	0	0	—		
Expenses of building the New Courts of Justice in Westminster Hall; for 1823..	30,000	0	0	—		

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 251

SERVICES-	SUMS Voted or Granted.		SUMS Paid.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
For paying, in 1823, the Awards of the Commissioners established in London, in pursuance of the 58th of his late Majesty, for carrying into effect a Convention between his late Majesty and his most Faithful Majesty, to Claimants of Portuguese Vessels and Cargoes captured by British Cruizers, on account of the unlawful Trading in Slaves; since the 1st June 1814	15,000	0 0	—	
For paying, in 1823, the Salaries and Incidental Expenses of the Commissioners appointed on the part of his Majesty, under the Treaties with Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, for Preventing the illegal traffic in Slaves; and in pursuance of the 58th and 59th of his late Majesty, for carrying the said Treaties into effect	18,700	0 0	—	
To make Compensation to the Commissioners for inquiring into the Collection and Management of the Revenue in Ireland, and the several Establishments connected therewith, for their assiduity, care and pains, in the execution of the trust reposed in them by parliament ..	6,250	0 0	6,250	0 0
For the Support of the Institution called "The Refuge for the Destitute," for 1823	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0
Expenses of the British Museum; for year ending 25th March 1824	8,766	0 0	8,766	0 0
Towards defraying the Expense of Buildings at the British Museum, for the Reception of the Royal Library, and for other purposes, and for providing for the Officers of the Establishment of the said Library; for 1823.	40,000	0 0	—	
To be issued to Captain Manby, as a further Reward for his Invention for effecting a Communication with Ships Stranded, whereby 129 Lives have been saved....	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0
Expense of Sundry Works executing at Donaghadee Harbour; for 1823	15,000	0 0	15,000	0 0
For enabling the Commissioners acting in pursuance of the 55th of his late Majesty, to complete the Improvements which remain to be made on the Road from London to Holyhead; in 1823	29,114	9 3	29,114	9 3
For completing Sundry Works at Holyhead Harbour; in 1823	20,870	0 0	—	
For defraying the CHARGE of the following Services in Ireland; which are directed to be paid Nett in British Currency.				
Board of Works in Ireland; in 1823	16,107	0 0	9,975	15 ½
Printing, Stationery, and other Disbursements of the Chief and Under Secretaries Offices and Departments, and other				

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SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.		SUMS Paid.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Public Offices in Dublin Castle and other places, and for Riding Charges and other expenses of the Deputy Pursuivants, and Messengers attending the said Offices, also, Superannuated Allowances in the Chief Secretary's Office; for one year ending 5th January 1824	17,301	0 0	12,137	15 10½
Expense of publishing Proclamations and other matters of a public nature in the Dublin Gazette, and other Newspapers; for the same time	6,500	0 0	5,797	4 6½
Printing and Binding several Copies of a folio Edition of the Public General Acts of the present Session, for the use of the Lords, Bishops and other Public Officers, and 1,500 Copies of a Quarto Edition for the use of the Magistrates in Ireland ..	3,700	0 0	2,412	1 5½
Expense of Criminal Prosecutions (including the Apprehension of Offenders) and and other Law Expenses in Ireland	24,000	0 0	24,000	0 0
Deficiency of Grant of 1823, for Criminal Prosecutions in Ireland	13,000	0 0	13,000	0 0
Expense of Supporting the Non-Conforming Ministers in Ireland.....	8,789	10 9½	6,603	13 10½
Expense of Supporting the Seceding Ministers from the Synod of Ulster, in Ireland	4,034	15 5	2,017	7 8½
Expense of Supporting the Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland	756	0 0	756	0 0
Salaries of the Lottery Officers in Ireland..	1,151	7 1	927	19 4½
Works at the Harbour of Howth; for 1823	4,000	0 0	923	1 6½
Directors and Officers of Inland Navigations in Ireland, and for the maintenance of the several Navigations; for 1823 ..	6,100	0 0	6,100	0 0
Police and Watch Establishments of the City of Dublin	27,000	0 0	27,000	0 0
Salaries and Expenses of the Commission of Inquiry into the Land Revenue of the Crown in Ireland	1,651	0 0	936	12 2
Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Duties, Salaries and Emoluments, of the Officers, Clerks and Ministers of Justice, in all Temporal and Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland	7,300	0 0	5,464	11 1
Salaries and Expenses of the Record Commission in Ireland	3,500	0 0	2,715	7 8½
Retired Allowance to the Rev. Foster Archer, late Inspector-general of Prisons in Ireland; for two years.....	904	12 3	791	10 8½
Expense of Building Churches and Glebe Houses, and of purchasing Glebes in Ireland; for one year	9,230	0 0	9,230	0 0
Expense of the Trustees of the Linen and Hempen Manufactures of Ireland, for the same time, to be applied in such manner as shall appear to them to be				

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
most conducive to promote and encourage the said manufactures in Ireland	19,938	9	2½	19,938	9	2½
Expense of the Commissioners for making wide and convenient Streets in the City of Dublin; for one year	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Expense of the Royal Irish Academy; for 1823	300	0	0	—		
Civil Contingencies in Ireland; for one year	15,000	0	0	10,574	15	10½
Expense of the Protestant Charter Schools in Ireland; for same time	17,000	0	0	14,769	4	7½
Expense of the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland; for same time.....	14,000	0	0	11,076	18	5½
Expense of the Foundling Hospital in Dublin; for one year	27,667	0	0	27,667	0	0
Expense of Supporting the House of Industry, Asylum, and Hospitals; for same time	19,000	0	0	13,846	3	1
Expense of Supporting the Richmond Lunatic Asylum in Dublin; for same time..	4,900	0	0	4,900	0	0
Expense of Hibernian Society for Soldiers' Children; for same time.....	7,500	0	0	7,500	0	0
Expense of Hibernian Marine Society in Dublin; for same time	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	0
Expense of Female Orphan House in Dublin; for same time	1,930	0	0	1,930	0	0
Expense of Westmorland Lock Hospital in Dublin; for same time	2,680	0	0	2,680	0	0
Expense of Lying-in Hospital in Dublin; for same time	2,800	0	0	2,800	0	0
Expense of Dr. Stevens's Hospital in Dublin; for same time	1,400	0	0	1,400	0	0
Expense of Fever Hospital and House of Recovery; in Cork Street, Dublin; for same time.....	3,692	0	0	3,692	0	0
Expense of Hospital for Incurables in Dublin; for same time	300	0	0	300	0	0
Expense of the Establishment of the Roman Catholic Seminary in Ireland; for same time	8,928	0	0	8,928	0	0
Expense of the Royal Cork Institution; for same time.....	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Expense of the Royal Dublin Society; for same time	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
Expense of the Farming Society of Ireland; for same time	2,500	0	0	923	1	6½
Expense of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests; for same time.	500	0	0	500	0	0
For enabling the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to issue money from time to time in Aid of Schools Established by Voluntary Contributions	7,000	0	0	601	12	3½
Expense of the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and promoting the knowledge and practice of the Christian Religion in Ireland; for one year.....	8,385	0	0	4,615	7	8½
	17,037,617	19	2½	12,986,651	18	6

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SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To pay off and discharge Exchequer Bills, and that the same be issued and applied towards paying off and discharging any Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies for the years 1822 or 1823, now remaining unpaid or unprovided for (exclusive of 1,050,000 <i>l.</i> issued to the Trustees for the Naval and Military Pensions, and which were paid off by them)	34,800,000	0	0			
To pay off and discharge Exchequer Bills issued between the 5th of Jan. 1822, and 5th Jan. 1823, pursuant to the several Acts of the 57th and 58th of his late Majesty, and the 1st of his present Majesty; for authorizing the issue of Exchequer Bills for the carrying on Public Works, and Fisheries in the United Kingdom, and for Building and promoting the Building of Additional Churches ..				28,036,650	0	0
	144,150	0	0			
	51,981,667	19	2½	41,023,301	18	6

PAYMENTS FOR OTHER SERVICES,

Not being part of the Supplies granted for the Service of the Year.

	Sums paid to 5th January, 1824.			Estimated further Miscellaneous Payments.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Grosvenor Charles Bedford, Esq. on his Salary for additional trouble in preparing Exchequer Bills, pursuant to an Act 48 Geo. 3, c. 1	150	0	0	50	0	0
Bank of England, for Management on Life Annuities	2,023	17	0½	—		
Expenses in the Office of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt	1,600	0	0	—		
Expenses in the Office of the Commissioners for issuing Commercial Exchequer Bills	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Expenses in the Office of the Commissioners for inquiring into the Collection and Management of the Revenue in Ireland..	4,500	0	0	3,000	0	0
Expenses in the Office of the Commissioners for issuing Exchequer Bills for building additional Churches, per Act 58 Geo. 3, c. 45	2,000	0	0	—		

	Sums Paid to 5th January, 1824.		Estimated further Mis- cellaneous Payments.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
For defraying the Charges of preparing and drawing the Lotteries for 1823	-	- -	17,000	0 0
Paid to the Bank of England, more than received of them, to make up their Bal- ance on account of unclaimed Dividends	52,720	6 11	—	—
	65,994	3 11½	22,050	0 0
			65,994	3 11½
TOTAL Payments for Services not voted			88,044	3 11½
Amount of Sums voted			51,981,667	19 2½
TOTAL Sums voted, and Payments for Services not voted			52,069,712	3 2

WAYS AND MEANS

for answering the foregoing Services.

Duty on Sugar, Tobacco and Snuff, Foreign Spirits and Sweets, and on Pensions, Offices, &c.	£.	s.	d.
	3,000,000	0	0
Profits of Lotteries estimated at	200,000	0	0
Trustees for the Payment of Naval and Military Pensions, and Civil Superannuations, per Act 3 Geo. 4, c. 51.	4,800,000	0	0
East India Company, per Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71.	105,000	0	0
Estimated Surplus of the Consolidated Fund, per Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 21.	8,700,000	0	0
Surplus Ways and Means, 1817, 1818, 1820, 1821 & 1822, do..	469,047	17	10½
Transfer of Ways and Means, 1817 & 1818 do..	59,192	16	6½
Interest on Land Tax redeemed by Money	89	9	5½
Voluntary Contributions, per Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 3, sec. 27.	42,101	0	6½
Repayments on account of Exchequer Bills issued pursuant to two Acts of the 57th year of his late Majesty, for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries in the United Kingdom	121,233	15	5
	17,496,664	19	10
Exchequer Bills voted in Ways and Means; viz.			
4 Geo. 4, c. 4. £.20,000,000	0	0	
4 Geo. 4, c. 100. 14,700,000	0	0	
	34,700,000	0	0
TOTAL Ways and Means	52,169,664	19	10
TOTAL Sums voted, and Payments for Services not voted	52,069,712	3	2
SURPLUS Ways and Means	126,952	16	0

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
16th March 1824. }

J. C. HERRIES.

Mem.—THE Sum of £.3,000,000 was authorised by Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 6, to be applied out of the Ways and Means granted for the Service of the year 1822, and the like Sum was granted out of the Ways and Means 1823, to discharge the like amount of Supplies for the Service of the year 1822.

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PUBLIC

An Account of the State of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBTS of GREAT
January, 1824, including the Debt

CHARGE.									
	1.		2. CAPITALS				3.		
	CAPITALS.		redeemed and transferred to the Commissioners.				CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.		
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
GREAT BRITAIN.									
Debt due to the South Sea Company } at £. 3 per cent	3,662,784	8 6	-	-	-	-	3,662,784	8 6	
Old South Sea Annuities Do.	4,574,870	2 7	77,000	0 0	4,497,870	2 7			
New South Sea Annuities Do.	3,128,330	2 10	55,000	0 0	3,073,330	2 10			
South Sea Annuities, 1751 Do.	707,600	0 0	22,000	0 0	685,600	0 0			
Debt due to the Bank of England Do.	14,686,800	0 0	-	-	14,686,800	0 0			
Bank Annuities, created in 1726.. Do.	1,000,000	0 0	1,695	9 7	998,304	10 5			
Consolidated Annuities..... Do.	365,517,888	8 0	2,444,616	6 1	363,073,272	1 11			
Reduced Annuities..... Do.	133,798,134	5 6	1,540,450	19 10	132,257,683	5 8			
Total at £. 3 per cent..	527,076,407	7 5	4,140,762	15	522,935,644	11 11			
Annuities at £. 3½ per cent..	15,739,840	14 2	216,547	0 0	15,523,293	14 2			
Consolidated Annuities .. £. 4 .. do.	74,866,408	12 4	43,940	11 11	74,822,468	0 5			
New £. 4 per cent Annuities	146,485,117	0 10	36,181	15 5	146,448,935	5 5			
£. 5 per cent, 1797 and 1802	1,013,668	12 4	4,984	10 7	1,008,704	1 9			
Great Britain.....	785,181,442	7 1	4,442,396	13	780,739,045	13 8			
IN IRELAND.									
(In British Currency.)									
£. 3½ per cent Debentures and Stock	12,799,377	2 1	129,673	11 11	12,669,703	10 2			
£. 4 Do. .. Do. .. Do.	1,381,773	8 2	..	..	1,381,773	8 2			
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at £. 4 per cent.....	1,615,384	12 4	..	..	1,615,384	12 4			
New £. 4 per cents	9,658,385	8 8	..	..	9,658,385	8 8			
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at £. 6 per cent.....	1,015,384	12 4	..	..	1,015,384	12 4			
Ireland.....	26,470,304	3 7	129,673	11 11	26,340,630	11 8			
Total United Kingdom.....	791,651,746	10 8	4,572,070	5	787,079,675	5 4			

STOCK.

Note.—The above Columns, 1 and 2, show the Totals of Debt for the United Kingdom, after deducting the Stock directed to be cancelled by various Acts of Parliament, and by redemption of Land Tax, amounting to

£. s. d.
481,501,735 17 11

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 257

FUNDED DEBT.

BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the CHARGE thereupon, at the 5th of
created by 7,500,000*l.* raised in 1823.

C H A R G E.

		IN GREAT BRITAIN.		IN IRELAND. (In Brit. Currency).		TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE							
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.						
Sinking Fund.	}	Part of the Annual Sum of £.5,000,000, directed to be issued per 4 Geo. 4, c. 19, towards the reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom.....						4,403,307	0 0	180,000	0 0		
		Annual Interest on Stock standing in the names of the Commissioners						127,081	17 10	4,538	11 6		
		Long Annuities .. Do.						1,814	16 10	—			
								4,932,183	14 8	164,538	11 6		
								4,932,183	14 8	164,538	11 6		
Due to the Public Creditor.	}	Annual Interest on Unredeemed Debt						26,132,675	19 1	1,000,430	10 11		
		Long Annuities, expire 1860						1,313,537	1 10	—			
		Life Annuities payable at the Exchequer, English						22,580	13 1	—			
		Do. .. Irish						38,461	7 9	7,035	4 7		
						26,635,556	1 10	1,007,466	15 7				
		Annual Interest on Stock transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, towards the Redemption of Land Tax, under Schedules C. and D. 53 Geo. 3, c. 123						(a) 7 8,193	5 1	—			
		Management						231,092	17 11	600	0 0		
		The Trustees of Military and Naval Pensions, and Civil Superannuations						2,800,000	0 0	—			
						24,667,024	19 6	1,172,664	7 1	25,739,689	6 8		

*Note (a).—*The Act 53, Geo. 3, c. 123, s. 14 and 15, directs, that the Interest of all Stock transferred to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, towards the redemption of Land Tax, under Schedules C and D in that Act, shall be placed to the Account of the said Commissioners, until, by accumulation, the several Bank Annuities purchased therewith, shall yield a Dividend exceeding the Amount of the Land Tax redeemed, by one-tenth part thereof, after which the said Interest is to cease.

PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT—continued.

DEBT.		CHARGE.		ANNUAL CHARGE.
Co. 1.—CAPITALS.	Co. 2.—CAPITALS transferred to the Commissioners.	Co. 3.—CAPITALS transferred to the Commissioners.	Co. 4.—CAPITALS unredem'd.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Imperial Annuities, £. 3 per cent.	4,686,717 6 6	34,778 13 3	4,621,538 13 5	—
Part of the Annual Sum of £. 5,000,000 directed to be issued per Act Geo. 4, c. 19, towards the reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom.....			26,693 0 0	37,736 7 2½
Ann. Interest on Stock standing in the names of the Commissioners			1,043 7 2½	138,658 3 2½
Due to the Public Creditor {			.. ..	1,871 9 2
Annual Interest on Unredeem'd Debt .....			.. ..	177,865 19 7
Management.....			.. ..

Note.—The above Columns, 1 and 2, show the Debt, after deducting £. 2,845,916, the amount of Capital Stock cancelled pursuant to Act of Parliament.

A B S T R A C T.

	ANNUAL CHARGE.				TOTAL.
	Due to the Public Creditor.	MANAGEMENT.	SINKING FUND.	TOTAL.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Great Britain	705,181,443 7 13	831,093 17 11½	(c) 923,183 14 8	31,787,084 19 6½	1,510,065 19 6½
Ireland	26,470,304 3 7	600 0 0	164,538 11 6½	1,173,664 7 14	1,464,776 11 6½
Germany	4,686,717 6 6	1,871 9 2	37,736 7 2½	177,865 19 7	4,897,291 1 0
Total	736,338,465 17 4½	283,564 7 1½	6,184,458 13 4½	33,107,655 6 3½	806,109 0 0
	2,900,000 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,900,000 0 0
	30,489,872 5 9	923,324 7 1½	6,184,458 13 4½	32,607,655 6 3½	69,107,727 1 0

The Trustees of Military and Naval Pensions and Civil Superannuations.....

(c) Chargeable with £. 619,684. 3s. 6d. Life Annuities, per Act Geo. 3, c. 142.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE UNFUNDED DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND OF THE DEMANDS OUTSTANDING ON 5th January 1824.

	Provided.	Unprovided.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Exchequer Bills	710,450 0 0	34,031,300 0 0	34,741,750 0 0
Sums remaining unpaid, charged upon Aids granted by Parliament	4,337,080 13 10½	- - -	4,337,080 13 10½
Advances made out of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland, towards the Supplies which are to be repaid to the Consolidated Fund, out of the Ways and Means in Great Britain	283,348 2 6½	- - -	283,348 2 6½
Total Unfunded Debt, and Demands outstanding	5,330,872 16 5	34,031,300 0 0	39,362,172 16 5
Ways and Means	5,372,470 8 2	- - -	- - -
Surplus Ways and Means	41,597 11 9	- - -	- - -
Exchequer Bills to be issued to complete the Charge upon the Consolidated Fund..	- - -	1,541,998 11 1½	1,541,998 11 1½

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 16th March 1824.

J. C. HERRIES.

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AN Account of the Value of all Imports into, and of all Exports from the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, during each of the Three Years ending the 5th January 1824 (calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and stated exclusive of the Trade between GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND reciprocally).

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			VALUE OF EXPORTS, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.						Value of the Produce and Manufactures Exported according to the Real and Declared Value thereof.					
	£.	s.	d.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.		Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.		TOTAL EXPORTS.		£.	s.	d.			
1823	30,792,763	4	10	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	51,461,434	3	1	36,669,681	3	0
1823	30,500,094	17	4	40,831,744	17	5	10,629,689	5	8	53,464,122	9	3	36,968,964	9	9
1824	35,751,668	7	0	44,236,533	2	4	9,227,589	6	11	52,468,377	7	2	35,458,048	13	6
				43,804,372	18	1	8,603,904	9	1						

Inspector General's Office, Custom House, }
London, 24th March 1824.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

FOREIGN TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

An Account of the Value of all Imports into, and of all Exports from GREAT BRITAIN, during each of the Three Years ending the 5th January 1824 (calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and stated exclusive of the Trade with IRELAND).

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			VALUE OF EXPORTS, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			Values of the Produce and Manufactures Exported according to the Real and Declared Value thereof.								
	£.	s.	d.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	TOTAL EXPORTS.									
1822.....	29,794,173	13	7	40,194,892	13	11	50,796,992	13	11	34,895,082	13	7			
1823.....	29,401,807	10	10	43,556,468	12	9	9,211,927	16	10	52,770,416	9	7	36,176,896	13	11
1824.....	34,544,245	11	0	42,144,466	1	6	8,588,995	18	0	51,733,461	19	6	34,691,124	8	10

VALUE
exclusive of
the Trade
with Ireland.

Inspector General's Office, Custom House, }
London, 24th March 1824.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

TRADE OF IRELAND

An Account of the Value of all Imports into, and of all Exports from IRELAND, during each of the three Years ending the 5th January 1824 (stated inclusive and exclusive of the Trade with GREAT BRITAIN).

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS into Ireland, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM IRELAND.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, Exported from Ireland, as computed at the Average Prices Current.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
VALUE, { 1822... 1823... 1824... Inclusive of the Trade with Great Britain.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	6,407,427 15 84	7,703,257 11 84	77,795 4 34	7,781,053 16 0	9,808,057 19 74
	6,607,427 12 34	6,771,607 2 34	24,302 7 3	6,826,909 9 64	7,871,257 10 9
1824... Exclusive of the Trade with Great Britain.	6,090,975 3 8	8,091,113 18 2	61,635 18 14	8,152,749 16 34	9,686,871 1 74
VALUE, { 1822... 1823... 1824... exclusive of the Trade with Great Britain.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	1,068,689 11 34	638,822 3 64	27,699 5 74	664,451 9 2	833,548 9 6
	1,088,297 6 6	678,044 9 7	15,091 10 1	693,706 19 8	792,067 15 10
1824... Exclusive of the Trade with Great Britain.	1,907,442 16 04	659,906 16 74	14,908 11 14	674,815 7 84	766,924 4 84

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NEW VESSELS BUILT.—An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were built and registered in the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the Years ending the 5th January, 1822, 1823, and 1824, respectively.

	In the Years ending 5th January,							
	1822.			1823.			1824.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom.....	585	58,076	564	50,928	594	63,151		
Iles Guernsey, Jersey, and Man.....	12	1,406	7	605	10	637		
British Plantations.....	278	15,365	209	15,611	188	14,679		
TOTAL.....	875	74,847	780	67,144	792	78,467		

VESSELS REGISTERED.—An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and BOYS usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 30th September, in the Years 1821, 1822, and 1823, respectively.

	On 30th Sept. 1821.						On 30th Sept. 1822.						On 30th Sept. 1823.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.			
United Kingdom.....	21,163	2,339,213	150,494	20,756	2,368,999	147,539	20,573	2,275,985	147,056									
Iles Guernsey, Jersey, & Man.....	489	26,639	3,859	493	26,404	3,758	469	26,872	3,690									
British Plantations.....	3,384	204,350	14,896	3,404	203,641	15,016	3,500	203,893	14,736									
TOTAL.....	25,036	2,560,202	169,179	24,653	2,519,044	166,333	24,542	2,506,760	165,474									

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.—An Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Boys employed in Navigating the same (including their repeated Voyages) that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, at the several Ports of the United Kingdom, from and to all Parts of the World (exclusive of the intercourse between GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND respectively) during each of the Three Years ending 5th January 1824.

	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	BRITISH AND IRISH.			FOREIGN VESSELS.			BRITISH AND IRISH.			FOREIGN VESSELS.		
	Vessels.	Tonn.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonn.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonn.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonn.	Men.
Years ending												
5th January, 1823	10,805	1,599,493	97,485	3,261	396,107	26,045	14,066	1,995,530	193,598			
1823	11,087	1,663,037	98,980	3,389	469,151	28,431	14,476	2,132,778	187,401			
1824	11,371	1,740,859	112,944	4,069	583,996	33,838	15,340	2,323,865	147,073			
Years ending												
5th January, 1823	9,797	1,488,644	93,377	2,696	383,796	22,162	12,423	1,873,430	115,439			
1823	10,023	1,530,360	95,996	2,945	467,533	25,394	12,666	1,998,902	151,392			
1824	9,666	1,546,976	95,596	3,437	563,571	29,353	13,103	2,110,547	124,919			

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS

Passed in the FIFTH Session of the SEVENTH Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—4 and 5 Geo. IV. 1824.

- I. AN Act to indemnify all persons concerned in advising, issuing, or acting under a certain order in council, for regulating the tonnage duties on certain foreign vessels; and to amend an Act of the last session of parliament, for authorising his majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in foreign vessels.
- II. An Act for raising the sum of fifteen millions by Exchequer bills, for the service of the year 1824.
- III. An Act for granting and applying certain sums of money for the service of the year 1824.
- IV. An Act to amend an Act made in the first and second years of the reign of his present majesty, for regulating the proceedings in the civil side of the court of King's-bench, and also in the court of Common Pleas, and in the pleas or common-law side of the court of Exchequer, in Ireland.
- V. An Act for enabling a conveyance to be made of part of a house in Lombard-street, vested in the right honourable Henry Frederick lord Carteret, formerly his majesty's postmaster-general.
- VI. An Act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and for extending the time limited for those purposes respectively, until the 25th day of March, 1825; to permit such persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attorneys and solicitors, to make and file the same on or before the first day of Hilary term 1825; and to allow persons to make and file such affidavits, although the persons whom they served shall have neglected to take out their annual certificates.
- VII. An Act to continue, until the first day of July 1827, two Acts of his present majesty, for the appointment of commissioners for inquiring into the collection and management of the public revenue.
- VIII. An Act to amend an Act of the last session of parliament, for amending the laws for the improvement of church lands in Ireland.
- IX. An Act to carry into effect a convention relating to Austrian loans.
- X. An Act for granting to his majesty rates of postage on the conveyance of letters and packets to and from Buenos Ayres, or any other port or ports on the continent of South America.
- XI. An Act for transferring several annuities of 4*l.* per cent. per annum into annuities of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum.
- XII. An Act to facilitate, in those counties which are divided into ridings or divisions, the execution of an Act of the last session of parliament, for consolidating and amending the laws relating to the building, repairing, and regulating of certain gaols and houses of correction in England and Wales.
- XIII. An Act for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.
- XIV. An Act for the regulating of his majesty's royal marine forces while on shore.
- XV. An Act for continuing to his majesty for one year certain duties on sugar, tobacco, and snuff, foreign spirits, and sweets, in Great Britain; and on pensions, offices, and personal estates, in England; and for receiving the contributions of persons receiving pensions and holding offices; for the service of the year 1824.
- XVI. An Act to amend an Act passed in the last session of parliament, for

- the better administration of justice in the equity side of the court of Exchequer in Ireland.
- XVII.** An Act for the more effectual suppression of the African slave-trade.
- XVIII.** An Act for the more effectual recovery of penalties before justices and magistrates on conviction of offenders; and for facilitating the execution of warrants by constables.
- XIX.** An Act to provide for the future confinement of male convicts, removed from the general penitentiary, and now on board vessels in the river Thames.
- XX.** An Act to regulate the conveyance of packets containing re-issuable country bank notes by the post, and to charge rates of postage thereon; to prevent letters and packets being sent otherwise than by the post; to punish persons embezzling printed proceedings in parliament, or newspapers; and to allow the president of the commissioners of revenue inquiry to send and receive letters and packets free from the duty of postage.
- XXI.** An Act to reduce the duties on importation of raw and thrown silk, and to repeal the prohibition on the importation of silk manufactures, and to grant certain duties thereon.
- XXII.** An Act to repeal the duties on all articles the Manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, on their importation into either country from the other.
- XXIII.** An Act to amend an Act of the 57th year of his late majesty's reign, for abolishing certain offices, and for regulating certain other offices, in Ireland; so far as relates to the commissioners of the Board of Works there.
- XXIV.** An Act for transferring several annuities of 4l. per cent. per annum, transferrable at the bank of Ireland, into reduced annuities of 3l. 10s. per cent. per annum.
- XXV.** An Act to repeal so much of an Act passed in the ninth year of the reign of King William the Third, as relates to burials in suppressed monasteries, abbeys, or convents, in Ireland; and to make further provision with respect to the burial, in Ireland, of persons dissenting from the Established Church.
- XXVI.** An Act to remove doubts as to certain property formerly vested in the Barrack Department.
- XXVII.** An Act to explain and amend an Act of the Parliament of Ireland, passed in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, for the better ascertaining the amount, and securing the payment of the bills of costs of proctors, employed in carrying on and defending suits, and transacting business in the high court of Admiralty, in his majesty's court of Prerogative, in the court of Delegates, and in all ecclesiastical courts within the kingdom of Ireland.
- XXVIII.** An Act to amend an Act of the third year of his present majesty's reign, for the appointment of constables in Ireland.
- XXIX.** An Act to amend an Act of the last session of Parliament, for making more effectual regulations for the election, and for securing the performance of the duties of county treasurers in Ireland.
- XXX.** An Act to prevent the stealing of records, deeds, and papers, in Ireland.
- XXXI.** An Act for fixing, until the 25th day of March 1825, the rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others on quartering soldiers.
- XXXII.** An Act to amend an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, intitled "An Act for amending the laws respecting the solemnisation of marriages in England."
- XXXIII.** An Act to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland; and to grant allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers, adjutants, quartermasters, surgeons, assistant-surgeons, surgeons mates, and serjeant-majors of militia, until the 25th day of March 1825.
- XXXIV.** An Act to reduce the duties on rum, the produce of the British colonies or plantations in America, imported into the United Kingdom.
- XXXV.** An Act to continue, until the 5th day of July 1825, the Acts for granting bounties on the exportation of refined sugar from the United Kingdom, and for reducing the size of the packages in which refined sugar may be exported.
- XXXVI.** An Act to amend and render more effectual the several Acts for the issuing of Exchequer bills for public works.
- XXXVII.** An Act to continue for two

- years, and to amend an Act of the fifty-sixth year of his late majesty, for establishing regulations respecting aliens arriving in or resident in this Kingdom, in certain cases.
- XXXVIII. An Act to amend two Acts for maintaining and keeping in repair the military and parliamentary roads in the highlands of Scotland.
- XXXIX. An Act for amending former Acts relative to the British Museum.
- XL. An Act to continue, until the 10th day of October 1827, an Act relating to duties of Excise on crown, flint, and phial glass, and to alter certain laws of Excise relating to flint glass; and also an Act for suspending part of the duties on sweets or made wines.
- XLI. An Act to repeal certain duties on law proceedings in the courts in Great Britain and Ireland respectively; and for better protecting the duties payable upon stamped Vellum, parchment or paper.
- XLII. An Act for applying the surplus of the grants of 1823, and the surplus of the consolidated fund, to the service of the year 1824.
- XLIII. An Act to alter the duties on the importation of certain articles, and also the duties on coals brought to London; to repeal the bounties on linsens exported; and to amend the Acts relating to the Customs.
- XLIV. An Act for allowing persons to compound for their assessed taxes for the remainder of the periods of composition limited by former Acts, and for granting relief in certain cases.
- XLV. An Act to authorize the issuing of Exchequer-bills for the payment of the proprietors of 4*l.* per cent. annuities in England and Ireland, who have not signified their assents under the Acts passed in this session, for transferring such annuities into reduced annuities of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent.
- XLVI. An act to continue, until the 5th day of July 1826, the low duties on coals and culm carried coastwise to any port within the principality of Wales.
- XLVII. An act to alter the laws relating to the duties on the importation, and the prohibitions on the exportation of wool, and of hare and coney skins.
- XLVIII. An Act to enable the commissioners of his majesty's Treasury to sell out certain Bank annuities now standing in their names, and to apply the produce thereof in part payment of a loan of three hundred thousand pounds due to the Royal Exchange Assurance company; and to facilitate the sales of fee-farm rents, and of small portions of the land revenue of the Crown; and for other purposes.
- XLIX. An Act for enabling the commissioners for victualling his majesty's Navy, to purchase certain premises, for completing a victualling establishment at Cremill Point, near Plymouth in the county of Devon, and for supplying the said establishment with water.
- L. An Act for amending an Act passed in the fifty-third year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to alter and amend two Acts of the thirty-first year of the reign of King George the Second, and the thirteenth year of his present majesty, so far as relates to the price and assize of bread to be sold out of the city of London and the Liberties thereof, and beyond the weekly bills of mortality, and ten miles of the Royal Exchange.
- LI. An Act to repeal several laws relating to the fisheries carried on upon the banks and shores of Newfoundland, and to make provision for the better conduct of the said fisheries for five years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament.
- LII. An Act to amend so much of an Act of the forty-second year of his late majesty, for making additional basons or docks at Kingston-upon-Hull, as relates to certain lands belonging to his majesty.
- LIII. An Act to permit the mutual transfer of capital in certain public stocks or funds transferrable at the banks of England and Ireland respectively.
- LIV. An Act to repeal the duties on licences to brew and to retail beer, spirituous liquors, and foreign wine, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof; and amend the laws of Excise relating to such duties, and to brewers and retailers of beer.
- LV. An Act to assimilate the duties and drawbacks on hides, skins, leather, parchment, paper, and paper-hangings, manufactured in Ireland, to the duties and drawbacks payable on the like articles in Great Britain; and to equalize the measures and weights whereby the duties of Excise and

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- Customs shall be payable throughout the United Kingdom.
- LVI.** An Act to continue, until the tenth day of November 1826, certain parts of an Act of the third year of his present majesty, among other things for the preventing private distillation in Scotland.
- LVII.** An Act to repeal four Acts of his late majesty, relating to the use of horse-hides in making boots and shoes, and for better preventing the damaging of raw hides and skins in the tanning thereof.
- LVIII.** An Act to continue for four years, and from thence until the end of the then next session of parliament, the powers of the commissioners for inquiring concerning charities in England and Wales.
- LIX.** An Act for exhibiting a bill for the restoration of John Francis Erskine of Mar.
- LX.** An Act to carry into effect the will of Richard Payne Knight, esq. so far as the same relates to a bequest by the said Richard Payne Knight of a collection of coins, medals, and other valuable articles to the British Museum; and to vest the said collection in the trustees of the said British Museum, for the use of the public.
- LXI.** An Act to amend certain Acts for the relief of insolvent debtors in England.
- LXII.** An Act to amend the several Acts for the encouragement of banks for savings, in England and Ireland.
- LXIII.** An Act to amend an Act of the last session of parliament, for providing for the establishing of compositions for tithes in Ireland.
- LXIV.** An Act to amend the several Acts for the encouragement and improvement of the British and Irish fisheries.
- LXV.** An act to repeal the duties and laws in respect of salt and rock salt.
- LXVI.** An act to repeal certain Acts of his late majesty relating to the wages of persons employed in the manufacture of silk, and of silk mixed with other materials.
- LXVII.** An act for the better administration of Justice in Newfoundland, and for other purposes.
- LXVIII.** An Act to repeal an Act passed in the fifty-seventh year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to regulate the celebration of marriages in Newfoundland; and to make further provision for the celebration of marriages in the said colony and its dependencies."
- LXIX.** An Act to enable justices of the peace for ridings, divisions, or soke, to act as trustees for repairing and maintaining turnpike roads.
- LXX.** An act to permit flour to be substituted for foreign wheat secured in warehouses.
- LXXI.** An Act to amend several Acts passed for the better care and maintenance of lunatics, being paupers or criminals, in England.
- LXXII.** An Act for amending and rendering more effectual an Act for augmenting parochial stipends, in certain cases, in Scotland.
- LXXIII.** An Act to relieve bankers in Ireland from divers restraints imposed by the provisions of the twenty-ninth of George the Second, and to render all and each of the members of certain co-partnerships of bankers which may be established liable to the engagements of such co-partnerships, and to enable such co-partnerships to sue and be sued in the name of their public officer,
- LXXIV.** An act for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of weights and measures.
- LXXV.** An Act to decrease the duty on cocoa-nuts imported; to exempt certain goods from payment of auction duties; to provide that the parish of Saint Pancras shall be under the inspection of the head office of Excise; and to amend certain laws of Excise relating to maltsters in Ireland; to the drawback on beer exported from Great Britain; and to the duty on draining tiles.
- LXXVI.** An Act to continue several Acts for establishing regulations for the security of the revenue on goods imported from places within the limits of the charter granted to the East India Company; and to grant, until the twenty-fifth day of March 1825, duties on sugar imported from places within the limits of the said charter, in lieu of former duties.
- LXXVII.** An Act to amend the Acts for the issue of Exchequer-bills for public works.
- LXXVIII.** An Act to amend an Act of the third year of his present majesty, for enabling his majesty to lease lands belonging to the duchy of Cornwall,

- and to authorize the sale and purchase of the prisage and butlerage of wines in the ports of the county of Cornwall, and in Plymouth.
- LXXXIX.** An Act to enable certain persons to receive and hold offices in the management, collection, and receipt of the revenue, without taking or subscribing certain oaths and declarations.
- LXXX.** An Act for disappropriating, disuniting, and divesting from and out of the chancellors, archdeacons, and precentors of the diocese of Connor in the county of Antrim, in Ireland (after the decease or removal of the present incumbents), certain rectories and the rectorial tithes thereof, parts of the corps of the said respective dignities; and for annexing and uniting the said respective rectories when so disappropriated, and the rectorial tithes thereof, to the respective vicarages of the said several rectories, whereby the incumbent of each parish and rectory shall have the actual cure of souls, and for other purposes.
- LXXXI.** An Act for separating the parish or vicarage of Bray from the parish of Kiltiernan, and for uniting the said parish of Kiltiernan with the parish of Kilgobban, situate in the barony of Rathdown and county of Dublin, in Ireland.
- LXXXII.** An Act for better regulating the office of clerk of the parliaments.
- LXXXIII.** An Act for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, and rogues and vagabonds, in that part of Great Britain called England.
- LXXXIV.** An act for the transportation of offenders from Great Britain.
- LXXXV.** An Act for amending an Act of the last session of Parliament, relating to the building, repairing, and enlarging of certain gaols and houses of correction; and for procuring information as to the state of all other gaols and houses of correction in England and Wales.
- LXXXVI.** An act for granting certain powers and authorities to a company to be incorporated by charter, to be called "The Australian Agricultural Company," for the cultivation and improvement of waste lands in the colony of New South Wales, and for other purposes relating thereto.
- LXXXVII.** An Act to authorize the proprietors of entailed estates in Scotland to grant provisions to the wives or husbands and children of such proprietors.
- LXXXVIII.** An Act to authorize the East India Company to trade direct from China to the British colonies and plantations in America.
- LXXXIX.** An Act for the relief, in certain cases, of the incumbents of ecclesiastical livings or benefices mortgaged for building, rebuilding, repairing, or purchasing houses and other necessary buildings and tenements for such benefices.
- XC.** An Act to amend an Act for building additional places of worship in the highlands and islands of Scotland.
- XCI.** An Act to consolidate and amend the laws for enforcing the residence of spiritual persons on their benefices; to restrain spiritual persons from carrying on trade or merchandize; and for the support and maintenance of stipendiary curates, in Ireland.
- XCII.** An Act to authorize the payment of certain duties on ships and merchandize, in respect of the docks and warehouses in the port of Dublin, and other ports in Ireland; and for other purposes relating to such docks and warehouses.
- XCIII.** An Act to amend the Acts of the last session of parliament relating to presentments by grand juries for payment of the salaries of public officers of the several counties in Ireland.
- XCIV.** An Act to allow the averment of the order for prosecution by commissioners of Customs & Excise to be sufficient proof of the order having been made.
- XCV.** An Act to repeal the laws relative to the combination of workmen; and for other purposes therein mentioned.
- XCVI.** An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relative to the arbitration of disputes between masters and workmen.
- XCVII.** An Act to repeal the laws relative to artificers going into foreign parts.
- XCVIII.** An Act to consolidate and amend the bankrupt laws.
- XCIX.** An Act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing that portion of the forest of Whittlewood called Hasleborough Walk, in the parish of Whitfield and liberties or precincts of Silston otherwise Silverston, otherwise Silveston

- Burnham in the county of Northampton, and of the open fields of Silston otherwise Silverston, otherwise Silveston Burnham aforesaid.
- C. An Act for more effectually paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and regulating the Regent's Park, together with the new street from the Regent's Park to Pall Mall, and the new streets and improvements in the neighbourhood of Parliament Street and Privy gardens: and for maintaining a convenient sewage for the same.
- CI. An Act to enable his majesty to grant certain advowsons rectories, and vicarage, in the several counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, in the principality of Wales, to a college to be incorporated by charter, to be called St. David's College.
- CII. An Act to amend an Act of the forty-eighth year of the reign of his late majesty, for the more effectual administration of the office of a justice of the peace, and for the more effectual prevention of felonies within the district of Dublin metropolis.
- CIII. An act to make further provision, and to amend and render more effectual three Acts passed in the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth years of his late majesty, and in the third year of his present majesty, for building and promoting the building of additional churches in populous parishes.
- CIV. An Act to amend an Act of the third year of his present majesty, respecting superannuation allowances.
- CV. An Act further to continue and to amend an Act made in the third year of his present majesty's reign, for suppressing insurrections, and preventing disturbances of the public peace in Ireland.
- CVI. An act to enlarge and extend the power of the Judges of the several courts of Great Sessions in Wales, and to amend the laws relating to the same.
- CVII. An Act to prevent the illegal pawning of clothes and stores belonging to Chelsea Hospital; to give further powers to the treasurer and deputy-treasurer of Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals; to punish persons fraudulently receiving prize-money or pensions; and to enable the commissioners of Chelsea Hospital to hold lands purchased under the will of colonel Drowley.
- CVIII. An Act for transferring to the East India Company certain possessions newly acquired in the East Indies, and for authorizing the removal of convicts from Sumatra.
- CIX. An Act to enable the earl marshal and his deputy to execute the duties of their office or offices, without previously taking or subscribing certain oaths or declarations.
- CX. An Act for the indemnity of magistrates in proceedings against persons using unlawful weights in Ireland.
- CXI. An Act to amend an Act of the forty-first year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Third, for the more speedy and effectual recovery of debts due to his majesty, his heirs and successors, in right of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and for the better administration of justice within the same.
- CXII. An Act to amend so much of an Act of the forty-ninth year of his late majesty as relates to the forming tables of manors, parishes, town lands, and other sub-denominations of land, in Ireland, for the purpose of providing for the future survey and valuation of that part of the United Kingdom, and for settling the boundaries of counties, cities, and towns, in certain cases.
- CXIII. An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the abolition of the slave-trade.
- CXIV. An Act to repeal so much of an Act of the sixth year of King George the First, as restrains any other corporations than those in the Act named, and any societies or partnerships, from effecting marine assurances and lending money on bottomry.
- CXV. An Act for raising the sum of fifteen millions by Exchequer-bills, for the service of the year 1824; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

PUBLIC ACTS

*Of a Local and Personal Nature,
to be noticed by the Courts.*

- i. AN Act for altering and enlarging the powers of an Act of his late majesty King George the Third, for the better relief and employment of the poor within the hundreds of Tunstend

- and Happing in the county of Norfolk.
- ii. An Act for repairing, improving, widening, and keeping in repair the several roads within the district called the Kidwelly district of roads in the county of Carmarthen.
- iii. An Act for more effectually repairing the road leading from the Lord Nelson public-house, upon the road between Burnley and Colne, in the township of Marsden in the parish of Whalley, in the county Palatine of Lancaster, to Gisburne in the West Riding of the county of York, and from thence to the road leading from Skipton to Settle, at or near Long Preston, in the said West Riding of the county of York.
- iv. An Act for more effectually amending, improving, and keeping in repair the road leading from Peurith to Cockermouth, and several other roads therein mentioned, all in the county of Cumberland.
- v. An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act of his late majesty relative to the asylum for female orphans.
- vi. An Act for more effectually repairing, improving, and maintaining the road leading from Thirsk to Yarm in the county of York.
- vii. An Act for more effectually amending, improving, and keeping in repair the roads from the city of Carlisle to the market town of Cockermouth in the county of Cumberland.
- viii. An Act for amending, improving, and keeping in repair the roads leading from Wetherby to Knaresborough in the West Riding of the county of York.
- ix. An Act for amending and maintaining the roads from the Hand and Post at the top of Burford-lane in the county of Gloucester to Stow-on-the-Wold, and from thence to Paddle Brook; and from the Cross Hands on Salford Hill in the county of Oxford to the Hand and Post in the parish of Withington in the county of Gloucester.
- x. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the roads from Hurdlow-house in the county of Derby to Manchester in the county Palatine of Lancaster, and other roads in the said counties, and in the county Palatine of Chester.
- xi. An Act for amending and maintaining the roads leading from the town of Newent in the county of Gloucester, and other roads in the counties of Gloucester and Hereford.
- xii. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the road leading from the end of the Exeter turnpike road to Biddeford, and also several other roads leading from Bridgetown Pomeroy and Totnes; and for making and repairing several other roads communicating therewith, all in the county of Devon; and for taking down and rebuilding Totnes-bridge in the same county.
- xiii. An Act for the better maintenance, employment, and regulation of the poor of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, and for repairing or rebuilding the workhouse there.
- xiv. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving so much of the road from Keawick in the county of Cumberland, by Dunmail Raise and Ambleside, to Kirkby in Kendal in the county of Westmorland, as is situate in the said county of Westmorland; and also the road from Plumbgarth's cross, near Kirkby in Kendal aforesaid, to the lake called Windermere, in the county of Westmorland.
- xv. An Act for more effectually improving and keeping in repair the road from Appleby in the county of Westmorland to Kirkby in Kendal; and from Orton to the turapike road near Shap; and from Highgate near Tebay, through Kirkby Stephen, to Market Brough in the said county.
- xvi. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Marehill in the parish of Pulborough, through Shipley, to the direction post on the turnpike road leading from Horsham to Steyning, at Southwater, in the parish of Horsham, with several branches thereof, all in the county of Sussex.
- xvii. An Act for more effectually repairing and amending the road leading from the High-street in the town of Arundel to the turnpike road leading from Petworth to Stopham, on Pittleworth Common in the county of Sussex.
- xviii. An Act for altering and enlarging the powers of two Acts of his late majesty, for the better relief and employment of the poor within the hundred of Stow in the county of Suffolk.
- xix. An Act for providing a convenient house, with suitable accommodations, for his majesty's Judges at the assizes for the county Palatine of Lancaster,

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- and for maintaining and supporting the same.
- xx. An Act to revive and amend an act of the forty-ninth year of his late majesty, for building a chapel of ease in the town of Worthing in the county of Sussex.
- xxi. An Act for building a church or chapel of ease in the township of Roundhay, and parish of Barwick in Elmet, in the West Riding of the county of York.
- xxii. An Act for better paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and improving the town and borough of Plymouth in the county of Devon; and for regulating the police thereof; and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein.
- xxiii. An Act for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, regulating, and otherwise improving the town of Keighley, within the parish of Keighley, in the West Riding of the county of York.
- xxiv. An Act for amending, repairing, and maintaining the road from Sandon in the county of Stafford to Bullock Smithy in the county of Chester; and from Hilderstone to Draycott in the Moors, and from Wetley Rocks to Tean, in the said county of Stafford.
- xxv. An Act for improving and keeping in repair the road from Span Smithy in the county of Chester to Talk in the county of Stafford.
- xxvi. An Act for further extending the powers of the company of proprietors for embanking part of the Lairy near Plymouth.
- xxvii. An Act for exonerating the inhabitants of the several hamlets, tithings, and places within the parish of Wedmore in the county of Somerset, from the exclusive maintenance and repair of the public highways within the limits of the said hamlets, tithings, and places respectively, and for charging the same in future on the inhabitants at large of the said parish.
- xxviii. An Act for repairing the road leading from the Worcester turnpike road, in the village of Broadway in the county of Worcester, to the Stratford-upon-Avon turnpike road, in the village of Mickleton in the county of Gloucester.
- xxix. An Act for making a turnpike road from Redbrook to Saint Arvans in the county of Monmouth, and for building a bridge on the line of the said road over the river Wye, and for making other turnpike roads to communicate therewith in the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester.
- xxx. An Act for repairing, improving, and maintaining several roads leading to and from Cerne Abbas in the county of Dorset.
- xxxi. An Act for making and maintaining certain roads from Kingsbridge to Dartmouth, Modbury Salcombe, and other places in the south part of the county of Devon.
- xxxii. An Act for more effectually amending the roads from Whitchurch in the county of Salop, that part of the road leading from Nantwich in the county of Chester, to Newcastle-under-Lyne in the county of Stafford, which passes through the township of Madeley in the said county of Stafford; and also from Hinstock in the said county of Salop to Nantwich aforesaid.
- xxxiii. An Act for widening, improving, and maintaining the turnpike road leading from the city of Worcester, through Droitwich, to Spadesbourne bridge, within the parish of Bromsgrove in the county of Worcester, and other roads therein mentioned.
- xxxiv. An Act for repairing the road from Burtryford in the county of Durham, through Alston in the county of Cumberland, to Burnstones in the county of Northumberland, and from Summerrod's Bar near Hexham to Alston aforesaid, and several other roads in the said counties, and in the North Riding of the county of York, and for erecting bridges over the river Tyne.
- xxxv. An Act for amending and improving the road from Gloseop to Marple bridge in the county of Derby, and the several branches of roads leading to and from the same.
- xxxvi. An Act for improving and keeping in repair the road from the end of the county of Stafford to the city of Chester, lying betwixt the end of the said county of Stafford, and one hundred yards of the east end of a certain Smithy called Duddon Smithy, in Clotton, in the said county of Chester.
- xxxvii. An Act to alter and amend an act for erecting a new gaol and court house in the burgh of Ayr in the shire of Ayr.
- xxxviii. An Act for continuing and en-

- larging the term and power of several acts passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of King George the Second, and the twentieth and forty-second years of his late majesty King George the Third, charging a duty of two pennies Scots, or one-sixth part of a penny sterling, upon every Scots pint of Ale, Porter, and Beer brewed for sale, brought into, tapped, or sold within, the town and parish of Kelso in the county of Roxburgh, for the purposes therein mentioned.
- xxxix. An Act to alter and amend "An Act for the regulation of the corporation of the masters and assistants of the Trinity-house of Leith.
- xl. An Act for taking down, rebuilding and enlarging Maidenhead chapel in the county of Berks.
- xli. An Act for the better levying and collecting the rates for the relief and maintenance of the poor of the parish of South Lynn, otherwise All Saints, in the borough of King's Lynn, in the county of Norfolk, by assessing the owners of certain messuages, and other property in the said parish, instead of the occupiers thereof; and also for erecting a workhouse in the same parish.
- xlii. An Act for lighting the city of Dublin and environs thereof with oil gas.
- xliii. An Act for repairing the road from Dunchurch to Stonebridge in the county of Warwick.
- xliv. An act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Colne in the county of Lancaster, to communicate with the road leading from Clitheroe in the same county, to Skipton in the county of York.
- xlv. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Rugeley, through Armitage to Arlewas, with a branch therefrom in the county of Stafford.
- xlvi. An Act for more effectually repairing the road from the Trent bridge in the county of the town of Nottingham to Cote's bridge in the county of Leicester.
- xlvii. An Act for making and maintaining a navigable canal from the river Lee navigation in the parish of Saint Mary Stratford Bow in the county of Middlesex, to join the Regent's canal at or near a place called Old Ford Lock in the parish of Saint Matthew Bethnal Green in the said county of Middlesex.
- xlviii. An Act to authorise the company of proprietors of the Stockton and Darlington railway to relinquish one of their branch railways, and to enable them to make another branch railway in lieu thereof; and to enable the said company to raise a further sum of money, and to enlarge the powers and provisions of the several acts relating to the said railway.
- xlix. An Act for making a railway from Palace-Craig in the parish of Old Monkland in the county of Lanark to the Forth and Clyde canal near Kirk-intillock in the county of Dumbar-ton.
- i. An Act for enlarging the powers and provisions of an Act of his late majesty, intituled "An Act for taking down and rebuilding the parish church of Blackburn in the county palatine of Lancaster, and for providing additional burial Ground, and for equalizing the church rates in the said parish, and other purposes."
- ii. An Act for establishing and regulating a market, and for erecting a town-hall and market place in the township of Bilston in the county of Stafford.
- iii. An Act for repealing so much of an Act of the thirteenth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act for appointing wardens and assay masters for assaying wrought plate in the towns of Sheffield and Birmingham, as relates to the town of Birmingham, and within twenty miles thereof; and for granting further and more effectual powers for assaying and marking gold and silver plate wrought or made within the said town of Birmingham and within thirty miles thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto."
- iiii. An Act for lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the town of Ashford in the county of Kent.
- lv. An Act for repairing and improving the road from Back Lane, in the parish of Scartho, to Hollowgate Head, in the parish of Louth in the county of Lincoln.
- lvi. An Act for making and maintaining a road from Blackburn to Preston, and two branches therefrom, and erecting a bridge on the line of the said road over the river Ribble, all in the county palatine of Lancaster.
- lvii. An Act for repairing the lower road from Greenwich to Woolwich in the county of Kent.
- lviii. An Act for making and maintain-

- ing a turnpike road leading from the eastern side of a certain bridge called Spittle Hill Bridge, over Moorgate Beck, in the parish of Claborough in the county of Nottingham, to Littleborough Ferry in the same county.
- lviii. An act for amending and maintaining the roads from Stafford to Sandon in the county of Stafford, and from Stafford through Bridgford and Eccleshall to Ireland's Cross near Woore in the county of Salop, and from Bridgford aforesaid to the stone which divides the liberty of Ranton and Ellenhall in the road between Bridgford and Newport.
- lix. An Act for amending and maintaining the road from the town of Stone to Gaol Gate, in the borough of Stafford, and from Green Gate in the said borough through the towns of Dunston and Penkridge to Streetway Road, in the road leading to Wolverhampton in the county of Stafford.
- lx. An Act for amending and improving the road from Cambridge to Ely, and other roads therein mentioned, in the county of Cambridge; and for making a road from or near the town of Littleport in the isle of Ely, to the Ferry or Floating Bridge over the Hundred Feet River in the parish of Welney in the county of Norfolk.
- lxi. An Act for more effectually amending, improving, and keeping in repair the Road from the north-east side of the Goswell Street Road, next Islington, to the north-west corner of Finsbury Square, by the Artillery Ground, in the county of Middlesex, commonly called or known by the name of the City Road.
- lxii. An Act for more effectually repairing the road from the post road near Faversham, by Bacon's Water through Ashford, to Hythe, and from Bacon's Water to Castle Street, in the city of Canterbury, all in the county of Kent.
- lxiii. An Act for raising a further sum of money for carrying into execution an Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Third intitled "An Act for repairing and improving, or rebuilding, the Church at Barnsley, in the West Riding of the county of York, and for improving and enlarging the churchyard and burial grounds thereof; and for amending the said Act."
- lxiv. An Act for taking down and rebuilding the body of the church or ancient parochial chapel of ease of Oldham within the parish of Prestwich-cum-Oldham in the county palatine of Lancaster, for providing additional burial ground, and for equalizing the church rates and other purposes.
- lxv. An Act for widening, deepening, enlarging, and making navigable a certain creek called Counter's Creek, from or near Counter's Bridge, on the road from London to Hammer-smith, to the river Thames, in the county of Middlesex, and for maintaining the same.
- lxvi. An act for lighting, watching, paving, cleansing, and improving the streets, highways, and places within the borough and town of Lancaster, in the county palatine of Lancaster.
- lxvii. An Act for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, regulating, and improving the borough of Evesham, in the county of Worcester; for repairing, improving and maintaining the bridge over the river Avon, within the said borough; and for selling certain waste lands within the said borough, and for appropriating the monies arising from such sales towards the purposes therein mentioned.
- lxviii. An Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, widening, regulating and otherwise improving the town of Walsall, and the neighbourhood thereof, within the parish of Walsall, in the county of Stafford.
- lxix. An Act to amend an Act of his present majesty, for opening a Street from the cross of Glasgow to Monteith Row.
- lxx. An Act for forming, paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and regulating streets, and other public passages and places, on certain plots of ground called Battle Bridge Fields, near Gray's Inn Lane, in the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex.
- lxxi. An Act to enable the Australian Company of Edinburgh to sue and be sued in the name of the manager for the time being of the said company.
- lxxii. An Act to regulate the loading of ships with coals in the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- lxxiii. An act for the better regulation and encouragement of pilots for the conducting of ships and vessels into and out of the port of Liverpool.
- lxxiv. An Act to amend and enlarge the

- powers of several Acts, so far as the same relate to the right of voting at vestries of the parish of Saint John Southwark in the county of Surrey ; and to establish a select vestry within the said parish.
- lxxv. An Act for lighting with gas the towns or villages of Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs, and places adjacent, in the county of Kent.
- lxxvi. An Act for the better lighting the city and suburbs of Edinburgh by oil gas.
- lxxvii. An Act for lighting with gas the city of Hereford, and the suburbs and liberties thereof.
- lxxviii. An Act to establish an additional company for more effectually lighting with gas certain places within the borough of Southwark, and certain other parishes and places in the counties of Surrey and Kent.
- lxxix. An Act for lighting and watching the parish of Clifton in the county of Gloucester.
- lxxx. An Act to enable the Kent fire insurance company to sue and prosecute in the name of their secretary, or any member of such company.
- lxxxi. An Act for more effectually improving and keeping in repair the several roads in and near Great Torrington, and to make a new line of road, on the western side of the river Torrige, in the county of Devon.
- lxxxii. An Act for making and maintaining a Turnpike road from Roundhay bridge to Collingham in the county of York.
- lxxxiii. An Act for amending the roads leading from Brickworth Pond in the parish of Whiteparish in the county of Wilts, through Romsey in the county of Southampton, to the county of the town of Southampton.
- lxxxiv. An Act for repairing, widening, and keeping in repair the road from the town of Carmarthen, through Velindre Shinkin, to the town of Newcastle Emlyn, and several other roads in the county of Carmarthen.
- lxxxv. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the road leading from the eastern end of the borough of Grampound in the county of Cornwall, through the towns of Saint Austell and Lostwithiel, and thence to the east end of the western Taphouse Lane in the said county.
- lxxxvi. An Act for amending and improving the road from Sacred Gate in the township of Thorgumbald to Pattrington Haven, and from the guide post in Winestead to the township of South Frodingham in the east riding of the county of York.
- lxxxvii. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the road from Wilmslow Bridge in the county of Chester, through Nether Alderley and Congleton, to or near the Red Bull in Church Lawton in the said county.
- lxxxviii. An Act for more effectually repairing the roads leading from Saint Dunstan's Cross to North lane near to the city of Canterbury, and to the sea side at Whitstable in the county of Kent, and for widening and improving the road from North Lane aforesaid, over west gate bridge, to the west gate of the said city, and for making a foot bridge on each side of the said bridge and gate into the said city.
- lxxxix. An Act for making and maintaining a new road from Salterhebble in the parish of Halifax to the Huddersfield and New Hey turnpike road in the parish of Huddersfield, and several branches therefrom, in the west riding of the county of York, with certain bridges on the line of the said road and branches.
- xc. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from the turnpike road leading from Bradford to Wakefield in the west riding of the county of York, near Holme Lane End in the parish of Birstal in the said riding, to the turnpike road leading from Birstal to Huddersfield in the said riding, at the township of Heckmondwike in the parish of Birstal aforesaid, with a branch road therefrom
- xc. An Act for making and maintaining a road from Brighthelmstone to Newhaven in the county of Sussex.
- xcii. An Act for taking down Burrow Bridge, over the river Parrett in the county of Somerset, and erecting another in lieu thereof.
- xciii. An Act for maintaining the harbour of the burgh of Dingwall, and regulating the police of the said burgh.
- xciv. An Act for establishing a ferry over the river Arun at Littlehampton, in the county of Sussex, and making roads to communicate therewith.
- xcv. An Act for lighting, cleansing, watching, and improving the township of Hulme in the county of Lancaster,

- and for regulating the police thereof.
- xvii. An Act for explaining, amending, and rendering more effectual an Act of his late Majesty, for improving the outfall of the river Welland in the county of Lincoln.
- xviii. An Act for repairing, widening, improving, and maintaining in repair the first district of turnpike roads leading to and from the town of Bridport in the county of Dorset.
- xix. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving certain roads leading to, through, and from the towns of Langport, Somerton, and Castle Carey, in the county of Somerset, and for making and improving other roads in the said county.
- xx. An Act for repairing certain roads between Stokenchurch and the borough of New Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, and several other roads communicating therewith.
- c. An Act for more effectually repairing the road from Piffis Elms in the parish of Boddington, through Cheltenham, to Shipton Lane, near Frog Mill Inn, and certain other roads therein mentioned, in the county of Gloucester.
- ci. An Act for more effectually repairing the road from Aahby-de-la-Zouch in the county of Leicester, through Burton-upon-Trent in the county of Stafford, to Tutbury, in the said county of Stafford.
- cii. An Act for repairing the road from the city of Durham to Tyne Bridge, and for making and maintaining a collateral branch and certain other branches to communicate respectively with certain parts of the said road, in the parishes of Chester-le-Street and Gateshead, all in the county of Durham.
- ciii. An Act for enlarging the term and powers of several Acts passed for repairing the road from Halifax to Sheffield in the west riding of the county of York, so far as relates to the first district of the roads mentioned in the said Acts.
- civ. An Act for making, repairing, and improving several roads, in the counties of Radnor, Hereford and Merioneth.
- cv. An Act for improving and more effectually repairing the roads from the town of Bolton in the Moors, to Nightingales in the township of Heath Charnock, and for making a branch road from Little Bolton to or near the Crown in Horwich; and for enabling the trustees therein named, together with the Trustees north and south of Yarrow, and the Trustees of the road from Westhoughton to Duxbury Stocks, to make a new line of road from Hole House Brow in the said township to the town of Chorley, and a branch road from Rawlinson Bridge to Halliwell field in the same township, and another branch road in the township of Duxbury, all in the county palatine of Lancaster.
- cvi. An Act for making and maintaining a Turnpike road from Godley Lane Head near Halifax to Northowram Green in the west riding of the county of York.
- cvii. An Act for making and maintaining a road from the city of Glasgow to the village of Parkhead.
- cviii. An Act to provide for the paving, gravelling, lighting, and watching certain footways and carriageways in and near Brompton Square, in the parish of Saint Mary Abbots, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex; and to provide for the maintenance of a garden and shrubbery in the said square.
- cix. An Act for erecting new market places within the town of Maidstone in the county of Kent, and for the better regulating and maintaining the said markets.
- cx. An Act for lighting with gas the town and neighbourhood of Leeds, with the parish of Brompton Square, in the county of York.
- cx. An Act for more effectually making and repairing the road from the city of Glasgow to Yoker Bridge, and certain roads communicating therewith.
- cxii. An Act for building a bridge over the river Thames, from the hamlet of Hammersmith in the county of Middlesex to the parish of Barnes in the county of Surrey, and for making convenient roads and avenues to communicate with such bridge.
- cxiii. An Act for altering and amending an Act of the last session of parliament, for erecting a bridge over the water of Lary in the county of Devon.
- cxiv. An Act for building a bridge over the river Teign, at Teignmouth, in the county of Devon; and for making approaches to the same.
- cxv. An Act for improving and keeping

- in repair several roads in and near the town of Bideford, and for making a new line of road on the western side of the river Torridge; and also a new line of road to unite such road with the road leading from Bideford to Buckland Brewer, in the county of Devon.
- cxvi. An Act for amending and improving the road from Porthdinllaen to or near Cerrig y Rhwydwr, and from Tan y Graig in the parish of Bodvean to Pwllheli, and from thence to Llanystymdwy, and from Cerrig y Rhwydwr aforesaid, to or near Capel Cerrig; and for making a road from Pwllheli aforesaid to Penrhynu in the parish of Llanengan, all in the county of Caernarvon.
- cxvii. An Act for enabling the commissioners acting in execution of an agreement, made between the East India company and the private creditors of his late highness Ameer Sing, formerly rajah of Tanjore, deceased, the better to carry the same into effect.
- cxviii. An Act to provide for valuing the houses situate in and near the city of Dublin, and for the more equal payment of the local taxes there.
- cxix. An Act for enabling the Thames and Medway canal company to raise a further sum of money to discharge their debts, and to complete the said canal and the works thereunto belonging; and for altering, enlarging, and rendering more effectual the powers for making the said canal and works.
- cxx. An Act to abridge, vary, extend, and improve the Bristol and Taunton canal navigation; and to alter the powers of an Act of the Fifty-first year of his late majesty, for making the said canal.
- cxxi. An Act for making and maintaining a railway or Tramroad from the town of Redruth in the county of Cornwall to Point Quay in the parish of Feock in the same county, with several branches therefrom; and also for restoring, improving, and maintaining the navigation of Restrongett Creek in the same county.
- cxxii. An Act for completing the port or harbour of Courtown at Brenogue Head in the county of Wexford.
- cxxiii. An Act to enable the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London to raise a sum of money at a reduced rate of interest, to pay off the monies now charged on the tolls and duties payable by virtue of four Acts of the reign of his late majesty King George the Third, for improving the navigation of the river Thames, Westward of London-bridge, within the liberties of the city of London.
- cxxiv. An Act for lighting, cleansing, and improving the town and neighbourhood of Leeds in the county of York.
- cxv. An Act to repeal several Acts for the relief and employment of the poor of the parish of Saint Mary Islington in the county of Middlesex; for lighting and watching and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein; for amending the road from Highgate through Maiden-lane, and several other roads in the said parish; and for providing a chapel of ease and an additional burial-ground for the same; and to make more effectual provisions in lieu thereof.
- cxvi. An Act for better governing and regulating the parish of Paddington in the county of Middlesex; for paving, lighting, and watching such parts of the said parish as may be necessary; and for other purposes relating to those objects; and for altering and amending several acts passed in the twenty-eighth, thirty-third, and fiftieth years of the reign of his late majesty King George the Third, for rebuilding the church and enlarging the church-yard of the said parish.
- cxvii. An Act to amend an Act of the first and second year of his present majesty, for rebuilding the church of Saint Nicholas Harwich in the county of Essex.
- cxviii. An Act for erecting the town of Bathgate in the county of Linlithgow into a free and independent burgh of barony; paving, lighting, and improving the same, and establishing a police therein.
- cxix. An Act for the better paving, lighting, watching, and cleansing the burgh of Dundee, and for building and maintaining a Bridewell there.
- cxx. An Act for supplying with water the towns of Great Bolton and Little Bolton, and the township of Sharples in the parish of Bolton-le-Moore, in the county Palatine of Lancaster.
- cxxi. An Act for better supplying the city of Canterbury, and the several streets and roads adjoining thereto, with water.

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- cxix.** An Act for better supplying the town and neighbourhood of Cheltenham in the county of Gloucester with water.
- cxliii.** An Act for better lighting with gas the town of Manchester in the county palatine of Lancaster.
- cxliiii.** An Act for erecting a market-house for the sale of corn, hops, and other agricultural produce in the city of Canterbury, and county of the same city; for improving and enlarging the market-places for the sale of provisions in the said city and county; and for regulating and maintaining the said markets.
- cxliiii.** An Act for confirming certain leases, and a conveyance in fee, of certain plots of land allotted by an Act, made in the forty-second year of the reign of King George the Third, for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the common or waste, situate in the manor of Newton in the county palatine of Lancaster, to the overseers of the poor of the township of Newton; and for enabling the said overseers to sell and convey in fee other plots of land, all formerly part of the said waste, for building upon, in consideration of yearly chief or ground rents to be reserved for the same.
- cxliiii.** An Act to encourage the working of mines in Ireland by means of English capital, and to regulate a Joint Stock company for that purpose.
- cxliiii.** An Act for enabling the Alliance British and Foreign life and fire assurance company to sue and be sued in the name of the chairman for the time being, or of any other member of the company.
- cxliiii.** An Act for making and maintaining a road from the Hampstead-road, in Camden Town, to the North-road at Holloway, in the parish of Saint Mary Islington in the county of Middlesex.
- cxliiii.** An Act for more effectually amending and keeping in repair the road leading from the London Turnpike road, near the south or upper end of Harwell Town, in the parish of Harwell in the county of Berks, to the Turnpike road near the village of Streatley in the said county.
- cxli.** An Act for maintaining and improving the road leading from the London turnpike Road, near the borough of Evesham in the county of Worcester, to the village of Bishop's Cleeve near Cheltenham in the county of Gloucester.
- cxli.** An Act for repairing and amending the road from the town and borough of Buckingham to the Oxford and Northampton turnpike road at Lord's Field gate near the town of Towcester.
- cxliii.** An Act for amending and widening the roads leading from Streteford's Bridge in the county of Hereford to the Cross moor, or Long Meadow End, in the county of Salop, and other roads therein mentioned in the said county of Hereford.
- cxliiii.** An Act for making and maintaining a Turnpike road from the road leading from Manchester to Bolton, to communicate with the road from Bury to Bolton, in the county palatine of Lancaster.
- cxliiii.** An Act for enlarging the term and powers of several Acts of his late majesty King George the Third, and of his present majesty, for making and maintaining the roads communicating with the West and East-India Docks; and for repairing the Cannon-street-road; and for making and maintaining a new Road to Barking, and a road from the Romford and White-chapel-road to Tilbury Fort in the counties of Middlesex and Essex; and also for making a new Branch of road from King-David-lane, Shadwell, to the Essex-road at Mile End in the county of Middlesex.
- cxliiii.** An Act for repairing the roads leading out of the Turnpike-road between Poole and Wimborne Minster into the Turnpike road between Blandford Forum and Dorchester, and for repairing and improving the roads from Durweston Bridge to Caundle Bishop, from Bagber common to Holton-street, and from North Cheriton to Lattiford, all in the counties of Dorset and Somerset.
- cxliiii.** An Act for making and maintaining a Turnpike road from Shepley lane head, in the township of Shepley, to the termination of a branch of the Barnsley Turnpike road in the township of Cawthorne in the West Riding of the county of York.
- cxliiii.** An Act to enable the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London to raise a sum of money at a reduced rate of interest, to pay off the monies now charged on the duties pay-

- able by virtue of an Act made in the forty-third year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Third, for establishing a free market in the city of London for the sale of coals.
- cxviii. An Act for the more effectually improving the navigation of the river Medway from Maidstone to Halling in the county of Kent, and to alter and enlarge the powers of an Act of the forty-second year of his late majesty, for improving the navigation of the said river.
- cxlix. An Act for amending an Act passed in the third year of the reign of his present majesty, for erecting a Bridewell for the county of Lanark and city of Glasgow.
- cl. An Act to amend an act of the fourth year of his present majesty, for building a bridge over the river Severn at or near the Haw Passage in the county of Gloucester, and for making convenient roads thereto; and to divert part of the line of road by the said Act authorised to be made.
- cli. An Act for the removal of Fleet-market in the city of London.
- clii. An Act to amend an Act of the Thirtieth year of his late majesty, for lighting and improving the city of Londonderry.
- cliii. An Act to enable the British Annuity company, for the purchasing of annuities under certain regulations, to sue and be sued in the name of the chairman or secretary for the time being.
- cliv. An Act to enable the Patriotic Assurance company of Ireland to sue and be sued in the name of the secretary, or of one of the members of the said company.
- clv. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Southwark-bridge,
- clvi. An Act for making and maintaining a tunnel under the river Thames, from some place in the parish of Saint John of Wapping in the county of Middlesex, to the opposite shore of the said river in the parish of Saint Mary Rotherhithe in the county of Surrey, with sufficient approaches thereto.
- clvii. An Act to encourage the working of mines in Ireland, and to regulate a Joint Stock company for that purpose, to be called "The Royal Irish mining Company."
- clviii. An Act to enable the mining Company of Ireland to sue and be sued in the name of their secretary, or of one of the members of the said company.
- clix. An Act to enable the Hibernian Joint Stock company, for the purpose of purchasing and selling annuities, and all public and other securities real and personal in Ireland, and to advance money, and make loans thereof, on the security of such real and personal security, at legal interest, and on the security of merchandize and manufactured goods, to sue and be sued in the name of the governor or secretary for the time being.
- clx. An Act to enable the Saint Patrick Assurance Company of Ireland to sue and be sued in the name of their secretary, or of one of the members of the said company.

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PRICE OF STOCKS in each Month in 1824, *Highest and Lowest.*

	Bank Stock.	5 per Ct. Reduced.	5 per Ct. Consols.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Cons.	New 3½ per Ct.	New 4 per Ct.	Long Annuity.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South S. Stock.	Exchange Bills.
January ..	231½ 240½	86½ 92½	89½ 100½	101 102½	105½ 106½	22 23½	86½ 91½	265½ 275	82 p. 88 p.	60 p. 59 p.			
February ..	236½ 239	89½ 91½	100 101½	101½ 102½	106 107½	22 23½	89½ 91½	272 277½	70 p. 84 p.	26 p. 57 p.			
March	240½ 239½	94 94½	102 102½	102½ 103	108 109½	23 23½	91½ 94	279 282	71 p. 82 p.	37 p. 56 p.			
April	245½ 243½	94½ 96½	101½ 102½	100½ 100½	107 109	23 23½		300½ 296½	90 p. 77 p.	58 p. 41 p.			
May	244 237	95½ 93½	102 100½	100½ 100½	108½ 107	23 23½		292½ 289½	85 p. 78 p.	52 p. 18 p.			
June	232½ 239	94 95	100½ 101½	100½ 101½	107½ 105½	22½ 23		295½ 295½	71 p. 86 p.	18 p. 38 p.			
July	235½ 237½	94½ 92	101½ 100½	101½ 101	106½ 105	23 23½		291½ 285½	76 p. 89 p.	33 p. 50 p.			
August	235½ 237½	91½ 93½	101½ 101½	101½ 101½	106½ 108½	23 23½		294 287½	75 p. 90 p.	32 p. 44 p.			
September ..	235 234½	94½ 94½	101½ 102	101½ 101½	106½ 108½	22½ 23		297 288	87 p. 75 p.	39 p. 48 p.			
October ..	233 234½	94½ 96½	101½ 102	101½ 101½	106 108	22½ 23		290 290½	81 p. 108 p.	43 p. 57 p.			
November ..	234½ 230	94½ 93½	101½ 100½	101½ 100½	106½ 107½	22½ 23		290½ 288½	109 p. 97 p.	43 p. 67 p.			
December ..	231 229½	94 95	101½ 100½	100½ 101½	106½ 107½	22½ 23		287½	89 p. 80 p.	52 p. 56 p.			

NUMBER OF BANKRUPTS IN 1824.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
102	92	71	65	125	78	76	81	41	56	86	50

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 201

AVERAGE PRICES OF SUGAR AND HAY.

	Sugar, per Cwt.	Hay, per Load.		Sugar, per Cwt.	Hay, per Load.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
January	34 1½	5 10 0	July	29 9	7 0 0
February	33 7½	5 10 0	August	28 2½	5 15 0
March	33 7½	6 0 0	September	30 3	5 15 0
April	31 4½	6 0 0	October	29 4½	5 10 0
May	31 4½	6 6 0	November	30 10½	5 10 0
June	29 6½	6 10 0	December	30 1½	5 10 0

QUARTERLY AVERAGES OF BRITISH CORN,

FROM THE RETURNS ENDING

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
January.... 17	58 7	31 6	22 2	41 1	36 2	36 10
February .. 14	67 7	37 8	23 9	42 0	42 1	41 3
March 13	65 7	36 10	25 8	44 0	41 3	39 4
April..... 17	67 2	35 6	24 6	45 7	38 2	37 1
May 15	62 5	34 10	24 2	44 9	38 2	36 8
June 12	63 7	36 9	26 11	38 0	39 1	39 1
July 17	60 7	34 4	22 4	39 11	38 4	39 5
August 21	57 9	33 0	20 7	39 4	34 11	37 3
September.. 11	54 6	30 10	22 7	29 1	35 4	35 1
October.... 16	58 0	37 5	20 0	32 0	39 8	39 4
November.. 6	63 3	39 9	21 1	34 10	42 7	42 10
December.. 18	65 11	42 5	21 0	42 3	42 7	46 9

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PRICE OF BUTCHER'S MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8lb. of BUTCHER'S MEAT in Smithfield Market, in the Year 1824.

	Beef.		Mutton.		Veal.		Pork.		Lamb.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan... 17	3 0	to 4 0	3 0	to 3 10	4 4	to 5 4	4 0	to 5 0	0 0	to 0 0
Feb.. 14	3 8	to 4 2	3 10	to 4 6	5 0	to 6 0	5 0	to 5 4	0 0	to 0 0
March 22	3 6	to 4 2	3 8	to 4 4	4 4	to 5 6	3 8	to 5 0	5 0	to 7 0
April 26	3 2	to 4 2	3 6	to 4 6	4 6	to 5 6	4 2	to 5 2	5 8	to 6 6
May.. 24	3 8	to 4 4	3 10	to 4 10	4 6	to 5 6	4 2	to 5 2	5 4	to 6 4
June.. 21	3 6	to 4 6	3 10	to 4 6	4 0	to 5 6	4 0	to 5 0	5 0	to 6 0
July.. 26	3 8	to 4 4	3 8	to 4 4	4 6	to 5 4	4 0	to 5 0	4 8	to 5 6
Aug.. 23	3 6	to 4 6	3 8	to 4 8	4 6	to 5 6	4 0	to 5 0	4 0	to 5 0
Sept.. 20	3 2	to 4 2	3 6	to 4 6	4 6	to 5 4	4 0	to 5 0	4 0	to 5 0
Oct.. 25	3 8	to 4 2	4 0	to 4 6	4 0	to 5 0	4 6	to 5 0	0 0	to 0 0
Nov.. 19	3 8	to 4 4	4 0	to 0 0	4 6	to 5 6	4 6	to 5 6	0 0	to 0 0
Dec.. 27	3 10	to 4 10	4 4	to 5 0	5 6	to 6 4	5 0	to 6 4	0 0	to 0 0

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1824.

Month.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Pluvia- meter.	Winds.							
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.	Inches.	N.	S.	E.	W.	N. E.	S. E.	N. W.	S. W.
January..	30,40	28,77	29,597	54	21	37,79	1,25	2	1	0	1	2	0	7	12
February	30,39	28,79	29,733	54	25	39,33	1,9	0	0	4	0	3	6	2	12
March..	30,18	28,88	29,7485	59	26	41,18	1,8	3	1	0	2	5	4	6	10
April ...	30,35	29,09	29,222	70	26	46,73	1,725	4	2	1	2	3	4	3	6
May....	30,48	29,46	29,806	75	28-6	51,87	4,025	5	1	0	3	5	1	6	4
June ...	30,26	29,20	29,6316	77	34	57,16	4,33	0	1	2	0	12	3	4	7
July....	30,38	29,50	29,6507	82	46	64,49	1,975	3	0	2	1	4	1	4	16
August..	30,42	29,53	29,2635	79	41	61,36	1,375	0	2	1	3	7	1	4	13
Septem.	30,17	29,39	29,3165	84	28	58,07	3,075	5	0	2	1	1	2	10	6
October.	30,06	28,28	29,2721	66	25	49,77	3,0125	1	2	5	1	1	4	3	14
Novem.	30,10	28,50	29,2728	59	24	46,16	3,075	0	2	0	0	2	2	2	23
Decem.	30,35	28,64	29,7472	54	25	40,90	4,15	2	0	0	1	2	2	5	29
Year.	30,48	28,50	29, 79	84	21	49,68	32,74*	25	12	23	15	24	33	56	168

* The average of seven years—1817 to 1823—was only 22,76375;—nearly 10 inches less than the fall in the past year, 1824. The highest was in 1821, viz. 29,49675; and the lowest in 1819, viz. 12,445.

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ANNUAL STATE OF NEWGATE, 1824.

	Males.	Females.	Total.		
In custody on 1st Jan. 1824	216	78	294	Uttering Forged Notes	2
Committed to 31st Dec. inclusive, under 21 years of age	847	138	2166	Uttering Counterfeit Coin, having before been convicted as a common utterer	1
Above that age	858	323	2480	Stealing a Letter, being a Postman	1
				Personating another to obtain Prize Money	2
Of whom have been executed	11			Stealing in a Dwelling-house the value of 40s. and upwards	76
Died	1			Bigamy	2
Removed to the Hulks, Gosport	75			Manslaughter	3
Ditto Portsmouth	99			Receiving Stolen Goods	11
Ditto Sheerness	206			Embezzlement	4
Ditto Chatham	92			Uttering Counterfeit Coin	2
Ditto Woolwich	143			Assaulting with intent to Rob	2
Ditto Penitentiary, Millbank	47			Receiving Money under pretence of helping to recover Stolen Property	1
Ditto Refuge for the Destitute	22			Larcenies of various descriptions	1214
Ditto House of Correction, Middlesex	443			Misdemeanors	31
Ditto Ditto, London	140			Total	1419
Ditto by Habeas Corpus for Trial at the Assizes	9			Of whom there were sentenced—	
Discharged, having received his Majesty's pardon	19			To Death	140
Ditto, having been acquitted at the Sessions	486			To Transportation for Life	62
Ditto, bills of indictment not being found	208			To Ditto for Fourteen Years	30
Ditto, not being prosecuted	19			To Ditto for Seven Years	417
Ditto, having been imprisoned as sentenced	46			To Imprisonment in Newgate and in the Houses of Correction, for Three Years	4
Ditto, having been whipped	30			To Ditto for Two Years	2
Ditto, having been fined one shilling	97			To Ditto for Eighteen Months	2
Ditto, upon bail and other causes	31			To Ditto for One Year	92
			2224	To Ditto for Nine Months	4
Remained in custody 1st Jan. 1825,				To Ditto for Six Months	129
Males 155, Females 81			236	To Ditto for Five Months	1
				To Ditto for Four Months	2
				To Ditto for Three Months	145
				To Ditto for Two Months	86
				To Ditto for Six Weeks	23
				To Ditto for One Month and under	135
				Fined One Shilling and Discharged	97
				Whipped and Discharged	30
				Received his Majesty's free Pardon	4
				Those whose Judgment remains Respited	3
					1419
				Acquitted	486
				Ditto on the ground of Insanity, and remain	2
				Discharged, Bills of Indictment not being found	208
				Ditto, not having been pres.	19
					715
					2134

Statement of the Number of Persons convicted in the Year 1824.

Murder	1
Burglary	31
Maliciously Shooting at	4
Housebreaking	9
Highway Robbery	10
Cutting and Maiming	1
Arson	1
Returning from Transportation	1
Horse Stealing	5
Cattle Stealing	1
Forgery	2

**RETURN OF COMMITTALS, CONVICTIONS, AND
ACQUITTALS.**

Number of Persons committed, convicted, sentenced to death, and acquitted, in England and Wales, in Seven Years to 1816; and in Seven Years to 1823.

In Seven Years from 1810 to 1816.

Committed for Trial—Males	96,126
Ditto Females	11,397
Total	<u>47,523</u>
Of which were convicted	29,361
Acquitted	10,214
No bills found, and not prosecuted	7,947
	<u>18,161</u>
Of whom were sentenced to death	4,126
Executed	536
Transported	5,847
Imprisoned and whipped	18,784
Fine and whipping	1,154

In Seven Years from 1816 to 1823.

Committed for Trial—Males	78,647
Ditto Females	14,485
Total in the last seven years, or about doubled	<u>93,032</u>
Of whom were convicted	62,043
Acquitted	17,775
No bills found, and not prosecuted	13,264
	<u>31,039</u>
Of whom were sentenced to death	8,224
Executed	691
Transported	13,241
Imprisoned and whipped	38,728
Fine and whipping	1,850

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Number of Persons committed, convicted, sentenced, and acquitted,
in London and Middlesex, in Seven Years to 1816; and Seven
Years to 1823.

In Seven Years from 1810 to 1816.

Committed for Trial—Males		8,765
Ditto Females		3,388
Total		12,153
Of whom were convicted		7,421
Acquitted	2,692	
No bills found, and not prosecuted	2,040	
		4,732
Of whom were sentenced to death		1,018
Executed		127
Transported		2,206
Imprisoned and whipped		3,471
Fine and whipping		726

In Seven Years from 1817 to 1824.

Committed for Trial—Males		14,688
Ditto Females		3,649
Total		18,337
Of whom were convicted		11,303
Acquitted	4,089	
No bills found, and not prosecuted	2,945	
		7,034
Of whom were sentenced to death		1,216
Executed		175
Transported		4,415
Imprisoned and whipped		4,626
Fine and whipping		1,047

POPULATION OF IRELAND.

1.—Summary of Houses, Families, and Persons.

PROVINCES.	HOUSES.				PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	Families.	Uninhabited.	Building	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Leinster	278398	352320	9080	479	859798	897694	1757492
Munster	306995	357366	10972	398	960119	975493	1935612
Ulster	359801	390709	9806	239	968061	1030433	1998494
Connaught	197408	211637	5393	234	553948	556281	1110229
	1142602	1312032	35251	1350	3341926	3459901	6801827

2.—Ages of Persons.

Ages of Persons.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	Total.
Five and under	264491	301809	295366	178999	1040665
Five to ten	228084	272202	263127	157344	920767
Ten to fifteen	208561	235256	248956	135113	827906
Fifteen to twenty ...	200811	238752	250084	138646	828393
Twenty to thirty....	326998	335678	343009	189793	1195478
Thirty to forty	206383	231501	215374	127498	780756
Forty to fifty	142846	142450	159166	79885	524347
Fifty to sixty	106855	112755	123027	65818	408455
Sixty to seventy ...	48788	45535	65835	25324	185482
Seventy to eighty ...	16598	15215	24659	8528	65000
Eighty to ninety....	3627	2742	5733	1677	13779
Ninety to hundred ..	534	452	669	308	1963
One hundred and upwards	62	89	94	104	349
Unascertained	2834	1176	3395	1192	8597
Total	1757492	1935612	1998494	1110229	6801827

In Ireland the population is much denser than in any other part of the kingdom. The average population per square mile of the four provinces was in 1821 as follows:

Leinster.....	403
Munster	367
Ulster.....	408
Connaught.....	270

Average of all Ireland, 365 per square mile.

The population of England and Wales was only 210½ to the square mile, of Scotland only 86½, and of Great Britain altogether less than 170.

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IRISH CHURCH.

An Abstract, showing the Number of Parishes, Unions, Benefices, Resident and Non-Resident Incumbents, &c. in the Provinces of Armagh, Cashel, and Dublin.

	Armagh.	Cashel.	Dublin.	Total.
Benefices in each province	443	419	281	1,143
Unions included in those benefices	91	178	114	363
Parishes of which those unions consist ...	286	512	373	1,171
Benefices consisting of one parish only ...	352	241	167	760
Parishes in each province	638	753	540	1,931
Incumbents actually resident, or who reside near enough to their respective benefices to discharge the duties	351	265	189	805
Incumbents non-resident, either because they reside on other livings, or are absent from other causes	91	152	94	337
Churches.....	454	321	264	1,039
Benefices without churches	23	109	49	181
Glebe-houses	339	179	127	645
Benefices without Glebe-houses	104	240	154	498
Benefices without Glebes	50	162	109	321

No abstract returned of the province of Tuam.

LAW CASES.



LAW CASES AND NARRATIVES.

HERTFORD.

Trial of John Thurtell and Joseph Hunt, for Murder.—JAN. 5.

Mr. Justice Park having taken his seat,

The trial of John Thurtell and Joseph Hunt, for the murder of Mr. Weare, commenced about ten o'clock. Some time was consumed in an application on the part of Hunt, for a further postponement of his trial to allow of his petitioning the crown for mercy, on the ground of his confession before the magistrates. This was refused; and Mr. Gurney then proceeded to detail the circumstances of the case.

The deceased, said Mr. Gurney, whose murder was the subject of the present inquiry, was the late Mr. William Weare—a man, it was said, addicted to play, and connected with gaming-houses. The prisoner at the bar, John Thurtell, had been his acquaintance, and in some practices of play had, it was said, been wronged by him, and deprived of a large sum of money. The other prisoner, Hunt, was described as being a public singer, and also known to Mr. Weare, but not in habits of friendship with him. Probert had been in trade as a spirit-dealer, and rented a cottage in Gill's-hill-lane, two or three miles from Elstree. The cottage of Probert was selected, from its seclusion, as a fit spot for the perpetration of the murder. Probert was himself much engaged

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in London, and his wife generally resided at the cottage, which was a small one, and fully occupied in the accommodation of Mrs. Probert, her sister (Miss Noyes), some children of Thomas Thurtell's (the prisoner's brother), and a maid servant and boy. The deceased having been invited by John Thurtell to this place to enjoy a day or two's shooting, the prisoner Thurtell met the deceased at a billiard-room kept by one Rexworthy, on the Thursday night previous to the murder; where they were joined by Hunt. On the forenoon of the Friday, the deceased was with Rexworthy at the same place, and said he was going for a day's shooting into the country. Weare went from the billiard-rooms between three and four o'clock to his chambers in Lyon's-inn, where he eat a chop dinner, and afterwards packed up, in a green carpet bag, some clothes, and a change of linen, such as a journey for the time he had specified might require. He also took with him, when he left his chambers, in a hackney coach, which the laundress had called, a double-barrelled gun, and a backgammon box, dice, &c. He left his chambers in this manner before four o'clock, and drove first to Charing-cross, and afterwards to Maddox-street, Hanover-square; thence he proceeded to the New-road, where he got out of the coach but returned after some time, accompanied by another person, and

A*

took his things away. At this time, Thomas and John Thurtell had need of temporary concealment, owing to their inability to provide the bail requisite to meet a charge of misdemeanour; and Probert had procured for them a retreat at Tetsall's, at the sign of the Coach and Horses, in Conduit-street, where they remained for two or three weeks previous to the murder. On the morning of Friday, the 24th of October, two men, answering in every respect to the description of John Thurtell and Hunt, went to a pawnbroker's in Mary-le-bone, and purchased a pair of pocket-pistols. In the middle of the same day, Hunt hired a gig, and afterwards a horse, under the pretence of going to Dartford in Kent: he also inquired where he could purchase a sack and a rope, and was directed to a place over Westminster-bridge, which, he was told, was on his road into Kent. Somewhere, however, it would be found that he did procure a sack and cord, and, the same afternoon, he met at Tetsall's Thomas Thurtell and Noyes. Some conversation took place at the time between the parties, and Hunt was heard to ask Probert if he "would be in it,"—meaning what they (Hunt and John Thurtell) were about. Thurtell drove off from Tetsall's between four and five o'clock to take up a friend, as he said to Probert, "to be killed as he travelled with him:" an expression which Probert said at the time he believed to have been a piece of idle bravado. He requested Probert to bring down Hunt in his own gig. In the course of that evening the prisoner Thurtell was seen in a gig, with a horse of an iron-grey colour, with a white face and white legs. He was first seen by a patrol near Edgeware;

beyond that part of the road he was seen by the landlord of a public-house; but from that time of the evening, until his arrival at Probert's cottage on the same night, they had no direct evidence to trace him. Probert, according to Thurtell's request, drove Hunt down in his gig, and, having a better horse, on the road they overtook Thurtell and Weare in the gig, and passed them without notice. They stopped afterwards at some public-house on the road to drink grog, where they believe Thurtell must have passed them unperceived. Probert drove Hunt until they reached Phillimore-lodge, where he (Hunt) got out, as he said by Thurtell's desire, to wait for him. Probert from thence drove alone to Gill's-hill cottage, in the lane near which he met Thurtell on foot, and alone. Thurtell inquired, Where was Hunt, had he been left behind? and added, that he had done the business without his assistance, and had killed his man. At his desire, Probert returned to bring Hunt to the spot, and went to Hunt for that purpose. When they met, he told Hunt what had happened. "Why! it was to be done here," said Hunt (pointing to a spot nearer Phillimore-lodge), admitting his privity, and that he had got out to assist in the commission of the deed. When Thurtell rebuked Hunt for his absence; "Why, (said the latter), you had the tools." "They were no good," replied Thurtell; "the pistols were no better than pop-guns. I fired at his cheek, and it glanced off;" Weare then ran out of the gig, cried for mercy, and offered to return the money he had robbed him of. Thurtell pursued him up the lane, and finding the pistol unavailing, attempted to cut his

throat with a penknife, and ultimately killed him by driving the barrel of the pistol into his head, and turning it in his brains, after he had penetrated the forehead. Such was the manner in which Thurtell described himself to have disposed of the deceased. A gig was about that time heard to drive very quickly past Probert's cottage. The servant-lad expected his master, and thought he had arrived; but he did not make his appearance. Five minutes after that period, certain persons who happened to be in the road, distinctly heard the report of a gun or pistol, which was followed by voices, as if in contention. Groans were next heard, which, became fainter and fainter, and then died away altogether. The spot where the report of the pistol, and the sound of the groans were heard, was Gill's-hill-lane, near the cottage of Probert. Thurtell arrived at about nine o'clock in the evening at Probert's cottage, having set off from Conduit-street at five o'clock; and though he had been seen on the road in company with another person in the gig, yet it appeared that he arrived at the cottage alone, having in his possession the double-barrelled gun, the green carpet-bag, and the backgammon-board, which Mr. Weare took away with him. He gave his horse to the boy, and the horse appeared to have sweated, but to be then in a cool state, which corroborated the fact that he had stopped a good while on his way. The boy inquired after Probert and Hunt, and was told that they would soon be at the cottage. At length, a second gig arrived, with those two persons in it. They rode, while Thurtell, who went to meet them, walked with them. Probert went into the house. Neither Thurtell

nor Hunt was expected by Mrs. Probert. With Thurtell she was acquainted; but Hunt was a stranger, and was formally introduced to her. Having supped on some pork chops, which Hunt had brought down with him from London, they went out, as Probert said, to visit Mr. Nicholls, a neighbour of his; but their real object was, to go to the place where the body of Weare was deposited. Thurtell took them to the spot down the lane, and the body was dragged through the hedge into the adjoining field, where they effectually rifled the deceased man, Thurtell having informed his companions, that he had, in the first instance, taken part of his property. They then went back to the cottage. Thurtell, before he went out, placed a large sponge in the gig; when he returned, he went to the stable and sponged himself with great care, and endeavoured to remove the spots of blood, many of which were distinctly seen by Probert's boy. In the course of the evening, Thurtell produced a gold watch, without a chain. He also displayed a gold curb chain, which might be used for a watch, when doubled; or, when single, might be worn round a lady's neck. On producing the chain, it was remarked that it was more fit for a lady than a gentleman; on which Thurtell pressed it on Mrs. Probert, and made her accept it. An offer was afterwards made, that a bed should be given to Thurtell and Hunt, which was to be accomplished by Miss Noyes resigning her bed, and sleeping with the children. This was refused, Thurtell and Hunt observing, that they would rather sit up. Miss Noyes, therefore, retired to her own bed. Something, however, had raised suspicion in the mind of Mrs. Pro-

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bert; in consequence of which, she did not go to bed, or undress herself. She went to the window, and looking out, saw that Probert, Hunt, and Thurtell, were in the garden. It would be proved, that they went down to the body, and, finding it too heavy to be removed, one of the horses was taken from the stable. The body, enclosed in a sack, was then placed across the horse; and stones having been put into the sack, the body, with the sack, was thrown into the pond. Mrs. Probert distinctly saw something heavy drawn across the garden where Thurtell was. The parties then returned to the house; and Mrs. Probert, whose fears and suspicions were now most powerfully excited, went down stairs and listened behind the parlour door. The parties proceeded to share the booty; and Thurtell divided with them to the amount of 6*l.* each. The purse, the pocket-book, and certain papers which might lead to detection, were carefully burned. They remained up late; and Probert, when he went to bed, was surprised to find that his wife was not asleep. Hunt and Thurtell still continued to sit up in the parlour. The next morning, as early as six o'clock, Hunt and Thurtell were seen in the lane together. Some men who were at work there, observed them, as they called it, "grabbling" for something in the hedge. Being spoken to by these men, Thurtell observed, "that it was a very bad road, and that he had nearly been capsized there last night." The men said, "I hope you were not hurt." Thurtell answered, "Oh no, the gig was not upset," and then went away. These men, thinking something might have been lost on the spot, searched, after Thurtell and Hunt

were gone. In one place, they found a quantity of blood, further on they discovered a bloody knife, and next they found a bloody pistol—one of the pair which were purchased by Hunt. That pistol bore upon it the marks of blood and of human brains. The spot was afterwards still further examined, and more blood was discovered, which had been concealed by branches and leaves; so that no doubt could be entertained that the murder had been committed in this particular place. On the following morning, Saturday, the 25th of October, Thurtell and Hunt left Probert's cottage in the gig which Hunt had come down in, carrying away with them the gun, the carpet-bag, and the back-gammon-board, belonging to Mr. Weare. These articles were taken to Hunt's lodgings, where they were afterwards found. When Hunt arrived in town on Saturday, he appeared to be unusually gay. He said, "We Turpin lads can do the trick. I am able to drink wine now, and I will drink nothing but wine." He seemed to be very much elevated at the recollection of some successful exploit. It was observed, that Thurtell's hands were very much scratched, and some remark having been made on the subject, he stated, "that they had been out netting partridges, and that his hands got scratched in that occupation." On some other points, he gave similarly evasive answers. On the Saturday, Hunt had a new spade sent to his lodgings, which he took down to the cottage on Sunday. When he got near Probert's garden, he told that individual, "that he had brought it down to dig a hole to bury the body in." On that evening, Probert visited Mr. Nicholls; and the latter said to him, "that

some persons had heard the report of a gun or pistol in the lane, on Friday evening; but he supposed it was some foolish joke." Probert, on his return, stated this to Thurtell and Hunt, and the information appeared to alarm the former, who said, "he feared he should be hanged." The intelligence, however, inspired them all with a strong desire to conceal the body effectually. Probert wished it to be removed from his pond; and Thurtell and Hunt promised to come down on the Monday, and remove it. On Monday, Thurtell and Hunt went out in the gig, and took with them Probert's boy, whom they carried to various places, and finally lodged the boy at Mr. Tetsall's, in Conduit-street. On the evening of that same Monday, Hunt and Thurtell went down to the cottage. Hunt engaged Mrs. Probert in conversation, while Thurtell and Probert took the body out of the pond, put it into Thurtell's gig, and then gave notice to Hunt that the gig was ready. In this manner they carried away the body that night; but where they took it to, Probert did not know. It appeared, however, that the body was carried to a pond near Elstree, at a considerable distance from Probert's cottage, and there sunk, as it had before been in Probert's pond, in a sack containing a considerable quantity of stones. Hunt and Thurtell then went to London. The report of the pistol in the lane on the Friday evening, and the discovery of the blood in the field, had led to great alarm among the magistracy. Inquiry was set on foot, and Thurtell, Hunt, and Probert were apprehended. It was found that Hunt had adopted a peculiar mode of concealing his identity; for when he

was hiring the gig, and doing various other acts connected with this atrocious proceeding, he wore very long whiskers, which, on the Monday after the murder, he had shaven off. Strict inquiries were made by the magistrates, but nothing was ascertained to prove to a certainty who was murdered. The body was, however, found on the Thursday, in consequence of Hunt having given information as to the place where it was deposited. Some of these circumstances, Mr. Gurney observed, would depend on the evidence of an accomplice; for Probert, though not an accomplice before the murder, was confessedly privy to a certain part of the transaction—to the concealment of the body, and, consequently, of the murder: but he would so confirm him in every point, as to build up his testimony with a degree of strength and consistency which could not be shaken, much less overturned. He would prove by other witnesses besides Probert, that Thurtell set out with a companion from London, who did not arrive at the ostensible end of his journey; that he had brought the property of that companion to Probert's house, the double-barrelled gun, the backgammon-board, and the green carpet-bag; that some time before he arrived at the cottage, the report of a gun or pistol was heard in Gill's-hill-lane, not far from the cottage; that his clothes were in a bloody state; and that, when he was apprehended, even on the Wednesday after the murder, he had not been able to efface all the marks from his apparel. Besides all this the jury would find, that in his pocket, when apprehended, there was a penknife which was positively sworn to as having belonged to Mr. Weare, and also the fellow pistol of that which was

found adjoining the place where the murder was committed—the pair having been purchased in Mary-le-bone street by Hunt. These circumstances brought the case clearly home to Thurtell. Next as to Hunt. He was charged as an accomplice before the fact. He hired the gig, and he procured the sack. The gun, travelling-bag, and backgammon-board, were found in his lodging. These constituted a part of the plunder of Mr. Weare, and could be possessed only by a person participating in this crime. Besides, there was placed about the neck of Probert's wife, a chain, which had belonged to Mr. Weare, and round the neck of the murdered man there was found a shawl, which belonged to Thurtell, but which had been seen in the hands of Hunt.

The collateral circumstances were proved by a variety of witnesses.

Ruthven the officer, in the course of his examination, deposited on the table a pistol, and a pistol-key, a knife, a muslin handkerchief spotted with blood—a shirt, similarly stained; and a waistcoat, into the pockets of which bloody hands had been thrust. A coat and a hat marked with blood were also produced. These all belonged to Thurtell, and he looked at them with an eye of perfect indifference. Ruthven then produced several articles belonging to the deceased—the gun, the carpet-bag, and his clothes.

Symmonds the constable, when sworn, took from his pocket a white folded paper, which he carefully undid, and produced to the court the pistol with which the murder had been committed. It was a blue steel-barrelled pistol, with brass

about the handle; the pan was open, as the firing had left it, and was smeared with the black of gunpowder and the dingy stain of blood. The barrel was bloody, and in the muzzle a piece of tow was thrust, to keep in the horrid contents, the murdered man's brains. Against the back of the pan were the short curled hairs, of a silver hue, which had been dug from the man's head, and were glued to the pan firmly with crusted blood.

Probert's evidence was as follows.

"I occupied a cottage in Gill's-hill-lane six months before October last; my family consisted of Mrs. Probert, a servant maid, and a boy; in the month of October, Miss Noyes lived with us, and two children of Thomas Thurtell, a brother of the prisoner's. I have been for some time past acquainted with the prisoner John Thurtell; he had often been down to my cottage sporting with me; he knew the road to my cottage, and all the roads thereabouts well. Gill's-hill-lane, in which my cottage stood, was out of the high road to St. Alban's, at Radlett; my cottage was about a quarter of a mile from the high road, and fourteen miles and a quarter from Tyburn turnpike. In the latter end of October, the prisoner, John Thurtell, lodged at Tetsall's, the Coach and Horses, in Conduit-street; Thomas Thurtell lodged there also. They were there every day that week. On Friday the 24th, I dined at Tetsall's with John Thurtell and Hunt; Thomas Thurtell and Noyes were there also. After dinner, Thurtell said something to me about money. Four days previous to the 24th, I borrowed 10*l.* from John Thurtell; he then said, you must let me have it back on the Thursday or Friday; on the Thursday I saw

him at Mr. Tetsall's, and he asked me if I had got the 10*l.*; I told him I had not; I had not collected any money. He said, I told you I should want it to-day or to-morrow, else it will be 300*l.* out of my pocket; but if you will let me have it to-morrow, it will answer the same purpose. On the next day (Friday) I paid him 5*l.* I borrowed 5*l.* of Mr. Tetsall; that was after dinner. He then said, I think I shall go down to your cottage to-night; are you going down? and asked me if I could drive Hunt down. I said "yes." He said, I expect a friend to meet me this evening a little after five, and if he comes, I shall go down. If I have an opportunity, I mean to do him; for he is a man that has robbed me of several hundreds. He added, I have told Hunt where to stop. I shall want him about a mile and a half beyond Elstree. If I should not go down, give Hunt a pound—which I did. Hunt had just come in, and Thurtell said, "There, Joe, there's a pound; if Probert don't come, hire a horse, you know where to stop for me." I do not know that Hunt made any answer; I gave him twenty shillings in silver; Thurtell left the Coach and Horses a little after five in a horse and chaise; it was a grey horse; I afterwards set off in my own gig, and took Hunt with me. When I came to the middle of Oxford-street, Hunt, by my request, got out of the gig to purchase a loin of pork for supper. When we came to the top of Oxford-street, Hunt said, "This is the place Jack is to take up his friend at." In our way down we overtook Thurtell, about four miles from London. Hunt said to me, "There they are; drive by, and take no notice." He added, "It's all right; Jack has got him."

There were two persons in the gig—Thurtell and another; I passed them and said nothing. I stopped at a public-house called the Bald-faced Stag, about seven miles from London, two miles short of Edgware. It was then, perhaps, a quarter to seven. When Hunt said "It's all right," I asked him what was the name of the man? Hunt replied, "You are not to know his name; you never saw him; you know nothing of him." I got out at the Bald-faced Stag; I supplied the house with spirits. Hunt walked on, and said, "I'll not go in, because I have not returned the horse-cloths I borrowed." I stopped about twenty minutes; I then drove on, and overtook Hunt about a quarter of a mile from Edgware. I took him up, and we drove to Mr. Clarke's, at Edgware; where we had a glass of brandy and water. A little further on in Edgware, we bought half a bushel of corn and put it in the gig. Hunt then said, "I wonder where Thurtell is; he can't have passed us." We drove on to the Artichoke kept by Mr. Field; and got there within about eight minutes of eight. Neither I nor Hunt got out. We had four or five glasses of brandy and water, while we waited for the express purpose of Thurtell coming up; we stopped more than three quarters of an hour at Elstree. We went about a mile and a half, to Mr. Phillimore's Lodge, to wait for Thurtell. Hunt said, I shall wait here for John Thurtell, and he got out on the road. I drove on through Radlett, towards my own cottage; when I came near my own cottage, within about a hundred yards, I met John Thurtell; he was on foot; he says "Hallo! where's Hunt?" I said I had left him waiting near Phillimore's Lodge for him; John

Thurtell replied, "Oh, I don't want him now, for I have done the trick;" he said, he had killed his friend that he had brought down with him; he had riddled the country of a villain, who had robbed him of three or four hundred pounds!" I said, "Good God! I hope you have not killed the man?" and he said "It's of no consequence to you, you don't know him; you never saw him, do you go back and fetch Hunt, you know best where you left him!" I returned to the place where I left Hunt, and found him near the spot where I left him. Thurtell did not go. I said to Hunt, when I took him up, "John Thurtell is at my house—he has killed his friend;" and Hunt said, "Thank God, I am out of it; I am glad he has done it without me; I can't think where the devil he could pass; I never saw him pass any where, but I'm glad I'm out of it." He said, "This is the place where we were to have done it" (meaning near Phillimore's Lodge); I asked him who the man was, and he said "You don't know him, and I shall not tell you;" he said it was a man that had robbed Jack of several hundred pounds, and they meant to have it back again; by that time I had reached my own house; John Thurtell stood at the gate; we drove into the yard; Hunt said, "Thurtell, where could you pass me?" Thurtell replied, "It don't matter where I passed you, I've done the trick—I have done it;" Thurtell said, "What the devil did you let Probert stop drinking at his d—d public houses for, when you knew what was to be done?" Hunt said, "I made sure you were behind, or else we should not have stopped." Having taken the loin of pork into the kitchen, and given it to the servant to cook for supper,

I went into the parlour and introduced Hunt to Mrs. Probert; he had never been there before. Thurtell followed immediately; we had stopt in the yard a little time before we went in. I returned to the parlour, and told Mrs. Probert we were going to Mr. Nichols's to get leave for a day's shooting; before we went out, Thurtell took a sack and a cord with him. We then went down the lane, I carried the lantern; as we went along Thurtell said, "I began to think, Hunt, you would not come." Hunt said "We made sure you were behind." I walked foremost; and Thurtell said, "Probert, he is just beyond the second turning." When he came to the second turning he said, "It's a little further on." He at length said, "This is the place." We then looked about for a pistol and knife, but could not find either; we got over the hedge and there found the body lying; the head was bound up in a shawl, I think a red one (here the shawl, already produced, was shown to witness); I can't say that is the shawl. Thurtell searched the deceased's pockets, and found a pocket book containing three five pound notes, a memorandum book, and some silver. John Thurtell said, "This is all he has got, I took the watch and purse when I killed him." The body was then put into a sack head foremost; the sack came to the knees, and was tied with a cord; it was the sack John Thurtell had taken out of the gig; we then left the body there, and went towards home. Thurtell said, "When I first shot him he jumped out of the gig and ran like the devil, singing out that 'he would deliver all he had, if I'd only spare his life.'" John Thurtell said, "I jumped out of the gig and ran after him; I got him down, and began

to cut his throat, as I thought, close to the jugular vein, but I could not stop his singing out; I then jammed the pistol into his head; I gave it a turn round, and then I knew I had done him." He then said to Hunt, "Joe, you ought to have been with me, for I thought at one time he would have got the better of me. These d—d pistols are like spits, they are of no use." Hunt said, "I should have thought one of those pistols would have killed him dead, but you had plenty of tools with you;" we then returned to the house and supped. In the course of the evening, after supper, John Thurtell produced a handsome gold watch, with a gold chain attached to it. He took off the chain and offered to make Mrs. Probert a present of it, saying it was more fit for a lady than a gentleman. Mrs. Probert refused for some time, but at length accepted of it. He put the watch and seals in his pocket. As we had no spare bed that night, I said that my sister would sleep with Thomas Thurtell's children, and that Thurtell and Hunt could have her bed. They answered, they would sleep on the sofa. Hunt, who is a professional singer, sang two or three songs after supper. Mrs. Probert and Miss Noyes went to bed between twelve and one. When they were gone, John Thurtell took out a pocket-book, a purse, and a memorandum-book; the purse contained sovereigns; I can't say how many. He took 15*l.* in notes from the pocket-book, and gave Hunt and myself a 5*l.* note and a sovereign each, saying—"That's your share of the blunt." There were several papers in the books; they and the purse and books were burnt; a carpet bag was opened. Thurtell said it had

belonged to the man he had murdered; it contained wearing apparel and shooting materials; there was also a backgammon-board, containing dice and cards, and a double-barrelled gun in a case. All the things were taken away next day in a gig, by Thurtell and Hunt. After this, Thurtell said, "I mean to have Barber Beaumont and Woods;" Barber Beaumont is a director of a fire-office with which John Thurtell had some dispute; Woods is a young man in London who keeps company with Miss Noyes. It was a general conversation, and I cannot recollect the particulars; he might have mentioned other names, but I can't recollect them. Thurtell said to Hunt, "We must now go out and fetch the body, and put it in the pond." I said, "By G—d, you shan't put it in the pond, you'll be my ruin else," Thurtell said, "Had it not been for the mistake of Hunt, I should have killed him in the other lane, and returned to town and inquired of his friends why he had not come." First, only Thurtell and Hunt went out; when they came back, Hunt said, "Probert, he is too heavy, we can't carry him; we have only brought him a little way." Thurtell said, "Will you go with us? I'll put the bridle on my horse and fetch him." I went out to the stable with him, and left Hunt waiting near the gate. Thurtell's horse was brought out, and Thurtell and I went down and brought the body on the horse; Hunt did not go with us. We took the body to Mr. Wardle's field, near my gate. Hunt took the horse back to the stable, and came back to the garden: we dragged the body down the garden to the pond, put some stones in the sack, and threw the

body into the pond. The man's feet were perhaps half a foot above the water; John Thurtell got a cord, threw it round the feet, and gave me the other end, and I dragged it into the centre of the pond, and it sunk. We all three returned to the cottage, and I went to bed almost immediately. I found my wife up; next morning, I came down about nine o'clock. Thurtell said, in presence of Hunt, that they had been down the lane, to look for the pistol and knife, but neither could be found. They asked me to go down the lane and seek them, in the course of the day; which I promised to do: but when I went down the lane, I saw a man at work near the spot. That morning they went away after breakfast. On Sunday they came down again; and Thomas Thurtell and Mr. Noyes came also. Hunt brought a new spade with him. He said it was to dig a grave for the deceased that he brought it. Hunt returned with the gig after setting down Thomas Thurtell, and brought out John Thurtell and Noyes. Hunt was very dirtily dressed when he came down, and went up stairs to change. When he came down, he was well dressed—in almost new clothes. Hunt said the clothes belonged to the deceased; he told me he had thrown a new spade over the hedge into my garden; I saw it afterwards. John Thurtell and I walked to the pond. He asked me, if the body had risen? I said, no; and he said it would lay there for a month. In the afternoon Hewart called, and I went with him to Mr. Nicholls's. On my return, I told Thurtell and Hunt that Mr. Nicholls had told me, that some one had fired a pistol or gun off in Gill's-hill-lane on Friday night, and that there were

cries of murder, as though some one had been killed. He said it was about eight o'clock, and added, "I suppose it was done by some of your friends to frighten each other." John Thurtell said, "then I am baked." I said, "I am afraid it's a bad job, as Mr. Nicholls seems to know all about it; I am very sorry it ever happened here, as I fear it will be my ruin." Thurtell said, "never mind, Probert, they can do nothing with you." I said the body must be immediately taken out of my pond again. Thurtell said, "I'll tell you what I'll do, Probert; after you are all gone to bed, Joe and I will take the body up and bury it." Hunt was present at this. I told them that would be as bad, if they buried it in the garden. John Thurtell said, "I'll bury him where you nor no one else can find him." As John Thurtell was going into the parlour, Hunt said, "Probert, they can do nothing with you or me, even if they do find it out, as we were neither of us at the murder." Thurtell and Hunt sat up all that night; I, Noyes, and Thomas Thurtell, went to bed. Thomas Thurtell slept with his children. In the morning, John Thurtell and Hunt said they went to dig a grave, but the dogs were barking all night, and they thought some one was about the ground. John Thurtell said, "Joe and I will come down to-night and take him quite away, and that will be better for you altogether." Thomas Thurtell and Hunt, and my boy, Addis, went away in one chaise after breakfast, and John Thurtell, Thomas Noyes, and Miss Noyes in another. The boy was sent to town to be out of the way. That evening John Thurtell and Hunt came again in a gig about nine; they

took supper; after supper, John Thurtell and I went to the stable, leaving Hunt talking to Mrs. Probert. Thurtell said, "Come, let's get the body up; while Hunt is talking to Mrs. Probert, she will not suspect." We went to the pond, and got the body up; we took it out of the sack, and cut the clothes all off it. We left the body naked on the grass, and returned to the parlour; we then went to the stables, and John Thurtell went to his gig, and took out a new sack and some cord; we all three returned to the pond, put the body headforemost into the sack, and carried it to the lower garden-gate, and put it into the gig. I refused to assist them in settling the body in the gig. They went away. I next morning, burnt some of the clothes, and threw the rest away in different places. I was taken into custody on the Tuesday evening after they went away."

The following was the substance of Mrs. Probert's evidence:—

"I remember the night of the 24th of October, when Mr. John Thurtell and Mr. Hunt came to Gill's-hill cottage, to have heard the sound of a gig passing my cottage. It was about eight o'clock, I think. The bell of our cottage was rung nearly an hour after; but, at that ringing, nobody came into our house. My husband came home that night nearly at ten. I came down stairs, and found in the parlour Mr. Probert, John Thurtell, and a stranger, whom my husband introduced to me as Mr. Hunt. I saw John Thurtell take out a gold chain, which he showed to me. It was a gold watch chain with a great deal of work about it; it was such a chain as this, I think (the chain was shown her). He offered to make me a present of it; I refused

it for some time, and at last accepted it (she was shown the box and chain produced by the constable at Watford). I recollect giving that box and the chain to the constable, in the presence of the magistrates. When I and Miss Noyes went up stairs, we left John Thurtell, Hunt, and Mr. Probert in the room. I did not go to bed immediately; I went from my room to the stairs to listen; I leaned over the banisters. What I heard in leaning over the banisters, was all in a whisper. What I heard at first was, I thought, about trying on clothes. The first I heard was, "This, I think, will fit you very well." I heard a noise like a rustling of papers on the table; I heard also something like the noise of papers thrown in the fire. I afterwards went up to my own chamber. Out of doors I saw something; I looked from my window, and saw two gentlemen go from the parlour to the stable; they led a horse out of the stable, and opened the yard gate and let the horse out. Some time after that I heard something in the garden; I heard something dragged, as it seemed, very heavily; it appeared to me to come from the stable to the garden; the garden is near the back gate; it was dragged along the dark walk; I had a view of it, when they dragged it out of the dark walk; it seemed very large and heavy; it was in a sack. It was after this I heard the rustling of papers, and the conversation I have described. After the sack was dragged out of the dark walk, I had a view of it until it was half way down the walk to the pond. I had a good view of it so far. After this I heard a noise like a heap of stones thrown into a pit, I can't describe it any other way; it was a hollow sound.

I heard, besides what I have before mentioned, some further conversation. The first I heard was, I think, Hunt's voice; he said, "let us take a 5*l.* note each." I did not hear Thurtell say any thing; then I heard another voice say, "we must say there was a hare thrown up in the gig on the cushion—we must tell the boy so in the morning." I next heard a voice, I can't exactly say whose, "we had better be off to town by four or five o'clock in the morning;" and then, I think, John Thurtell it was, who said, "we had better not go before eight or nine o'clock;" and the parlour door then shut. I heard John Thurtell say also (I think it was his voice), "Holding shall be next." I rather think it was Hunt who next spoke; he asked, "has he (Holding) got money?" John Thurtell replied, "it is not money I want, it is revenge; it is," said John Thurtell, "Holding who has ruined my friend here." I did not at first understand who this friend was; I believe it meant, Mr. Probert, my husband. I cannot say whether Holding had any thing to do in the transactions of my husband's bankruptcy. "It was Holding," said John Thurtell, "who ruined my friend here, and destroyed my peace of mind." My husband came to bed about half-past one or two o'clock; I believe it was; I did not know the hour exactly."

At the close of the evidence for the crown, although, in answer to his Lordship's inquiry, the jury decided on going through the case;—they revoked that decision at the desire of John Thurtell; who respectfully pressed on their attention the long and harassing time he had stood at that bar; and begged

for a night's cessation to recruit his strength previous to making his defence. The Court therefore adjourned.

On the following morning, the trial proceeded.

Ruthven and Thomas Thurtell were recalled to be examined on some trifling points—and in a short time, Mr. Justice Park informed John Thurtell, that he was ready to hear any observations he had to make. Thurtell, through the gaoler, intimated, that he wished his witnesses to be examined first; but this was refused, as being contrary to the practice.

Thurtell then commenced his defence;—speaking in a deep, measured, and unshaken tone, and using a studied and theatrical action.

"My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury.—Under greater difficulties than ever man encountered, I now rise to vindicate my character and defend my life. I have been supported in this hour of trial, by the knowledge that my cause is heard before an enlightened tribunal, and that the free institutions of my country have placed my destiny in the hands of twelve men, who are uninfluenced by prejudice, and unawed by power. I have been represented by the press, which carries its benefits or curses on rapid wings from one extremity of the kingdom to the other, as a man more deprived, more gratuitously and habitually profligate and cruel, than has ever appeared in modern times. I have been held up to the world as the perpetrator of a murder, under circumstances of greater aggravation, of more cruel and premeditated atrocity, than it ever before fell to the lot of man to have seen or

heard of. I have been held forth to the world as a depraved, heartless, remorseless, prayerless villain, who had seduced my friend into a sequestered path, merely in order to despatch him with the greater security—as a snake who had crept into his bosom only to strike a sure blow—as a monster, who, after the perpetration of a deed from which the hardest heart recoils with horror, and at which humanity stands aghast, washed away the remembrance of my guilt in the midst of riot and debauchery. You, gentlemen, must have read the details which have been daily, I may say hourly, published regarding me. It would be requiring more than the usual virtue of our nature to expect that you should entirely divest your minds of those feelings, I may say those creditable feelings, which such relations must have excited; but I am satisfied, that as far as it is possible for men to enter into a grave investigation with minds unbiassed, and judgments unimpaired, after the calumnies with which the public mind has been deluged—I say, I am satisfied, that with such minds and such judgments, you have this day assumed your sacred office. The horrible guilt which has been attributed to me, is such as could not have resulted from custom, but must have been the innate principle of my infant mind, and have grown with my growth, and strengthened with my strength. But I will call before you gentlemen whose characters are unimpeachable, and whose testimony must be above suspicion, who will tell you, that the time was when my bosom overflowed with all the kindly feelings; and even my failings were those of an improvident generosity and unsuspecting friend-

ship. Beware, then, gentlemen, of an anticipated verdict. Do not suffer the reports which you have heard to influence your determination. Do not believe that a few short years can have reversed the course of nature, and converted the good feelings which I possessed into that spirit of malignant cruelty to which only demons can attain. A kind, affectionate, and religious mother directed the tender steps of my infancy, in the paths of piety and virtue. My rising youth was guided in the way that it should go by a father whose piety was universally known and believed—whose kindness and charity extended to all who came within the sphere of its influence. After leaving my paternal roof, I entered into the service of our late revered monarch, who was justly entitled the “father of his people.” You will learn from some of my honourable companions, that, while I served under his colours, I never tarnished their lustre. The country which is dear to me I have served. I have fought for her. I have shed my blood for her. I feared not in the open field to shed the blood of her declared foes. But oh! to suppose that on that account I was ready to raise the assassin’s arm against my friend, and with that view to draw him into secret places for his destruction—it is monstrous, horrible, incredible. I have been represented to you as a man who was given to gambling, and the constant companion of gamblers. To this accusation, in some part, my heart with feeling penitence pleads guilty. I have gambled. I have been a gambler, but not for the last three years. During that time I have not attended or betted upon a horse-race, or a fight, or

any public exhibition of that nature. If I have erred in these things, half of the nobility of the land have been my examples; some of the most enlightened statesmen of the country have been my companions in them. I have indeed been a gambler—I have been an unfortunate one. But whose fortune have I ruined?—whom undone?—My own family have I ruined—I have undone myself! At this moment I feel the distress of my situation. But, gentlemen, let not this misfortune entice your verdict against me. Beware of your own feelings, when you are told by the highest authority, that the heart of man is deceitful above all things. Beware, gentlemen, of an anticipated verdict. It is the remark of a very sage and experienced writer of antiquity, that no man becomes wicked all at once. And with this, which I earnestly request you to bear in mind, I proceed to lay before you the whole career of my life. I will not tire you with tedious repetitions, but I will disclose enough of my past life to inform your judgments; leaving it to your clemency to supply whatever little defects you may observe. You will consider my misfortunes, and the situation in which I stand—the deep anxiety that I must feel—the object for which I have to strive. You may suppose something of all this; but oh! no pencil, though dipped in the lines of heaven, can portray my feelings at this crisis. Recollect, I again entreat you, my situation, and allow something for the workings of a mind little at ease; and pity and forgive the faults of my address. The conclusion of the late war, which threw its lustre upon the fortunes of the nation generally, threw a

gloomy shadow over mine. I entered into a mercantile life with feelings as kind, and with a heart as warm, as I had carried with me in the service. I took the commercial world as if it had been governed by the same regulations as the army. I looked upon merchants as if they had been my mess-companions. In the transactions I had with them, my purse was as open, my heart as warm, to answer their demands, as they had been to my former associates. I need not say that any fortune, however ample, would have been insufficient to meet such a course of conduct. I, of course, became the subject of a commission of bankruptcy. My solicitor, in whom I had foolishly confided as my most particular friend, I discovered, too late, to have been a traitor—a man who was foremost in the ranks of my bitterest enemies. But for that man, I should still have been enabled to regain a station in society, and I should have yet preserved the esteem of my friends, and, above all, my own self-respect. But how often is it seen that the avarice of one creditor destroys the clemency of all the rest, and for ever dissipates the fair prospects of the unfortunate debtor. With the kind assistance of Mr. Thomas Oliver Springfield, I obtained the signature of all my creditors to a petition for superseding my bankruptcy. But just then, when I flattered myself that my ill fortune was about to close—that my blossoms were ripening—there came “a frost—a nipping frost.” My chief creditor refused to sign, unless he was paid a bonus of 300*l.* upon his debt beyond all the other creditors. This demand was backed by the man who was at the time his and my solicitor. I spurned the offer—I awakened

his resentment. I was cast upon the world—my all disposed of—in the deepest distress. My brother afterwards availed himself of my misfortune, and entered into business. His warehouses were destroyed by the accident of a fire, as has been proved by the verdict of a jury on a trial at which the venerable judge now present presided. But that accident, unfortunate as it was, has been taken advantage of in order to insinuate that he was guilty of crime, because his property was destroyed by it, as will be proved by the verdict of an honest and upright jury in an action for conspiracy, which will be tried ere long before the chief justice of the King's-bench. A conspiracy there was—but where? Why, in the acts of the prosecutor himself, Mr. Barber Beaumont, who was guilty of suborning witnesses, and who will be proved to have paid for false testimony. Yes; this professed friend of the aggrieved—this pretended prosecutor of public abuses—this self-appointed supporter of the laws, who panders to rebellion, and has had the audacity to raise its standard in the front of the royal palace—this man, who has just head enough to contrive crime, but not heart enough to feel its consequences—this is the real author of the conspiracy which will shortly undergo legal investigation. To these particulars I have thought it necessary to call your attention, in language which you may think perhaps too warm—in terms not so measured, but that they may incur your reproof. But—

“The flesh will quiver where the pincers
tear,

“The blood will follow where the knife
is driven.”

You have been told that I intended

to decoy Woods to his destruction; and he has said that he saw me in the passage of the house. I can prove, by honest witnesses, fellow-citizens of my native city of Norwich, that I was there at that time; but, for the sake of an amiable and innocent female, who might be injured, I grant to Mr. Woods the mercy of my silence. When, before this, did it ever fall to the lot of any subject to be borne down by the weight of calumny and obloquy which now oppresses me? The press, which ought to be the shield of public liberty, the avenger of public wrongs—which, above all, should have exerted itself to preserve the purity of its favourite institution, the trial by jury—has directed its whole force to my injury and prejudice; it has heaped alander upon slander, and whetted the public appetite for slanders more atrocious; nay more, what in other men would serve to refute and repel the shaft of calumny, is made to stain with a deeper die the villainies ascribed to me. One would have thought, that some time spent in the service of my country would have entitled me to some favour from the public under a charge of this nature. But no; in my case the order of things is changed—nature is reversed. The acts of times long since past have been made to cast a deeper shadow over the acts attributed to me within the last few days; and the pursuit of a profession, hitherto held honourable among honourable men, has been turned to the advantage of the accusation against me. You have been told that after the battle, I boasted of my inhumanity to a vanquished, yielding, wounded enemy—that I made a wanton sacrifice of my bleeding and supplicating foe, by striking

him to the earth with my cowardly steel; and that, after this deed of blood, I coldly sat down to plunder my unhappy victim. Nay, more—that with folly indescribable and incredible, I boasted of my barbarity as of a victory. Is there an English officer, is there an English soldier, or an English man, whose heart would not have revolted with hatred against such baseness and folly? Far better, gentlemen, would it have been for me, rather than have seen this day, to have fallen with my honourable companions, stemming and opposing the tide of battle upon the field of my country's glory. Then my father and my family, though they would have mourned my loss, would have blessed my name, and shame would not have rolled its burning fires over my memory!—Before I recur to the evidence brought against my life, I wish to return my most sincere thanks to the high sheriff and the magistrates for their kindness shown to me. I cannot but express my unfeigned regret at a slight misunderstanding which has occurred between the rev. Mr. Lloyd, the visiting magistrate, and my solicitor. As it was nothing more than a misunderstanding, I trust the bonds of friendship are again ratified between us all. My most particular gratitude is due to the rev. Mr. Franklin, whose kind visits and pious consolations have inspired me with a deeper sense of the awful truths of religion, and have trebly armed my breast with fortitude to serve me on this day. Though last, not least—let me not forget Mr. Wilson, the governor of the prison, and the fatherly treatment which he has shown me throughout. My memory must perish, ere I can forget his kindness. My heart must be cold ere

it can cease to beat with gratitude to him, and wishes for the prosperity of his family.”

Here the prisoner read, first, a long written comment on the weaker parts of the evidence; indeed the decisive parts he left untouched. This paper was either so ill-written, or Thurtell was so imperfect a reader, that the effect was quite fatal to the previous flowery appeal to the jury: he stammered, blundered, and seemed confused. He read next, from the *Percy Anecdotes*, some very tedious instances of the fallibility of circumstantial evidence. Then came the peroration.—

“And now, gentlemen, having read those cases to you, am not I justified, in saying, that, unless you are thoroughly convinced that the circumstances before you are absolutely inconsistent with my innocence, I have a claim to your verdict of acquittal? Am I not justified in saying, that you might come to the conclusion that all the circumstances stated might be true, and yet I be innocent? I am sure, gentlemen, you will banish from your minds any prejudice which may have been excited against me, and act upon the principle that every man is to be deemed innocent until he is proved guilty. Judge of my case, gentlemen, with mature consideration, and remember that my existence depends upon your breath. If you bring in a verdict of guilty, the law afterwards allows no mercy. If upon a due consideration of all the circumstances you shall have a doubt, the law orders, and your own consciences will teach you to give me the benefit of it. Cut me not off in the summer of my life! I implore you, gentlemen, to give my case your utmost attention. I ask

not so much for myself as for those respectable parents whose name I bear, and who must suffer in my fate. I ask it for the sake of that home which will be rendered cheerless and desolate by my death. Gentlemen, I am incapable of any dishonourable action. Those who know me best, know that I am utterly incapable of an unjust and dishonourable action, much less of the horrid crime with which I am now charged. There is not, I think, one in this court who does not think me innocent of the charge. If there be—for him or them, I say in the language of the Apostle, "Would to God ye were altogether such as I am, save these bonds." Gentlemen, I have now done. I look with confidence to your decision. I repose in your hands all that is dear to the gentleman and the man! I have poured my heart before you as to my God! I hope your verdict this day will be such as you may ever after be able to think upon with a composed conscience; and that you will also reflect upon the solemn declaration which I now make—I am innocent!—So help me God!

Hunt was next called upon for his defence. His feeble voice and shrinking manner were doubly apparent, from the overwrought energy which his companion had manifested. He complained of his agitation and fatigue, and requested that a paper, which he held in his hand, might be read for him: and accordingly the clerk of the arraigns read it in a very feeling manner. It was prudently and advisedly composed; and insisted strongly on the magistrates' promise, when he first gave information on the subject.

When the paper was concluded, Hunt read a few words on a part
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of Probert's evidence, in a dejected voice, and then leant his head upon his hand. He was evidently wasting away minute by minute.

Mr. Justice Park summed up at great length. The charge to the jury occupied several hours—and the jury then requested leave to withdraw. Hunt, at this period, became much agitated, and as he saw them about to quit the box, he intreated leave to address them,—but on his counsel learning and communicating to the judge what the prisoner had to say, the jury were directed to proceed to the consideration of their verdict.

After an absence of twenty minutes, the jury returned, and their foreman delivered a verdict of "guilty."

The judge then pronounced sentence of death.

Thurtell suffered the penalty of the law: but as there was some doubt whether Hunt had not been induced by the promises of the magistrates, when he was first apprehended, to say more than he would have done, if hopes of being admitted evidence had not been held out to him, his sentence was commuted into transportation for life.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,
GUILDHALL, JAN. 9.

M'Gregor v. Thwaites & another.

This was an action by the person commonly called Sir Gregor M'Gregor, but describing himself in the pleadings simply as "Gregor M'Gregor," against the two principal proprietors of the Morning Herald, for a libel. The article complained of was published in that newspaper of the 14th of October last, in the following terms:—

"*Manslop-house.* — Yesterday
B*

18* ANNUAL REGISTER, 1824.

Mr. Prince, a common-council-man, with captain Antrim of the ship *Lloyd's*, waited upon the Lord Mayor Elect, to request his lordship's advice as to the disposal of three orphan children, who had been brought on shore under the following melancholy circumstances. Captain Joshua Antrim stated that on the 31st of July last he sailed from Honduras. Before he departed from that settlement, he consented to receive on board one of the families of the unfortunate Poyais settlers, the remnant of whom had sought the protection of the British authorities at Honduras, and had received all the succour which the governor-general, Codd had it in his power to give them. The unfortunate creatures, who had survived the effects of their short residence at the desert swamp to which they had been taken, were sent back by the different vessels which sailed from Honduras. The family, which captain Antrim consented to receive, consisted of Thomas Chalmers, his wife, and three children. The husband and wife, when received on board, were both ill with the fever, and died in the course of the passage. The captain said, he had landed the three orphans, who were utterly destitute, at Poplar, and he now requested his lordship's advice, as to the best means of getting them provided for. The captain then handed in the following certificate to his lordship:—'Honduras.—By major-general Edward Codd, his majesty's superintendent of the British settlement at Honduras, and commanding the troops within the same. Whereas a considerable number of British subjects have been brought into this settlement from the Mosquito shore who are unable to procure a livelihood,

and are destitute of the means to procure a passage to their native country; this is, therefore, to certify, that the persons named in the margin have been received on board the British ship *Lloyd's*, Joshua Antrim, master, from motives of pure charity on the part of the said master, and this certificate is given in order that no blame may attach to the said vessel for the persons so embarked. Given under my hand at the Government House, Belize, Honduras, this 29th of July, 1823. Signed Edward Codd, major-general superintendent and commandant.' The Lord Mayor Elect asked, whether the children were old enough to know any of their friends or relations, or the parish they came from. Captain Antrim replied in the negative; the eldest was not more than seven years of age, and could give no information. The parents started with the other deluded emigrants from Leith; but the mother told him before she died, that she had not a friend in the world to whom she could commend the care of her infants. The Lord Mayor Elect stated, that the legitimate mode of obtaining relief for the unfortunate creatures would be by application to the parish officers of the parish where they were landed. Doubtless the parish officers would consider the case to be one demanding particular attention; but should they object, they must be immediately summoned before the magistrates of the district, to show cause for their refusal. Mr. Prince observed, that the captain, in consequence of his charity in receiving the poor emigrants, had himself caught the fever, and had narrowly escaped. He stated, that above 200 of the victims of delusion had returned from the Mosquito

shore to Honduras in a state of utter destitution and of disease, which terminated the sufferings of a great part of them soon after. They must all have died, but for the charity of the people and the authorities of Honduras. The poor creatures had been led by M'Gregor to expect a land where they would live in the greatest plenty, where every thing was flourishing, and but little labour would be required. It was mentioned to them as a mark of the improvement of the place, that a fine theatre had been established, and mentioned other establishments, indicative not merely of civilization and comfort, but of luxury. Captain Antrim mentioned a charge which the poor creatures had preferred to him against M'Gregor. Most of those who sailed from Leith were poor people, who had by their frugality saved small sums of money, of from 15*l.* to 30*l.* perhaps. M'Gregor learned the property which the settlers had with them, and telling them that Scotch money would not pass at "the settlement," persuaded them to give it all up to him, and take his draught for the amount upon "his bankers" at Poyais. The savings were all given up to him, and it is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that the settlers, on their arrival at the houseless wilds of Poyais, found that no such thing as a banking-house was in existence. Captain Antrim regretted that he had not arrived sooner, as another ship had sailed with settlers for the same place just before his arrival, who, he feared, would fall a sacrifice. He had thought it his duty to make the statement publicly, that the poor might be put on their guard."

The first count of the declaration was bad in point of form. The

second count commenced with an allegation by way of inducement, that certain persons had emigrated to Poyais on the Mosquito shore, in America, with the intention of forming a settlement there, and on their arrival there had sustained great sufferings, and had been compelled to remove to Honduras, and thence to Great Britain; and that an application was made to the Lord Mayor Elect by Mr. Prince and captain Antrim, relative to certain children of the said emigrants. It then alleged, that the defendants, designing to cause it to be believed that the plaintiff had wilfully made use of impositions to induce the said emigrants to emigrate, and had defrauded certain of them of their monies, published the latter part of the article, beginning with the statement of Mr. Prince. The third count was confined to the charge of defrauding the emigrants of money, reported to have been advanced by captain Antrim, and set forth the statement only applicable to that charge. The damages were laid at 2,000*l.*

To this declaration the defendants pleaded—first, the general issue; secondly, as to the whole declaration, that Mr. Prince and captain Antrim did apply to the Lord Mayor, make the statements, ask the questions, and mention the circumstances as stated in the alleged libels; and that the supposed libels were a true, fair, and correct account of the proceedings; that the matters of fact were true, and that the article contained no false and untrue allegation whatever; thirdly, that the report was a faithful report of what actually took place at the Mansion-house; and fourthly, that all the matters in the supposed libels were and are true in fact. There were other

pleas, of a similar nature, specifically applied to the second and third counts in the declaration.

The Common Sergeant stated the case on behalf of the plaintiff.

The publication being admitted, the article was read.

The Common Sergeant was about to close his case when,

The Lord Chief Justice reminded him that the second count was prefaced by an inducement stating that persons had emigrated to Poyais; that great distress and sickness had prevailed among them; and that numbers had gone first to Honduras, and then to England; that the third count referred to this inducement by the words, "said emigrants;" and that consequently he must prove this inducement to be true, before he could proceed.

Mr. Edward Irving was then called, and said—I know the plaintiff, and was employed by him as a land-agent in Edinburgh. My business was, to make sales of land in the territory of Poyais. A great many persons went out from Edinburgh in the beginning of last year. Some had gone out in 1822, but not direct from Leith.

The witness on being cross-examined by Mr. Scarlett, said—The people went out as labourers. I made representations to them as to the nature of the place whither they were going. In the whole, from 270 to 280 went on the voyage. They sailed for Poyais. I never visited that happy spot; my representations were founded on published works. Bryan Edwards's book, and Wright's Men of Mosquito Shore, were the principal. These were in the Land-office. The witness then looked at "Lines by a Poyais," and said, "they were circulated among those

who asked for them. I printed the notes of the Poyais Bank, at Edinburgh; there were many thousands of them struck off and sent to Poyais. I should think not 70,000; I cannot swear to any precise number. I made many sales of land for the Cazique M'Gregor, and received money to the amount of several hundred pounds; I think, not 1,000/. My office still continues; but I have sold no more, since we heard of the failure of the settlement. I do not recollect hearing the Cazique say, that he would have a theatre. A Mr. Picken, who had been upon the stage, was recommended as secretary to sir Gregor; and there might be conversation with him about a theatre. The Cazique never sailed to his territories in my time. Mr. Picken went out in the Kinnersley Castle, as clerk in the civil department, with 50*l.* a-year salary. Governor Hall was chief of that department; I do not know what his appointments were. I was to be a Knight of the Green Cross. I had no costume; there was a dress-coat of a green colour, because I was Knight of the Green Cross. The buttons had a coronet, and G. signifying Gregor; the plaintiff assumed the title of Cazique; I do not know he had any licence from the King.

The Common Sergeant said he would go no further at present.

The Lord Chief Justice observed, that he must go on, in order to make out his inducement that the emigrants arrived, and that there was disease and destitution among them.

Mr. Pollock submitted, that the third count was free from the necessity, as it did not contain the inducement, and the words "said emigrants" might refer to an in-

nuende in the first count of the declaration.

The Lord Chief Justice, however, held, that these words must be taken as applicable to the inducement: and that, therefore, the whole must be proved.

Robert Swan, a young Scotchman, was then called, and said—I sailed in the Honduras Packet, on the 10th of December 1822, for the Black River, Mosquito Shore. She carried out upwards of 50 emigrants. The settlers went at different times; some of them were suffering, some were not. Some went to Honduras, some returned to this country.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scarlett.—The settlers were afflicted with fever and ague. I found the chief town to be only two houses, made of bamboes, with doors of cedar.

Mr. Scarlett addressed the jury for the defendants. Sir Gregor M'Gregor, or the plaintiff, by whatever title he was called, had, he said, made many victims; he was a sovereign without a subject; had a land-agent without an acre to sell; captains, without soldiers; notes, without a bank or funds; and a theatre in the midst of the desert! To swell the tide of his glory and conquest, he had descended to artifices which might never have been generally known, but for this action—of which now the public must be cognisant, and from which they might take warning. He had held out to all who were given to change, inducements which they could not resist; he had pictured to them an earthly paradise—a climate where labour would be almost superseded, and where the romantic adventurers might pass their days in the midst of animal luxury. He had collected together all the most favourable

accounts of this happy region, and had published them as if authenticated by an eye-witness, when the compilation, adorned with his own picture, was really from his own hand. The learned counsel read the concluding passage of this work, published in the name of Mr. Strangeways, which gave a most captivating description of the intended settlement, as producing tortoise-shell, diamonds, and gold-dust, and as one of the fairest of "Radiant realms beyond the Atlantic main." He then read a poem supposed to be addressed by a Poyais lover to his mistress, beginning, "O come to me, my own dear love," which, he said, really in these times, might be called poetry—not such as would have satisfied the finer tastes of our fathers—but as good as the waterish compositions which pleased the world in our days. What were the feelings of those deluded speculators when they awakened from their dream—when they found that the great city consisted of two huts—that the beautiful region was a swamp—when the King of the country told them that if they remained at all, they must do so as his subjects, and not those of M'Gregor; and when they perished with no room but that which supplied them with a grave?

Several witnesses were called and proved the accuracy of the report.

Ann Bagster, a Scotch woman, in a very sickly condition, said, I went out to Poyais in January, last year, with my husband and six children, in the Kinneraley Castle. My husband was a mason; he bought 40 acres of land for 8*l.*, and paid the money at the office; he received no order on the bank. When he arrived there was no

land. In March we arrived, there was no town, no covering, nothing but the bushes, and the moonshine above us. We were told before we went out that there was a town. There were no white inhabitants: seven of us were lying ill, and had no one to give us a drink of water. My husband and two children died in four weeks at Belize, of fever and ague. Above 100 of the settlers, out of the 150 who went out, died of the same disorder at the Black River, or Belize.

Mr. Andrew Picken, of Glasgow, said, I first became acquainted with sir Gregor in 1821; he engaged me as clerk, but promised me a cornetcy of lancers. Sir Gregory asked me to write something in favour of Poyais. I asked, how it was to be done? He said, he understood I had a talent for poetry. I produced this (the "lines to Poyais"), except a few lines at the end. The song, "The Poyais Emigrant," was written at his desire, by my sister. It was published and circulated by sir Gregor, who said, the ballad was to be hawked through the streets to attract the vulgar. A part of the book, purporting to be written by Mr. Strangeways, was written by sir Gregor, the nominal author being then in Jamaica. I believe the conversation about the theatre was merely in jest, uttered over wine; but it conveyed a serious impression. I understood a banker had gone out, but I do not know that a bank was promised. Before I left Poyais, I called on governor Hall, and asked if I might expect salary. Colonel Hall said he had no money, but there were plenty of Poyais notes. I found nothing at the Black River, corresponding with the print; no churches, no town, two huts be-

longing to an American, and a hut and stone house in ruins. The king of the country came to me, and prevented the settlers from taking land as the subjects of M'Gregor. He said, a grant had been made; but some stipulation not being fulfilled, he chose to consider it null and void. I had understood, that there were to be three legislative houses in Poyais; such as purchased land enough to be designated yeomen, were to be of the lower house: and there were to be barons. I had land, but could make no use of it. A very shattered remnant only have come home.

Mr. Scarlett handed in the books and poems as evidence, but did not wish them to be further read.

Mr. Edward Lowe, said, I was one of these emigrants; and went on the representation that there was a town, public buildings going on, a colonel Woodbine in command of some men, and a fine country, producing every thing raised in England. On the 30th of January, 1823, we arrived. There was no town; and the land was not as represented: about a month after, I was selected as one of a deputation to visit George Frederick Augustus, king of the Mosquito nation, to know what he intended to do with us. He declared that a grant had been given to M'Gregor, but, the conditions not being fulfilled, he held it null and void. He said we might remain, but must be in subjection to him, and renounce sir Gregor M'Gregor; and that no more should land without his permission.

The Lord Chief Justice, after stating the nature of the action, said, that there were two defences advanced; first, that the article was a true and faithful report of a

proceeding at the Mansion-house ; and secondly, that the facts stated in that report were true. The legal effect of the plea that the report was correct, would not be decided here ; the Jury had only to say, whether the report was made out to their satisfaction to be accurate ; and if so, they would find for the defendants on those pleas. With respect to the pleas that the matters were true in fact, it appeared to him, that, in part, they were proved—that the emigrants were deluded—that they came home in distress or died abroad—and that their hopes were blasted. But the allegation imputing to the plaintiff that he fraudulently gave Poyais notes in exchange for money, did not appear to be proved ; and if they thought it was not, they must find for the plaintiff on that issue. If they did so find, then would arise the question of damages, which was peculiarly for their consideration.

The Jury, after a few minutes' consultation, found a verdict for the defendants on the pleas, stating that the report was faithful ; and for the plaintiff, on the pleas setting forth, that the matters charged therein were true, with 1*s.* damages.

LANCASTER SPRING ASSIZES,
MARCH 18.

Charge of Violation.

Peter Rosinski, aged 60, was put to the bar charged with having, on the 27th of January, violated Anne Gibbons, spinster, at Manchester.

No evidence being offered in support of the capital charge, the prisoner was acquitted : but he was immediately arraigned for the misdemeanour.

The facts of the case were detailed by the following witnesses.

Anne Gibbons:—"I shall be 17 years of age on the 10th of April ; I have for some time been troubled with fits ; I remember going to Manchester with my parents on the 25th of January ; I went to that doctor (pointing to the prisoner) ; my father asked him if he could do me any good, and he said he could cure me, and make me as well as ever ; I had fallen on the fire and burned my arm, and he dressed it ; he told me to go to him again the next day, which I did ; I went by myself, as my mother had gone home ; betwixt 9 and 10 o'clock, the woman servant shewed me into his room ; he was getting his breakfast, and asked me to take a cup of coffee, which I refused ; he said, I should never refuse any thing ; after he had finished breakfast, he told me to undress, and I said I would not ; he said I must ; that I must do every thing he asked me, or else he could not do me any good. He said I must strip ; and I began to untie my dress. He then began to pull my things off. He stripped all my clothes off. He then began to rub my joints with some stuff which he had in a bottle ; I stood by the fire. He was five or ten minutes rubbing me, and then he told me to dress, which I did, and went away. As I went down, I saw the servant-girl, who asked me, if he had stripped me ; I told her he had. The mistress of the house was by, when I said this. I went to my lodgings and told the woman who kept them how he had treated me. She did not advise me not to go again. I went to him again between nine and ten on the following morning. I saw the servant and the daughter of

the lady of the house. I asked the servant to go up stairs with me, which she did. He was getting his breakfast. He put the things aside, and ordered me to undress, as he was going to pencil me. I refused to undress; but he insisted on it, saying he could not otherwise do any good. I at length did so. (Here witness described the manner in which she had been used.) I was unable to give any alarm. As soon as I could speak, I said I'll bring my father and mother, I'm not coming here to be ill used in this manner. When I said this, and he saw that I was determined to get up, he got hold of one of my hands and pulled me up, and said I might put on my clothes, I was crying;—when he was nearly dressed, he took up my gown, and said, 'I'll be the lady's maid.' When I got down stairs, I saw the people of the house, who asked me, if he had stripped me. I said he had, all but my under dress. He called over the stairs, and told me to be sure and come again next morning. I made him no answer. When I went home, I saw the woman who kept the lodging-house, but did not tell her. I could not put on the face to tell my father or mother. My father made me go back to Manchester, and I went again to the doctor on the Wednesday, and I continued going daily for a fortnight. A young woman, a friend of mine, told me to ask him if he could cure the scurvy? and he said he could. The young woman then went to him with me; we went into his room together, and came away together; she went to him with me twice. He wanted to undress her, but she would not let him. I went home at the expiration of the fortnight and told my father and her."

Martha Gibbons, the mother of last witness, corroborated her statement as to her going to the doctor, her return home on the Tuesday, her complaining of the doctor's conduct, and her falling into fits. She said next day she would go no more, and witness said she must, as they had paid a great deal of money for her.

The prosecutrix's father said, when he went to the prisoner with his daughter on the Sunday, he and his wife were sent out of the room. On going to the kitchen, the servant told them their daughter would be undressed; and his wife cried very much.

The case for the prosecution closed here.

The prisoner, being called on for his defence, preferred addressing the Court and jury to leaving his case in the hands of his counsel.—He said, "I no fear to die. I have be in twenty battel. I only fear de wrong. Rosinski must speak for Rosinski. I have be close to death, I never fear him."

The prisoner in very imperfect, and at times unintelligible English, commented upon the evidence, with a view to shew the improbability of his having acted in the manner imputed to him. He then, in order to let the Court and the Justices (jury) know who and what he was, read from a printed paper an advertisement, in which doctor Rosinski, surgeon and oculist of the Russian armies, was announced as possessing an infallible cure for scrofula, fits, gout, corns, lumbago, rheumatism, fistula, St. Anthony's fire, and, in short, every disease with which poor human nature is likely to be afflicted. He stated that he was ready to give proof of his ability, and convince the incredulous. He was to be consulted

in the Russian, Dutch, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Greek, and Latin.—(Much laughter.)—He next proceeded to read several letters acknowledging the infallibility of his mode of treatment in cases of the worst description.

Mr. Justice Bayley: "Prisoner that paper is of no use to you; it is not evidence."

Prisoner: "My dear Lorship, I beg your pardon, he is very good evidence."—(A laugh.)

Mr. Justice Bayley: "No, it only shews that you published such an advertisement."

Prisoner: "My Lorship, I cannot respect you too high, but I will go on." He went over the evidence, commenting as he went. He went on to say that there were various kinds of fits, which required different remedies, and proceeded to describe, by gestures, the manner in which the patient was affected in each different cure. He also gave the names of the different disorders, in Dutch, Russian, &c. In conclusion, he said that he was a Russian; that his heart was up in his mouth, and therefore he hoped to be excused if he had inadvertently said any thing wrong.

The prisoner's counsel, called the following witnesses for the defence.

Harriet Mothershed, the daughter of the lady of the house in which the prisoner lodged, said, he had a room on the ground floor, and two on the second floor. The garret he had nothing to do with. Witness remembers the prosecutrix coming on the Monday morning. The witness told her, the doctor would strip her. On coming down she said she had been stripped. Witness said she would not have allowed it. She knew it was his practice in some cases. Witness

knew of a married woman being stripped by the doctor, with her husband's permission. She remembered the prosecutrix coming on the Tuesday; she never asked witness to go up with her on any occasion. There was a German gentleman in the room under the doctor's room on that morning. Witness and the servant were in the bed-room next the doctor's room, while the prosecutrix was with him. She heard no noise or struggling; if any such thing happened they must have heard it. She heard the doctor call after the prosecutrix as she was going out, and ask if he should see her the next day at ten. She did not hear her answer. She appeared as usual; she was not crying. She came again on Wednesday and Thursday, and was with him alone. Witness heard her say she could not have believed he was so clever as she found him, and that she would recommend him all the patients she could. On the Friday she called with two young women, and on Sunday she came with her two sisters, a young man, and a young woman; one of her sisters went up with her; she came down from him, smiling through the yard, and met the other people at the kitchen door.

Ellen Lowrie, the servant, said she never had been asked by the prosecutrix to go into the doctor's room with her; prosecutrix told witness on the Tuesday that she had been stripped and rubbed and was going on very well; she appeared quite in good spirits. She frequently sat and talked in the kitchen, after coming down from the doctor.

The jury, after a few minutes consultation, returned a verdict of Guilty of the *misdemeanour*, &c.

GLOUCESTER ASSIZES.—APR. 1.

CLAIM TO THE BARONY OF
STAFFORD.*The King v. Cooke & others.*

The charge against the defendants was that of having conspired for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretences. Sir G. Jer-ningham is lineally descended from the duke of Buckingham who was attainted and beheaded in the reign of Henry 8th. After the attainder, the blood of the barons Stafford was restored in Henry, one of the sons of the attainted duke. In the reign of Charles 2nd, a great great grand-daughter of this Henry married a sir William Howard, who was then created baron Stafford. This nobleman was convicted of treason on the perjury of Titus Oates, and was beheaded 1680. He however could not make his heirs forfeit rights which they inherited from their mother, as baroness Stafford, in whom, and in the heirs of whose body the inheritance of the estate and title were vested. From this baroness, and from one of her heirs who was created earl of Stafford, the present sir G. Jer-ningham was lineally descended. The counsel for the prosecution stated, that an application was made by Mr. James Cooke to sir G. Jer-ningham, in Nov. 1822. This application, claiming the barony of the estates for his brother Richard, was, of course, unsuccessful, and the conspiracy to defraud was then first embodied. James Stamp Sutton Cooke forthwith gave a dinner at his lodgings at Somers'-town; one of his guests, named Crank, he appointed his secretary, receiving 50*l.* for such appointment. On the 30th of December they met at Stafford, and associating themselves with

one Smith, a sheriff's officer, went on the same day to Stafford Castle. This Castle was shewn to strangers, and when the party arrived, Smith told the old woman who lived in and exhibited the Castle, that the two strangers with him wanted to see the Castle; they were admitted, and then it was that the defendant Cooke declared his brother the heir of the estate, and took possession; he then endeavoured to bribe the old woman, she however, instead of obeying the mandate of her new lord, Richard, baron Stafford, applied instanter to Mr. Seckerson, the steward of sir George, who, on his arrival at the Castle, finding Mr. Crank the secretary of the new baron in possession, forthwith ejected him. The party immediately set to work. They first enlisted a Stafford schoolmaster of the name of Jenkinson, who was one of the defendants to this indictment. Their next step was to publish notices, addressed to the tenants of sir George. Mr. James Cooke had now taken his abode in the town; where, in all due pomp, and apparently oppressed with business, he received such of the tenants of sir George, as his notices had induced to pay him a visit. The first notice served was dated on the 30th December 1822, from Stafford Castle, and cautioned the tenants not to pay any rents to sir G. Jerningham or his agents, or to any other person than to Richard Sutton Cooke as legal baron of Stafford, or to his bailiff, steward, or agent. On the first of January the second notice was dated. It was, in effect, a caution to the tenants, that if they did not pay their rents and arrears to baron Richard, they would be distrained on. It offered a reduction of one half the rents for the ensuing seven

years, and pledged the new baron not to eject any one of his tenants from his occupancy. Men were likewise employed to cut down timber on the estate; and, to quiet the scruples of these labourers, an axe was drawn round the bottom of the trunk of such as were to be cut down, under the persuasion that this ceremony gave a legal title to the cutting down. Many were the trees that fell in pursuance of this system of devastation; they were sold to those who had no objection to advancing money upon such security. Sir George, however, obtaining an injunction against the further cutting down of trees, that plan was for the time abandoned. James Stamp Sutton Cooke also appointed gamekeepers to the manors of sir G. Jerningham. For these acts of trespass and fraud the present indictment was preferred. On the 13th Jan. a third notice was served on the tenantry, fixing the 16th January for the payment of rents, at the George-inn, for which receipts were to be given by James Stamp Sutton Cooke. Jenkinson was stationed at the room door in which the steward of sir George was sitting to receive the rents, at the Swan-inn, for the purpose of using such misrepresentations as should induce the tenants to repair to the George-inn, to pay their rents to the agent of Baron Richard. The result was, that James Stamp Sutton Cooke, as the solicitor, and young Crank as the agent, received from some few intimidated tenants, the amount of 10*l.* for rent, besides a whole hatful of halfpence. A distress for rent was then put into the house of Mr. Seckerson, sir George's agent, whilst he was attending his professional duties at the Stafford Quarter Sessions; but constables were called in, and the

agents of Cooke expelled. A second distress was put in the house in the afternoon, by four men forcing themselves up stairs, and intruding upon the privacy of Mrs. S. and some female visitors of that lady. James Stamp Sutton Cooke next applied to an old maiden lady named Mary Peake, for the purpose of endeavouring to induce her to acknowledge his brother as her landlord. With this view he told her that sir George had given up possession to his brother, who was kept out of his rights only by Mr. Seckerson. He further said, that the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and the King himself, had acknowledged the rights and titles of his noble brother. With this maiden lady, however, he was unsuccessful in every particular. Under pretences equally false, he obtained the sum of eight pounds from a man named Rogers, and 17*l.* 10*s.* from another named Dudley. To these men he produced a letter, which, he said, he had received from sir George, although he had never received any letter of any description whatever from that baronet. The time having arrived when the noble lord was to make his formal entry into Stafford, it took place the 5th March, with all due display of ribbands. First appeared a hired London carriage; on one of the pannels were painted the arms of the Stafford family; on the dickey box sat Baron Richard and the hon. J. S. S. Cooke; inside sat Mr. Miles; the horses were unyoked, and that which is usually done on such occasions was done by the mob of the day. Speeches were also delivered, and ale was plentifully distributed. A dinner too was given, at which speeches were again made, and the false

pretensions previously made by the hon. J. Cooke, were repeated by Baron Richard. The next act of the farce, or comedy, was the holding of Courts Leet and Courts Baron, preceded of course by formal notices in the usual technical form of words. These were signed "John Russell Miles, Chief-Steward." On the day fixed the courts were duly held—a Mr. Ward acting as bailiff, with a wand in his hand duly painted and emblazoned, and John Russell Miles officiating as chief-steward. Mr. Seckerson remonstrated, and warned the defendants of the illegality of their proceedings; but his remonstrances and warnings were unheeded, and the courts were held with much form and ceremony.

It was stated, that Mr. Richard Cooke had pleaded his Peerage in abatement; and Miles, another of the defendants, was out of the country.

Witnesses were examined, who proved the circumstances which we have mentioned.

The Jury, after five minutes deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty against Cooke, and acquitted Jenkinson.

The King v. Oldfield and Bennett.

On the motion of the attorney-general, these defendants were brought up to receive the judgment of the court on three several indictments, charging them with keeping common gaming-houses at No. 75, St. James's-street, No. 71, Pall-mall, and No. 6, Pall-mall, respectively. There was a fourth indictment against Oldfield for keeping a common gaming-house in 7-street, St. James's, in the

year 1817. In one of these instances, the record of conviction having been clandestinely taken away from the court, the attorney-general obtained leave to make up a fresh *postea*, upon which he prayed judgment on the defendants. Both defendants were brought up from the King's-bench prison, where they were confined, in execution of a sentence for a similar offence, whereby they were adjudged to pay a fine of 1,000*l.* each, and to be confined for twelve months. They obtained leave to answer certain matters stated in the affidavit of Erakine Grant the prosecutor, importing, first, that they still had an interest in other gaming-houses at the west end of the town; and secondly, that since their confinement they had carried on their illicit practices, and had opened a common gaming-room in the King's-bench prison. The prosecutors in the other cases were persons named Richard Carlos and William Smith respectively.

The defendants now put in affidavits, in which they severally denied—first, that since the commencement of these prosecutions they had any connection, either directly or indirectly, with any gaming-house whatever; and, secondly, that they had opened any gaming-room, or had any thing to do with gaming, since their confinement in the King's-bench prison. The affidavits further stated, that Grant, at the period when he frequented their houses, was a person in indigent circumstances, and had not the money to lose which he asserted he had lost. Both represented themselves to be men with large families dependant on them for support; that these prosecutions had wholly ruined them; and that they were both in an ill state

of health. The defendant Oldfield stated, that since he was first indicted, he had commenced the business of a wine-merchant, and was now endeavouring, by honest industry, to obtain an honourable livelihood for himself and a numerous family of young children; and that his business, which required his personal superintendance, would be ruined, if he was subjected to further imprisonment. Other affidavits were put in by Oldfield, from respectable wine-merchants, confirming the statement that he was carrying on the business of a wine-merchant in a creditable way.

In one of the cases against the defendants, a verdict of guilty was recorded by consent, and in another they had suffered judgment to go by default.

Affidavits were also put in on the part of the prosecution.

Mr. Adolphus addressed the court on behalf of the defendants, in mitigation of punishment, and urged, that although the court had a public duty to discharge, yet it was impossible to be blind to the motives of the persons by whom the prosecutions were instituted. These prosecutions were influenced, no doubt, by selfish and vindictive feelings, and not from any regard to public morals. The defendants were already suffering under a very heavy sentence; and the court would recollect, that the offences for which they were now to receive judgment, were not committed since that for which they were at present in confinement. All that public example could effect by these prosecutions had already been attained, and any further punishment would only crush the defendants, who were already bowed down in health and worldly means by the sentence

they were now suffering, and drive them again to unlawful pursuits to gain a livelihood.

The court deliberated a considerable time on its sentence, and at length,

Mr. Justice Bayley pronounced the judgment of the court. In one of the cases the court forbore passing any sentence, inasmuch as the offence alleged was committed within a few days after that for which they were now suffering. For the offence of which Oldfield had been alone convicted, the sentence was that he should pay a fine of 500*l.*; for the next offence, of which they had been both convicted, Oldfield was sentenced to pay a fine of 1,500*l.*, and Bennett, a fine of 2,000*l.*; and for the third they were sentenced to pay each a further fine of 1,500*l.*, and each to give security for his good behaviour for five years, themselves in 10,000*l.*, and two sureties in 2,000*l.* each, and to be imprisoned until the fines were paid, and the securities found.

Trial of Alexander Pierce, for Murder, attended with circumstances of Cannibalism.

Alexander Pierce, a convict, who arrived in Van Diemen's land, on board the ship, Castle Forbes, Feb. 28, 1820, was arraigned for the murder of a fellow prisoner, named Thomas Cox, at or near King's river, in the month of November, 1823, and he pleaded Not Guilty.

His Majesty's attorney-general stated to the Court certain confessions made by the prisoner, before lieutenant Cuthbertson (commandant at Macquarie harbour), and at his examination by the rev.

Robert Knopwood — confessions which, although in some respects inconsistent, would yet, when coupled with all the facts, merit the most serious attention. From them it appeared, that the prisoner and the deceased, on the 13th of November, absconded from their duty into the woods, each of them taking his axe, and the prisoner being heavily ironed. They for several days wandered on without provisions, until, on the following Sunday evening, the deceased and prisoner arrived at King's river; a quarrel then arose because the deceased could not swim, and after the prisoner had struck him on the head three times with his axe, the deceased, seeing him about to go away, said, in a faint voice,—“For mercy's sake, come back, and put me out of my misery!” The prisoner struck him a fourth blow, which immediately caused death; he then cut a piece off one thigh, which he roasted and ate; and, after putting another piece in his pocket, he swam across the river, with an intent to reach Port Dalrymple. Soon afterwards, however, he felt so much remorse, that he re-crossed the river, and, on seeing a schooner under weigh from the settlement, made a signal-fire, which induced the pilot boat to put off and take him on board. He was then conveyed to the harbour, where he publicly owned the murder, and said ‘he was willing to die for it.’ The attorney-general concluded by calling

Thomas Smith, who swore, that in November last, he was coxswain to the commandant at Macquarie harbour; he knew the prisoner and the deceased; they absconded from Logan's gang on the 13th; on the 22nd, Pierce made his signal-fire on the beach, near

King's river, and was taken back to the settlement: he said “Cox had died, and he had cut off a bit of his flesh to shew what had become of him.” Witness, on the following day, was ordered by the commandant to go with prisoner, and get Cox's body; he went, and it was found. The head was away, the hands cut off, the bowels were torn out, and the greater part of the breech and thighs gone, as were the calfs of the legs, and the fleshy parts of the arms. Witness said to the prisoner, “how could you do such a deed as this?” he answered, “no person can tell what he will do when driven by hunger.” Witness then said, “where is the head?” the answer was, “I left it with the body.” Witness searched for and found it a few yards off, under the shade of a fallen tree; witness then picked up what appeared to be the liver of the deceased, and an axe stained with blood; on which prisoner was asked, “if that was the axe with which he had killed Cox?” and he answered, “it was.” The fragments of the body were quite naked; and near them were some pieces of a shirt and the cover of a hat. There had been a fire near the body, and not far from it lay a knife. The prisoner, on being asked “where Cox's hands were?” said “he had left them on a tree where the boat landed;” a search was then made for them, but they could not be found. Prisoner said, “he had cut off Cox's flesh to support him on his intended journey to port Dalrymple, but when he had crossed the river something came over him, and forced him to return; he threw the flesh into the river, made a sign, and gave himself up.”

William Evans, of the Waterloo schooner, had gone on shore to take the prisoner, who said “Cox

was drowned in the King's river." Prisoner's hands were fastened, and his pockets searched, in one of which was a piece of flesh; he was asked "what that was;" and said, "it's a piece of Cox, and I brought it to shew that he is lost." Witness heard the commandant say to prisoner, "tell me, Pierce, did you do the deed?" Prisoner answered "Yes, and I am willing to die for it." Witness asked him, "why he had killed Cox?" He said, "I'll tell no man, until I am going to suffer."

Many other witnesses were then called, who corroborated the above depositions in every essential point; and proved that the clothes and hat worn by the deceased when he absconded, were those which the prisoner wore when he was taken on board the pilot boat; but that the hat cover had been taken off.

The Jury found a verdict of Guilty.

The Learned Judge, who appeared much affected from the dreadful relation, so horribly set forth in evidence and confession, the case being too inhuman to comment upon, urged the miserable culprit to prepare himself to appear before that tribunal where mercy may be obtained.—"Your sentence is, that you be removed from this place to the gaol, and (when the supreme authority shall appoint) from thence to the place of execution, to be hanged by the neck till you are dead; afterwards your body to be delivered over to the surgeons for dissection."—The following Monday, June 21, was named for the execution to take place.

The following confession was made by Pierce the evening before his execution.

"I was born in the county of Fermanagh, in the north of Ireland. In the twenty-sixth year of my age I was convicted of stealing six pair of shoes, and received sentence to be transported for seven years; I arrived in Van Diemen's Land, on board the ship Castle Forbes, from Sydney; was assigned as servant to John Bellenger, with whom I remained about nine months; and was then, from misconduct, returned to the government superintendant. A few months after, I was assigned to a man, named Cane, a constable, and staid with him only 16 weeks, when an occasion obliged him to take me before the magistrates, who ordered that I should receive fifty lashes, in the usual way, and again be returned to Crown labour. Afterwards I was placed to serve a Mr. Scattergood, of New Norfolk, from whom I absconded into the woods, and joined Laughton, Saunders, Latton, and Atkinson, who were then at large; after ranging with them three months, I surrendered myself, upon a proclamation, issued by the lieutenant-governor, and was pardoned. Shortly afterwards I forged several orders, upon which I obtained property. On hearing that the fraud was discovered, I was again induced to return into the woods. But, within three or four months, I was taken by a party of the 48th regiment, brought to Holart Town, tried for the forgeries, found guilty, and sent to the Penal settlement at Macquarie harbour for the remainder of my sentence. I was not there more than a month before I made my escape with seven others, namely—Dalton, Traverse, Badman, Matthews, Greenhill, Brown, and Cornelius. We all kept together for ten days, during which time

we had no food except our kangaroo skin jackets, which we ate, being nearly exhausted with hunger and fatigue. On the eleventh night, we began to consult what was best to be done for our preservation, and made up our minds to a dreadful result.

“ In the morning we missed three of our companions—Dalton, Cornelius, and Brown, we concluded, had left us with the intention of going back, if possible. We then drew lots which of us five should die ; it fell to Badman’s lot ; I went with one of the others to collect dry wood, to make a fire, during which time Traverse had succeeded in killing Badman, and had begun to cut him up. We dressed part of the flesh immediately, and continued to use it as long as it lasted. We then drew lots again, and it fell to the fate of Matthews. Traverse and Greenhill killed him with an axe ; we cut the flesh from his bones, carried it on, and lived upon it as long as it lasted. By the time it was all eat, Traverse, through fatigue, fell lame in his knees—so much so, that he could not proceed ; Greenhill proposed that I should kill him, which I agreed to. We then made the best of our way, carrying the flesh of Traverse between us, in the hope of reaching the Eastern settlements while it lasted. We did not, however, succeed, and I perceived Greenhill always carried the axe, and thought watched an opportunity to kill me. I was always on my guard, and succeeded, when he fell asleep, in getting the axe, with which I immediately dispatched him, made a meal, and carried all the remaining flesh with me to feed upon. To my great disappointment, I was afterwards many days without food, and subsisted

solely upon grass and nettle tops, which I boiled in a tin pot that I brought with me from the settlement. At length I fell in with some natives’ huts, which, from their appearance, the inmates had just left, where I collected some entrail, and bits of kangaroo, which afforded me a meal. Two days afterwards, when nearly exhausted, I came in sight of a hut, which proved to be M’Guire’s, near the High Plains. I staid there a fortnight, and made up my mind to surrender myself to captain Wood, a magistrate on the river Clyde, but on my way thither, I met Davis and Churton, who were then desperadoes, and living at the Shannon hut. They wished me to join them, to which I agreed. In a few weeks we were all taken, near Jericho, by a party of the 48th regiment, and brought into Hobart town gaol : Churton and Davis were tried, found guilty of capital offences, and suffered death. It was my fate to be returned to the Penal settlement. I again made my escape with Thomas Cox, who eagerly pressed my departure. I had irons on at the time ; when we had proceeded some distance, Cox knocked them off with an axe he had brought with him, and we made the best of our way through a thicket, which was very wet. At night we tried to make a fire but could not. We travelled on several days without food, except the tops of trees and shrubs, until we came upon King’s river ; I asked Cox, if he could swim ; he replied he could not ; I remarked, that had I been aware of that, he should not have been my companion ; we were enabled to make a fire ; the arrangement for crossing the river created words, and I killed Cox with the axe : I ate part

of him that night, and cut the greatest part of his flesh up in order to take on with me. I swam the river with the intention of keeping the coast round to port Dalrymple, my heart failed me, and I resolved to return and give myself up to the commandant. I threw most of the flesh away; one piece I carried in my pocket, to shew the commandant that Cox was dead. I confessed that I had killed him, and accompanied a party in a boat to bring up his remains, which was done."

OLD BAILEY, JULY 17.

Remarkable case of Identity.

Wm. Ramsden Robinson was tried first on an indictment for stealing in the dwelling-house of Thomas Denham, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, on the 26th of May 1824, two books, with locks and keys, called *Albums*, value 4*l*.

Miss Lucy Denham sworn.—I live with my father in Regent-street. On the 26th of May, I and my sister were in my father's shop between nine and ten o'clock. My father was not at home. The prisoner at the bar came into the shop. (Witness looked at the prisoner.) I am sure the prisoner is the person. Before he came into the shop, he walked before the door for about five minutes, and I well observed his person. When he entered, he said he wanted to look at some of the ladies' albums in the window, as he wished to make a present of one to a lady. I showed him one, price 1*l*. 14*s*., and he said he should prefer one with an embossed lock. I produced one, which I told him was 2*l*. 7*s*. The prisoner then said, "I want a purse," and pointed to the corner

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of the window. Whilst I was reaching the purse, the prisoner and the albums disappeared. My sister did not see all this transaction. She had an opportunity of seeing the prisoner, and observing his person, when he passed seven or eight times before the shop. There was a strong light at the time, so as to enable her to see the prisoner's features distinctly. I did not see the prisoner again till the 8th of June; when, meeting him, I said, "Sir, you are the person who robbed me in my father's shop." The prisoner said, pushing violently against me, "Don't insult me, or disgrace me by raising a mob about me." I said, "You are the person." A hackney-coach was called; an officer arrived, and the prisoner accompanied us in it to a watch-house. He gave his name William Ramsden Robinson.

Ann Denham sworn.—I am sister of the last witness. I was in my father's shop in Regent-street, on the 26th of May, and saw the prisoner. I saw him on the night of the 26th of May, walking before my father's shop, at about half-past 9 o'clock: the prisoner passed the shop several times; my sister said something to me in consequence. I saw him enter the shop; I retired into a parlour adjoining the shop as the prisoner entered; my observation was directed to him at the time he passed the shop, and on his entering only. My attention was directed from the parlour to the shop by my sister crying out "Watch!" I saw the prisoner again at Marlborough-street office about three weeks after.

Henry Flower Fenner sworn.—I am shopman to Mr. Harrison, pawnbroker, in Tottenham-court-road; I have seen the prisoner

C*

pass our shop more than once on different days. On the 27th of May, the prisoner came to our shop with a book, and said he wanted to sell it; it was bound with blue morocco, and had a plain brass lock to it; it was a square book, well bound. He told me it was for writing extracts or memorandums in. There was a key to it. He asked me 30s. to 35s. for it. I refused to purchase it. I have every reason to believe the prisoner is the man who offered the book for sale, though he was then dressed very differently from what he is now. He had then a black coat and trousers on. I saw him again at Marlborough-street, and thought I knew him. I cannot speak to the colour of his clothes positively. I noticed his features more than his clothes. I have no doubt of the prisoner being the man.

For the prisoner the following witnesses were called.

William Mills.—I am a shopman to Chaffer and Mills, pawnbrokers, in Greek-street, Soho-square. On the 27th or 28th of May, about a quarter of an hour before I heard of Mr. Denham's robbery, a person like the prisoner came to our shop and offered an album for sale. It was bound in blue morocco, and had a brass lock and key to it. I refused to purchase it. I received a handbill soon after he left the shop, which informed me of the robbery at Mr. Denham's the day before; I am satisfied that the prisoner was not the person, though he resembled him; he was a little shorter, and not quite so fair: about a fortnight after, the same person called again at our shop, and offered a pair of razors for sale, and I kept him in parley, intending to take him into custody. As soon as I put my

hand on the flap of the counter to go round and seize him, he, probably being aware of my intention, ran out of the shop and escaped, leaving the razors with me; I gave information of the transaction to Gook, an officer, and produced the razors at Marlborough-street office, where I stated what I have now stated. The razors were owned at the police-office by Mrs. Clifton (one of the prosecutors in another indictment).

Gerald Fitzgerald sworn.—I am an officer in the French army. I was at the corner of Union-street, Cleveland-street, on the 8th of June, when I saw the prisoner and a young lady cross the road. They came towards me. The lady said, the prisoner had robbed her. I observed it was a serious charge, and she should be careful what she said. The prisoner did not offer to escape; he conducted himself with great propriety. Observing the behaviour of the prisoner, and his respectable appearance, I offered to go to his friends and inform them of the circumstance.

Mrs. Mary Hudson sworn.—I live in Carburton-street. The prisoner lodged with me on the 26th of May. The prisoner came home that evening at seven o'clock. The servant let him in, and he went into the back parlour, and remained there about ten minutes, when he desired to speak to me; I went to him, and afterwards ordered the servant to take him coffee. Candles were afterwards rung for, and I ordered them to be sent. The prisoner supped at my house that night, about a quarter past nine; I remember he had a little ham for supper. Susan went out of the house to fetch it; after he ate his supper I heard him in the house. He did not go

out of the house till after breakfast next morning. I cannot be mistaken as to the night.

The prisoner has a good change of apparel; he has blue coats and a green one, and white and black trousers. I never knew him to wear a black coat. My husband and servants were in the house on the 26th of May; they are all here. I did not send the prisoner a black coat to the watch-house on the evening after his apprehension. I sent him his best blue one. Our front door opens with a spring latch; I was in the front parlour, and must have known if the prisoner had left the house. Mr. Abrahams did not send for or take away any articles whatever from the prisoner's room after his apprehension; and all that was sent to the prisoner was a coat, trousers, handkerchief, and shirt. Two officers searched the prisoner's lodgings on the 27th of May, in the morning: they found nothing belonging to any person but the prisoner himself. The prisoner's character and conduct were always of the best description.

Susan Hudson sworn.—I am servant to last witness. I remember the night of the 26th of May last, it was the evening after the fatal accident which happened to Mr. Harris. The prisoner came home about 7 o'clock; I took him coffee by my aunt's (the last witness's) direction; the prisoner was in the front parlour at the time. I went out to purchase some beer for him about nine o'clock, and I took candles to him by my mistress's orders. I am sure he did not leave the house till next morning after breakfast.

Mr. George Frederick Abrahams sworn.—I am an attorney in Marlborough-street; the prisoner

was articled to me at Lady-day, 1822; I have found him honest, industrious, and correct in business; he has property settled upon him, and had no want of money at any time; he could have had money at any time on applying to me; he was made a ward in Chancery by me, and the master allowed him 90*l.* a year. I took active steps after the apprehension of the prisoner, and advertised in the papers a description of his person, inviting those who had been plundered to come forward and see him, that his guilt or innocence might be substantiated. Milne and Co., pawnbrokers, of Hanway-yard, came forward, and produced the razors, in consequence of the advertisement. I never saw the prisoner dressed in a frock coat or drab duck pantaloons. I heard of his apprehension an hour after it took place, and brought forward witnesses to prove an alibi. I did not do it on others' advice, but from a belief of his innocence, and my opinion has not been shaken; I would gladly take the prisoner again into my employ; I have seen two persons in custody very much resembling the prisoner.

The jury were absent about 20 minutes—Verdict, NOT GUILTY.

The prisoner was again indicted for stealing 20 printed books in the dwelling-house of Mr. Samuel Dolby, bookseller, 95, Wardour-street, his property, on the 1st of May last.

Mr. Samuel Dolby sworn.—I live at 95, west side of Wardour-street; I keep a shop in which tobacco and snuff are sold, which communicates with a door to a stationer's shop. I saw the prisoner on the morning of the 1st of May last. He came into my stationer's

shop with a list of publications, and requested me to look them out, but not to trouble myself with getting those which I had not by me. He left the written list, and said he would call in the evening. He called again between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, and addressed my wife. I did not hear what he said to her. I was in the snuff-shop when he called, but I saw him in the stationer's shop through the glass door. Mrs. Dolby came to me and told me of the prisoner's having called, and I took the list, which he left in the morning, out of my desk and gave it to my wife, who went to the prisoner. I told her to inform him, that I had not looked out the books. I afterwards entered the stationer's shop, and saw the prisoner standing outside the counter, and Mrs. Dolby was looking out the publications. The prisoner was under my observation in the shop for ten or fifteen minutes. I knew that the person who called in the evening was the same who left the list in the morning, and the prisoner is the person who called in the evening. I went into the snuff-shop and soon afterwards heard an alarm, given by Mrs. Dolby; I went into the shop, and found the prisoner had decamped with the books and the list also; I see the prisoner at the bar, and have not the least doubt whatever of his being the person who committed the robbery. The books stolen were of 10*s.* value.

Mrs. Charlotte Dolby sworn.—I was home at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of May; the prisoner entered the shop, and gave Mr. Dolby a list of periodical publications; he was about two minutes in the shop, and I looked at the prisoner the whole of the

time; I saw the same person in the evening about eight o'clock; when he entered the shop he asked me, if the things were ready which he ordered in the morning: I told him I would inquire, and went into the snuff-shop and asked Mr. Dolby; he gave me the list the prisoner had left, and told me to look out the books. The prisoner, in a raised tone of voice, asked me, why they were not ready, and he said he would wait while I looked out what I had got by me. Having looked them out, I told the prisoner that I believed I had looked out nearly the whole of the works on the list, and placed them before him on the counter. He then said I want the 19 first numbers of Dolby's acting plays; I gave them to the prisoner, and he then said he wanted numbers 1 and 29 of the same work, and while I was in the act of taking them from the cupboard, the prisoner cleared the counter of all the property I had looked out. I am positive the prisoner at the bar is the person.

For the defence the following witnesses were called.

Mr. Fenton Robinson sworn.—I am brother to the prisoner, and reside at Ebury-terrace, Pimlico. The prisoner took tea, and spent the evening with me on the 1st of May. He did not leave me till eleven o'clock on that night. My servant, Thomas Cheeseman, was with me on that day.

Thomas Cheeseman sworn.—I was servant to last witness. On the 1st of May the prisoner came home about six o'clock to my master's, and remained till eleven.

Ephraim Mallar, shopman to Mr. John Bannister, glover and mercer, 98, Strand, sworn.—Early in June a young man, something resembling the prisoner, came into

my master's shop, and asked for handkerchiefs, and I showed him some; whilst reaching other goods, the person ran off with the handkerchiefs. When the prisoner was at Marlborough-street office, I went to see him, and found he was very much like the young man. The man who committed the robbery was dressed in a blue coat, gilt buttons, black silk waistcoat, and dark mixture small clothes.

The same witnesses as in the former case were again called to character.

Mr. Justice Burroughsummed up the evidence, and remarked that this case, like the last, was one of a very extraordinary description. Two persons had sworn in the most decided manner to the identity of the accused; and evidence had been called to prove he was elsewhere at the time, and that another young man, strongly resembling the prisoner, was going about town committing felonies of this description. He left it to the jury to decide upon the prisoner's guilt or innocence.

The jury consulted for a few minutes, and returned a verdict of—**GUILTY.**

The prisoner expressed the utmost astonishment at the result of the trial; and a feeling of disappointment was very general throughout the court.

OLD BAILEY. JULY 19.

Before Mr. Justice Gaselee.

Mr. Robinson was again put to the bar, charged with stealing, on the 3rd of June, two razors, value 18s., the property of Henry Clifton, in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster.

Elizabeth Clifton.—I am the wife of Henry Clifton, who lives

at No. 45, Wardour-street, Soho. I know the prisoner; he came to my husband's shop on the 3rd of June, at about half-past eight o'clock in the evening, and wished to see some razors; I showed him some. Not being satisfied with these, I showed him some others; and he chose two with ivory handles, and asked the price; I told him 18s. He then took the razors, and to my great surprise walked out of the shop with them without paying; I was confounded at first, but I ran out and cried "Stop thief!" He, however, got off. I never saw him before that evening. He remained in the shop but a very short time after he got the razors. He remained in the shop altogether for about ten minutes. He was dressed in a blue coat, striped waistcoat, and light-coloured trousers; I am quite certain the prisoner is the person who came into my shop. I could not be mistaken. There were three candles lighted in the shop.

William Mills, shopman to Chaffer and Mills, pawnbrokers, sworn.—I know the prisoner at the bar from seeing him in court and at Marlborough-street; I produced some razors at that office; I stopped them from a young man, who presented them to me to pledge in the beginning of June, and who very much resembled the prisoner; I had seen that young man twice before he brought them; it was my intention to have stopped him, but he ran out of the shop and escaped; he had brought two albums about a week before; I should have known that young man again; I did not buy the albums, because he asked too much for them; I did not take in the razors, because I suspected the young man. About a fortnight before he brought the

albums he was in the shop, but can't say for what purpose—I think to pledge something, which I did not take in. The man was extremely fashionably dressed; he had on a dark coat, and very dark trousers, nearly or quite black; I asked the person the value of the razors: he said they had cost 2*4s.*; and he bought them in Great Russell-street. I am positive the prisoner is not the man. The young man gave me his address, Great Russell-street.

The prisoner called the following witnesses.

Mallough, shopman to Mr. Mal-lison, hatter and glover in the Strand, examined by Mr. Andrews for the defence:—A person came into my master's shop about nine weeks ago, and asked to look at some silk handkerchiefs; he had some put before him, which he did not approve of; others were shown to him, with which he ran away out of the shop. I pursued him, but could not overtake him. I have never seen him since. He very much resembled the prisoner, but I am sure the prisoner is not the man.

Mrs. Martha Turner sworn.—I am aunt to the prisoner; I have had a young lady staying with me of the name of Coates. I live at Acton-green, and the prisoner, came down repeatedly to see that young lady. I know he was there on the 3rd of May, because I went to Mr. Gould's at Turnham-green, and on my return I walked with him to the coach; it was eight o'clock when he took the coach.

Miss Julia Coates examined by Mr. Broderick.—I remember the 3rd of May, and the prisoner being at his aunt's on that day. He often came down there.

By the Court.—I remember the 3rd of May, because I sent a note

by the prisoner to town on that evening. Mrs Turner walked with him to the stage at about eight o'clock in the evening.

A number of witnesses were then examined as to the character of the prisoner, who proved it to have been up to this time most excellent.

When his lordship was about to sum up, the foreman of the jury addressed him, and said, that, unless there was any point of law in the case, the jury would not trouble him to sum up.

The learned judge said it was a mere point of fact, as to the identity of the prisoner.

The jury accordingly returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The prisoner was again put to the bar, charged with stealing, on the 8th of June, a seal and brooch, value 4*0s.*, the property of Michael Merchant.

Elizabeth Merchant stated, that in the afternoon of the day named in the indictment, the prisoner came into her husband's shop, at No. 350, Oxford-street. He asked to see some seals: she showed him some. After examining them, he said they were not of the kind that he wanted, and walked out of the shop. Soon after he was gone, witness missed the seal and brooch. She was positive they were in the parcel she showed the prisoner. In about a week after this, the prisoner was apprehended. Witness went to see him, and was positive that he was the person who came into her shop. He wore on the day she saw him in her shop, a bronze-coloured frock coat. Witness added, that her shop was near an eating-house.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Several witnesses proved, that they never saw the prisoner with a frock-coat of the colour described by the first witness. He had worn a black frock-coat a considerable time back, when in mourning for his mother; but since then he had been in the practice of wearing a bluebody-coat, and not a frock-coat.

The jury, by their foreman, said, that they were satisfied that there was not sufficient evidence of identity to bring home any guilt to the prisoner.

The judge said he concurred in this observation. There must have been some mistake as to persons, and it was quite clear there was a mistake with respect to dress.

The jury then returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The prisoner retired from the bar, it being understood that the other cases against him would not be pressed. But a Mr. Veck, who had preferred a bill of indictment against Mr. Robinson for stealing some books, stood up in the witness-box, and addressed the court. "I understand my lord," said he, "that the prisoner is gone from the dock, and that it is not intended that the other cases against him should be proceeded with. I hope my lord, you will allow my case to come on."

The prisoner was once more placed at the bar.

The indictment, on which he was now arraigned, charged him with stealing four books, value 14s., the property of Thomas Veck.

Veck stated, I am a bookseller living in Tavistock-row, Covent-garden. I know the prisoner. He came to my shop on Thursday, the 29th of April, and asked for four books, which he said he had previously ordered

from the boy. He said, if they were not ready, he would call again in the course of the evening. I came into the shop, being called by the boy. He then asked me for the four books. I said, I had not the books in the shop, but I would send for them to another shop. I then gave the lad 8s. and sent him for them. After an absence of about 10 minutes, the boy came back for more money. I gave it to him, and he went again, and was absent about the same length of time. During those intervals, I conversed with the prisoner. He said, he thought there were but three numbers of the work, and asked me the price. I said 14s. He replied it was no matter. He then asked for the tragedy of Cato, and on telling him that I had not got it in the house, he asked for the play of Hamlet. I told him that I had not got it. He then pointed out some book in the window, which he said he wanted. I put aside the glass case, and, whilst I was doing so, I saw him very deliberately walk out of the shop, I was astonished, as from his appearance I had no suspicion of him. I immediately missed the four books. I ran out into Covent-garden-market, but did not see him. I went to several places in search of him, but without effect. When in my shop, he was dressed in a dark olive, or puce-coloured frock-coat, and light trousers—I think woollen cloth.

The prisoner was desired to put his hat on. The hat was sent for, and prisoner put it on.

Witness (looking at the prisoner.)—I am still positive that the prisoner is the man who came into my shop—but his hair appears somewhat darker, as if it had been oiled since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews.—I said, at Marlborough-street, that the person, who came to my shop, appeared to have an artificial colour in his cheeks. I believe that was the only mistake I made in the business. I said at Marlborough-street, that it might have been the 25th of April. The next time I saw him was on the 16th of June; I then tried the experiment of putting on the hat.

Mr. Andrews.—Then, sir, why did you think it necessary to go through the parade of doing so again here? Was it for effect?

Witness.—No, sir, it was not for parade, but to be more sure.

Mr. Andrews.—You had done so once before, and there was no necessity of going through the farce again.

Cross-examination continued.—I never said I should still believe the prisoner to be the man, though 50 jurics should acquit him. I said, if 50 persons should swear to his innocence, I should still have my own impression. I never said if 50,000 persons were to swear to his innocence, I would not believe them. I never said so to Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Clarke was here confronted with the witness, and stated, that he had heard him say so.

The same witnesses, who had been examined for the defence on the former trials, were again called, and all concurred in their former statements as to the excellent character of the prisoner, and his never having worn a coat such as that which the prosecutor described. One of them (Mr. S. Clarke) said, that about six weeks ago, he met a young man so much like the prisoner, that he was quite surprised at the resemblance.

Another witness (Mrs. Kinnoul),

who had known the prisoner, stated that some time back she met a young man in the street, went up to him, and addressed him as Mr. Robinson; and it was not until the gentleman told her that his name was not "Robinson," that she perceived the difference between him and the prisoner.

The prosecutor's shop-boy, for whom the officer had been sent, was now brought into court, and was examined by the judge, who, discovering that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the nature of an oath (though he was eleven years old), refused to allow him to be sworn.

The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Another indictment now remained against the prisoner for stealing a watch value 50s., and the prosecutor (Mr. Hedworth) appeared in the witness-box.

The judge observed that, under all the circumstances, he did not think he ought to allow the cases to go farther.

The prosecutor was asked, whether he wished to press the case? He replied that he was satisfied with the decisions already come to, and would not press his case.

The prisoner, after receiving the congratulations of several of his friends, bowed, and retired from the dock.

He immediately received a pardon in the case in which a verdict of Guilty had been returned.

WEXFORD, AUG. 4.

John Carroll, Nicholas Wickham, James Devereux, Patrick Parcel, Nicholas Corrish, and Walter Scallan, were placed at the Bar, on a Charge of Murder.

W. Furlong was the first wit-

ness called—Is acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Carroll; knew him since he was able to walk; knows Thomas Sinnott who lives in Killinick: recollects seeing Father Carroll on the 9th of last month at Sinnott's house; saw him first that day at seven o'clock in the evening, at the widow Neal's house, near Sinnott's; Father Carroll was at that time walking on the road with his hat off; there were from two to three hundred people there; some were kneeling and some standing; heard some of the people say, "Jesus strengthen the man." Father Carroll came up with his hat off, to where a woman of the name of Moran was lying speechless on the ground; he looked at her for some time; he then stamped twice with his foot, and said, "Begone;" after which he spit upon her; he then threw himself on his back, and rubbed the back of his hand for some time against the gravel, until he cut it; Father Carroll then walked up and down for some time close to Mrs. Moran; witness thought, when he saw Father Carroll throw himself back, that he was mad; witness was first kneeling, but when he saw the priest throw himself back, got up; Father Carroll, after a short time, stood over Mrs. Moran's head, and said, "Jesus, Jesus, Jesus! Father, Father, Father, assist me!" and at the same time he kept moving his hand round; he then said some words in Latin, which witness did not understand; the majority of the three hundred persons present remained kneeling all the time. The priest then went away towards Sinnott's; witness remained some time with Mrs. Moran, and then followed Father Carroll to Sinnott's with the intention of fetching him out. A great number

also went down the road after the priest; Sinnott's house was about 40 perches from where Mrs. Moran lay; the room, when he arrived at Sinnott's, was crowded. The kitchen door was partly shut; Father Carroll was in the room off the kitchen. This room was also so crowded that he could not see the priest; heard water dashing about the room; saw the priest afterwards; thought the child was under the tub. When he first saw the priest, he was in the bed; saw a tub then over the child; Mr. Carroll was standing on the bottom of the tub, and he sometimes leaped and pranced upon the tub, and while leaping on the tub he said "Jesus, Jesus, Jesus, Father, Father, Father;" saw the father and mother of the child in the room where the priest was; after leaping on the tub he sat down and expressed some words; unloosened his gaiter, and took off his stocking and rubbed his leg with his hand; during this time Father Carroll whistled a horn-pipe, the name of which witness forgets, and kept time with his foot; did not see the child till four o'clock in the morning; the child was then dead. At four o'clock he took the priest away; can't say who took the tub off the child; did not go near the child, till he brought Father Carroll away; held the stirrup while the priest mounted his horse; returned to the house in about five minutes after Father Carroll left it; saw Sinnott and his wife; the child was then on the bed, and the tub at the foot of it; the child was at this time dead; heard the child cry, when he first went into the house; did not hear the child say any thing, except "O Daddy, Daddy, Mummy, Mummy, O save me;"

the witness here identified Father Carroll; sent, while Father Carroll was sitting on the tub, for Father Keeffe, Father Ennis, and Father Rowe, but the messenger did not go; cannot recollect who it was he desired to go; cannot say why, considering the priest was mad, he did not go himself. Took no step to interfere when he saw Carroll sitting on the tub, though he thought him mad. The child he knew to be under the tub. Saw no person at Sinnott's try to prevent the priest from sitting on the tub. When witness was going into the room, Parel, one of the prisoners, asked him, whether he was mad or drunk, and desired him to keep out of the way, as the priest was at that moment going to expel the devil, who, in his passage out of the room, might hurt witness. At this time the people had formed a passage to let the devil pass. This occurred long after he had been first in the room. The witness here identified Parel, one of the prisoners, in the dock. Saw Wickham, another of the prisoners, at Sinnott's. Wickham had a candle in his hand at the time, and was standing near the priest. Did not see Father Carroll since he rode away that morning, until he saw him in court yesterday.

By the Court.—Saw the child dead in the morning; heard it cry when he first entered the house; did not interfere, as he thought the priest could perform a miracle, although he certainly thought him deranged.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dixon.—Witness first came up when Mrs. Moran was lying on the ground; heard the people say, that Father Carroll had, a few minutes before cast out a devil from a man at Widow Neal's house; the people

thought, that Father Carroll could work miracles; it was reported in the country that he had worked a miracle on Miss Browne. It was also believed, that Father Carroll had been called upon by Neal's family to work a miracle on Neal, who had been bed-ridden for a long time, and that the priest had effected his cure. Sinnott's child was three and a half years old; the child was troubled with fits; it was the common belief in the country, that, when a person had fits, it was caused by the devil. From all he saw and heard, he believed that it was Father Carroll's intention to cure the child. All the prisoners believed, that he could and would cure the child.

Philip Walsh, examined by Mr. Fox.—Knows Sinnott; knew Catherine Sinnott the child; recollects seeing Father Carroll at Sinnott's house; went to the house after night-fall; thinks it might have been eleven o'clock when he went; went there and heard a noise inside, and then went in; the house was full of people; saw Father Carroll in the bed; did not see the child at that time; Carroll was sitting in the bed, and was saying something; he then got up on his feet, and stood on the tub; heard the child cry "Mammy, mammy," save me; saw the child, for the first time, next morning; the child was then dead; saw a tub in the room; was there before the tub was brought in; could not at that time get near the bed, the crowd was so great, but heard the people say the child was in it; heard Father Carroll call for some water; a bowl of water was then brought in, but the priest desired it to be taken away, and a tub of water to be brought. The tub was brought in by witness and

James Devereux, one of the prisoners at the bar. Witness carried the tub close to where Father Carroll was, when the priest desired him to lift it on the bed. The priest was at this time standing on the bed; when the tub was settled on the bed, Father Carroll said some words over it, and threw some salt into the water; the priest then put his foot on the near handle of the tub, and upset the water, some part of it on his own feet, and the rest on the bed; the tub was turned upside down; the priest then said with a loud voice, "Bury him, Jesus, in the depth of the Red Sea," meaning, as witness believed, the devil; he said this, while he was overturning the tub; then the priest sat upon it, and afterwards stood and danced on it; the child all this time was under it; the priest stayed in the house, till day-light. The priest ordered the people out of the room, and he, the witness, immediately went out; the priest desired them in a loud voice not to touch his clothes, on which the people rushed out frightened, as they thought the devil was then escaping; saw the child's leg, and supposes the body was under the tub: saw the child dead in the morning; it was Sinnott's child; looked into the room after the priest turned the people out, and saw the priest sitting on the bed. Identified Carroll, Devereux, and Wickham.

Thomas Sinnott, the father of the child.—Had a daughter named Catherine; she is dead; cannot recollect precisely the day on which she died; it was on the night that Father Carroll came to the house; the child was alive when Father Carroll arrived. When witness came into the house, he heard an unusual noise; he stopped and

listened for a while, and heard the child crying. He made up to the child but was stopped; cannot say by whom he was stopped. Saw Father Carroll at the time; saw the head of the child; does not know at what hour the child's decease took place; did not see it but once; saw it dead in the bed. When he first came into the room, he saw the head of the child; thought the child was frightened by the noise. Some people desired him to kneel down, which he did; all the people knelt down and prayed; saw the priest in the room after the people had departed. The child was then dead; he took the child in his arms and showed it to the priest. Father Carroll desired him to lay it down on the bed. Did not ask the priest why he killed his child, as he thought he would return and bring it to life. At four o'clock in the morning the priest called him into the room, and he remained sitting with him on the bed for about five minutes. Father Carroll made no observation to him on the death of the child; but, said the witness, when I asked him what I was to do, he said, resign it to the will of God.

Dr. Rennick examined by Mr. Doherty.—Is a physician; was called in to examine the body of a dead child on the morning of the 12th of July; found a contusion on the right temple; there were also some marks of violence on the body. The contusion was the cause of the child's death; cannot say how it was inflicted: it might have been by a blunt instrument.

For the Defence.—Dr. Devereux was examined.—Is a physician; has known Father Carroll for the last fourteen years; had been for the last three years in at-

tendance on Mr. Carroll, with the exception of two months preceding this transaction, during which he had not seen him. Mr. Carroll laboured under a determination of blood to the head, a confusion of ideas, and impaired memory, and was incapable of understanding even simple subjects. He had a predisposition to insanity, but was always relieved by medicine. Mr. Carroll had ceased to take medicine for two months previously to this unfortunate act. Witness saw him by accident on the day of the 9th of July, kneeling in a ditch, by the road-side, with his hat off, and covered with dust; he was then apparently very much deranged. This occurred between four and five o'clock in the evening, and before any part of the occurrence now before the Court had taken place. Thinks that Carroll's having for two months omitted to take the medicine which had been prescribed for him, led him to that state of fanaticism which deluded him into the idea that he could work miracles.

The jury returned the following verdict, which was recorded:—

"We find Nicholas Wickham, James Devereux, Patrick Parel, Nicholas Corrish, and Walter Scallan, 'Not Guilty,' and we further find that the said John Carroll, at the time of the committal of the offence in the said indictment charged, was a person insane, and the said John Carroll has been acquitted by us of the said offence on account of the said insanity."

The prisoner was about 28 years of age, but looked considerably older. He was remarkably tall and stout made; and his features bore a striking resemblance to those of the late Napoleon Buonaparte.

OLD BAILEY, OCT. 29.

Edward Harris, aged 37, was indicted for assaulting Sarah Drew, on the King's highway, and stealing from her person 17s. and a shawl, her money and property.

Mr. Alley stated the case for the prosecution, and called the following witnesses to substantiate it:—

Sarah Drew.—I am a servant in the family of Mr. W. Hale, of No. 9, Wood-street, Spitalfields. His house was robbed on Monday, the 27th of September. On that day, previously to the commission of the robbery, I saw a person about the premises; he came into the house; but at the time of his coming in, I did not think there was any thing in it. After the robbery, I mentioned that circumstance to the police-officers, and I told them, that I should know that person again, if I happened to see him. In consequence of my saying so, I received instructions from the officers, if I ever saw him again, to follow him wherever he went. On Wednesday, the 29th, two days after the robbery was committed, I accompanied Handley and Hatfield, two officers belonging to the police-office in Worship-street, to a piece of ground, where I saw a great many men gambling, and tossing up halfpence. Whilst I was with them in that place, I saw one of the officers go up to the prisoner at the bar, place his hand upon his shoulder, and say something to him, which I did not hear. My attention was attracted to the prisoner by that circumstance, and as I continued to look at him all the time that the officer was talking to him, I had a sufficient opportunity for observing him. I had afterwards some conversation

with the officers regarding that man, and I told them, that he was not the person whom I had seen on the Monday in my master's house. Indeed, I never saw the prisoner, to my knowledge, before that Wednesday. In the course of that day I had another opportunity of seeing him. I observed him on that occasion very attentively, because Handley, the officer, desired me to do so. On the Sunday following, being the 3rd of October, I went to Shoreditch-church to hear a charity sermon. I left Mr. Hale's house at half-past two, and the church soon after five o'clock. When I went to church, I had in my pocket a five-shilling piece, two half-crowns, eight shillings, and one sixpence. I gave away a shilling in the church to the charity for which they were begging. I had also an umbrella and a shawl with me. As I came out of the church, I saw the man who came into the entry of my master's house on the day that it was robbed. He was on the outside of the church-rails, leaning on them, with his hands outstretched. In consequence of what I had been desired to do by the officers, I followed that man. He went down the Hackney-road. I followed him a short way down it; then I went up a turning, then over a field, then over the canal, then up a turning, and then again over the canal. I next went up another turning, which took me into Hackney-fields. I was engaged for half an hour in making these various turnings, so that it would be about six o'clock when I got into Hackney-field. At this time it was day-light, and I had never lost sight of the man whom I was following. When I got into Hackney-field, the prisoner at the bar came behind me, took me by

the arm, and asked me, if I knew him. I looked at him, and said, "I do not know you, sir." I knew him all the time, but from fear, I said that I did not. He was the man with whom I had seen the officers conversing on the Wednesday. The prisoner made a beckon, and another man immediately came up, and seized me by my other arm. The prisoner told him to put his hand on my mouth, to prevent my hallooing, and he did so. During the time that this was doing, the man, whom I had been following, continued to walk onwards. The prisoner, after he had compelled me to walk a yard or two further with him, crammed some hay into my mouth, and said to the other man, "Now, hold your hand over this." He did so. Then the man whom I had been following, when he saw that the other two had hold of my arms, crossed over to them and said, "Oh, d--n her, make her take off her pattens, that she may go on the faster." I put them off with my feet, and left them. They then walked me along to the end of the field as fast as they could, keeping hold of me all the time. We then went down a lane with a hedge on each side of it, and leading to a pond. The prisoner still said nothing; but the man whom I had first followed said, "Oh, d--n her, drag her down faster." When we came to the pond, the prisoner took off my shawl and forced my umbrella from me. He then pulled out of his pocket a rope, nearly a yard and a half long. He then said, "I'll hang her: she cannot swear against us then." The other man, who had hold of my arm, then said, "Search her, and see what she has got." He did search me, and he took out of my pocket my purse, with the money it contained. He then put it into

his left-hand waistcoat pocket. I saw him do it. At the same time he said, "D—n the b——rs, they cannot swear to money." The man whom I had followed, then gave me a blow on the left breast over the heart, and I fell from the effect of it with my back against a rail, which was on one side of the pond. The prisoner at the bar then took hold of me by the shoulders, and the man, who had held my other arm, took hold of me by the feet, raised me up, and flung me over the rail with great force. I fell upon a bank first, and then rolled into a pond. There was a good deal of water in the pond. All my body was in it, but my head was out. The man, whom I had first followed, said, "D—n her, poke her under the water." The prisoner replied, "Oh no! she will never rise any more." Whilst I was in the water, I heard some of the parties speak. I heard one of them, I can't say which, asking, whether my shawl was all silk. Another of them said that it was made of hard silk. One of them afterwards said, "We won't have any thing belonging to her—there may be marks on it." After that, the prisoner at the bar came to the rail, and after saying "Here goes," flung the umbrella and shawl into the pond. I then heard one of them ask the other, how much money he had. He made answer, and said, "I have got 17s. 6d., and now that she is gone, we will go to the White Horse, at Hackney, and regale ourselves." They then went away. I remained in the pond some time after I had ceased to hear their voices, lest they should come back and poke me into it again. I then crept out of it. I had pulled the hay out of my mouth, before I got out of the pond. The pond is about a yard

below the rail. I laid by the edge of it. Shortly afterwards, I heard two men talking. I put up my head to see who they were. Seeing that they were not those who had so ill treated me, I asked for help. They assisted me over the rail. I was wet and muddy at that time up to my neck. I asked them to take me home to my father's; they said "No, you had better go to the alehouse at the end of the field." They went before, and I followed them to the Cat and Shoulder of Mutton. At the time the men dragged me through the field, I knew that there was a public-house at the corner of it. I could not, however, call for assistance, as their hands were upon my mouth. The landlord of the Cat and Shoulder of Mutton got me a coach, and I went in it to the public office in Worship-street. I am quite positive, that the prisoner at the bar is the man who first came up to me. I described to the officer the man who did me the injury. As I was dragged along the field by the prisoner, I had an opportunity of seeing his countenance. I was in his company for twenty minutes at least. I was face to face with him at the time he drew the rope from his pocket to hang me. I saw him all the time. I have not the slightest doubt that he was one of the men who robbed and ill treated me.

John Bradshaw. — About 10 minutes after six o'clock on the evening of Sunday, the 3rd of October, I was going across Hackney-field with Mr. Jamieson Field. At that time it was just getting dark. When we came opposite the pond, I heard a person calling out, as if in distress. The voice was that of a female. She said, "For God's sake, give me assistance, for I have been robbed by two men, and

thrown into a pond." Mr. Jamieson Field, who was with me, jumped over the rail, and assisted her up. It was Mrs. Drew, the prosecutrix. She was in a dreadful state. Her lower parts were covered with mud, and she was wet up to the neck. At that time she had got out of the pond. We took her to the Cat and Shoulder of Mutton public-house. It is nearly half a mile from that house to the pond.

Mr. Jamieson Field corroborated in every respect the testimony of the preceding witness.

William Hatfield.—I am a police-officer belonging to the office in Worship-street. On the 29th of September last, I and my brother officer, Handley, accompanied the prosecutrix to a waste piece of ground belonging to a public-house at the back of Wentworth-street, called "Black Hell," in order to see whether she could identify any person there as the man whom she had seen on her master's premises at the time of their being robbed. There were about 30 or 40 persons in that piece of ground when I took her there. The prisoner at the bar was among them. I went up to him, put my hand on his shoulder and said—"Ah, Kiddy, what brings you here?" I am sure that she observed me do so. I told him that I understood that he was then in constant employ. He turned on his heel, and made some observation which I did not hear. After that we retired from the ground. The prosecutrix did not recognize any man there as the person whom she had seen in her master's entry. We went from that place to the City of Norwich public-house, in Wentworth-street, for the same purpose as we had been at the Black Hell. In consequence of something we learned there, we

went back to the Black Hell. The second time we went there, we stayed some time, as I went round the place to look all the men in the face. The prosecutrix did not fix on any man there. This was on the Wednesday after the robbery. I saw the prosecutrix again on Sunday night, about half-past seven o'clock, at the house of Mr. Garton, the chief constable of Worship-street-office. I was sent for by Mr. Garton. She told me, that she had been robbed by three persons, and gave me information which led us to apprehend the prisoner at the bar.

Handley, another officer at Worship-street, corroborated the statement of the last witness in all its material points, and proved that the prosecutrix must have seen the prisoner both the times he took her to Black Hell, "I gave her directions," he continued, "in case she saw the man whom she suspected of having robbed her master's house, to watch his motions, to see where he went, to come to the office, and give us notice of it." I saw her on the 4th of October, after I had apprehended the prisoner. I was alone when I apprehended him, but there were other officers in the neighbourhood. I and four other officers went to a gambling ground in the neighbourhood of Wentworth-street. As they went in, I saw a woman run out of it, in the direction of the Princess of Wales public-house. I ran after her. She ran into that public-house. There are two doors to it. She ran in at a corner door, and I went round to the other door in Wentworth-street. When I got there, one man ran out past me, and the prisoner after him. I said "Stop, Harris, I want to speak to you." I laid hold of him by the arm, and put him on a

bench. He sat down, without making any resistance. In two minutes the other officers came in. Hatfield was the first of them. I then told the prisoner, that I apprehended him on suspicion of ill-treating and robbing a young woman in Hackney-fields the evening before. He said "It was very hard let what would be done amiss, that he should be charged with it." I then took him away. He went with me without reluctance. On the 9th of October I accompanied the prosecutrix to Hackney-field, where she pointed the pond out to me. I measured the distance from the pond to the Cat and Shoulder of Mutton, and by my measurement it is 3 furlongs and 78 yards.

The prisoner being called upon for his defence, said that he should leave it entirely to his counsel. On the day when this woman said she was robbed, he was ill at home in bed.

Mr. Andrews called the following witnesses on the part of the defence:—

Elisabeth Harris.—The man at the bar is my father. I heard of my father being taken up on a Monday morning. On the Sunday before that day I saw my father in his shirt sleeves, just before six in the evening, leaning out of his window, with his hand on the rails before it. In general my father goes to bed on a Sunday afternoon. He was not in bad health on that Sunday to my knowledge.

Edward Harris, a boy of eleven years of age, and a son of the prisoner, was then put into the witness-box. The Judge having allowed him to be sworn, he deposed as follows:—I remember my father being taken away by the officers on a Monday morning. On the Sunday before, my father was very bad

in health. He laid down after dinner. We dine at one o'clock in general. My father laid down about two o'clock. I went to chapel. I got there at ten minutes after two, and stayed there till half-past five.

Anne Harris, daughter of the prisoner, was at home on the Sunday in question, at three o'clock in the afternoon. She left her father there with his coat off, lying asleep on the bed; took a long walk, and returned between nine and ten o'clock, and found him still at home. He was often ill, and always lay down of a Sunday afternoon.

Thomas Yardly lives opposite the house where Harris resided; did not know him; had never drank with him; had heard of him as a noted character. Witness had seen a man standing at Harris's window at about half-past six o'clock on the evening of the Sunday in question; had called his wife and his apprentice Norwood to observe Harris, who, witness believed, was the man at the window; but he would not swear to it. The man was in his waistcoat, and looked as if he had just come off the bed.

Three witnesses, who were in the room under that of Harris, deposed that they had seen him at half past five o'clock. The door opened into the passage, but it was shut, so that if Harris had gone out, they might not have heard him, and would not have seen him.—This was the defence.

The Jury retired at 15 minutes past six o'clock, and at 20 minutes before seven returned a verdict of—Guilty.

The prisoner said, with perfect composure, "My Lord, I'm quite satisfied with my trial; but I'm an innocent man, upon my word I am."

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

I.—DOMESTIC.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS on LABOURERS' WAGES.

AMONG the plans which have been pursued for the support of the labourer, the most common, and that which has prevailed to the greatest extent, in England, is the paying the labouring classes out of the poor-rates.

"The evils which follow from this system," says the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on this subject, "may be thus enumerated:—

"1st. The employer does not obtain efficient labour from the labourer whom he hires. In parts of Norfolk, for instance, a labourer is quite certain of obtaining an allowance from the parish sufficient to support his family; it consequently becomes a matter of indifference to him whether he earns a small sum or a large one. It is obvious, indeed, that a disinclination to work must be the consequence of so vicious a system. He whose subsistence is secure without work, and who cannot obtain more than a mere sufficiency by the hardest work, will naturally be an idle and careless labourer. Frequently the work done by four or five such labourers does not

amount to what might easily be performed by a single labourer working at task-work. Instances of this fact are to be found in the evidence, and in the statements of all persons conversant with the subject.

"2ndly. Persons who have no need of farm-labour are obliged to contribute to the payment of work done for others. This must be the case wherever the labourers necessarily employed by the farmers receive from the parish any part of the wages which, if not so paid, would be paid by the farmers themselves.

"3rdly. A surplus population is encouraged; men who receive but a small pittance know that they have only to marry, and that pittance will be augmented in proportion to the number of their children. Hence the supply of labour is by no means regulated by the demand, and parishes are burdened with thirty, forty, and fifty labourers, for whom they can find no employment, and who serve to depress the situation of all their fellow-labourers in the same parish. An intelligent witness, who is

much in the habit of employing labourers, states, that when complaining of their allowance, they frequently say to him, 'We will marry, and you must maintain us.'

"4thly. By far the worst consequence of the system is, the degradation of the character of the labouring class.

* * * * *

"Without assigning any precise period when the system of paying part of the wages of labour out of the poor-rate commenced, we are of opinion, that although perhaps it began earlier in some districts, it has generally been introduced during the great fluctuations of the price of provisions which have occurred in the last thirty years. In the year 1795 especially, a year of scarcity, parishes, finding that employers could not afford to pay their labourers a sufficient sum to support their families, even on the most stinted scale, added a contribution out of the poor-rate to healthy labourers in full employment.

"We are happy to be able to say, that the evil of which we complain is partial, and that many counties in England are nearly, if not totally, exempt from the grievance. In Northumberland, wages are twelve shillings a week; and labourers, having families, do not usually receive assistance from the poor-rate. In Cumberland, wages vary from twelve shillings to fifteen shillings a week, and the report is equally satisfactory. In Lincolnshire, the wages are generally twelve shillings per week, and the labourers live in comfort and independence. At Wigan, in Lancashire, wages are seven or eight shillings a-week, and relief is afforded to a man with three children: in the division of Oldham, in the same county, great

manufacturing district, wages are from twelve shillings to eighteen shillings a-week, and no such practice is known. In Yorkshire, wages are generally twelve shillings a-week; but in some parts of that extensive county, the practice of giving married labourers assistance from the parish appears very prevalent. In Staffordshire, wages are about ten shillings; and labourers, having families, only occasionally receive relief from the poor-rate. In the divisions of Oswaldslo, in the county of Worcester, the practice of paying part of the wages of labour out of the poor-rate has been entirely put a stop to by the vigilance of the magistrates. If we turn to the midland, southern, and western parts of the country, we find a great variety in the rate of wages. In the Wingham division, in Kent alone, it appears that the lowest wages paid were, in one parish, sixpence; in four, eightpence; in eleven, one shilling and sixpence; in four, two shillings; and, in the greater number, one shilling a day. In Suffolk, Sussex, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorsetshire, and Wiltshire, the plan of paying wages out of the poor-rate has been carried to the greatest extent. Norfolk, Huntingdonshire, and Devonshire, are likewise afflicted by it. In some of these counties, wages are eight shillings or nine shillings; in others, five shillings; and in some parts they have been, and are so low as three shillings a week for a single man; four shillings and sixpence for a man and his wife.

"With respect to the remedy for the evils pointed out, it is obvious to remark, that a great, if not the greater part, arises from the mal-administration of the laws.

Yet when this remark is made, it does not appear how, under the present system, the laws which regard the poor should be otherwise than ill administered. Where no select vestry or assistant overseer has been appointed, the poor are consigned to the care of a person named only for one year, and in general anxious chiefly to get rid of his office with as little trouble to himself as possible; or, if he endeavours, in spite of clamour and vexation, to improve the practice, his designs are liable to be overset by the orders of magistrates, who, with excellent intentions, are often not conversant with the details of the management of the parish in whose concerns they interfere.

“The great object to be aimed at, is, if possible, to separate the maintenance of the unemployed labourer; to divide two classes which have been confounded; to leave the employed labourer in possession of wages sufficient to maintain his family, and to oblige the rest to work for the parish in the way most likely to prevent idleness.

* * * * *

“By the act of the 43rd of Elizabeth, it is ordered, that the ‘churchwardens and overseers’ shall take order, from time to time, with the consent of two or more justices, for setting to work the children of all such who shall not be thought able to keep and maintain their children. This provision, while it clearly shows that the framers of that act never had it in contemplation to raise a fund for the support of all the children of all labourers, affords the means of remedying, in some degree, the existing evil of adding

to the wages of labour from the poor-rate. Wherever, from disinclination to work, parents earn less than they might do, in order to draw from the parish fund, it might be found highly useful that the parish officers, with the consent of the magistrates, should, instead of giving money to the parents, set to work their children, who would, at the same time, be removed from the example of idle or dissolute parents. But this remedy must be used with caution, and might be inexpedient, if applied in cases where the best labourers, with their utmost exertions, cannot earn sufficient to bring up their children without parish assistance.

“According to the system at present pursued in many counties, a scale of allowance is drawn up by the magistrates, fixing, in money, the sums which a labourer is to receive, in proportion to the size of his family, and the current price of flour or meal. On this allowance, whether idle or industrious, the labourer relies as a right; and when he receives less, he makes an angry appeal to a magistrate, not as a petitioner for charity, but as a claimant for justice. Without questioning the fitness of the scale upon which these tables have been framed, we cannot but regret that the magistrates should promulgate general regulations, the obvious tendency of which is to reduce the rate of wages, and create dissatisfaction between the labourer and his employer.

“It has been thrown out, that the practice of giving relief, to able-bodied labourers on account of their impotent children ought to be positively forbidden by legislative enactment. Your committee are not prepared to go this length; but

they venture to suggest, that where wages have been reduced with a view to supply the deficiency from the parish rates, relief might be refused to any person actually in the employment of an individual. The consequence might certainly be to throw at first some married labourers entirely upon the parish, but in a short time it is probable a more wholesome system of paying the wages of labour would be permanently adopted.

“Much good has been effected in some parts of the country by the adoption of what has been called the Cropedy or Oundel plan, or labour-rate; and a bill has been introduced into the House for giving to such a plan, adopted under certain regulations, the force of law. It appears to us quite impossible to frame any act on this subject which shall meet every case, but a general sanction might be extremely beneficial; and the following form, which has been suggested, appears as unexceptionable as any. Indeed, it is very similar to one contained in a bill brought into the House in an early part of the session:—

“The parishioners in vestry shall, if they think fit, draw up rules and regulations for the maintenance of the old and impotent and other poor unable to work, as also for the employment of the able poor; and the same, signed or agreed to by a majority in value, shall be presented to the justices, to be by them amended, approved, or rejected, or sent back for alterations, and when adjusted to the satisfaction of the justices and parishioners, to be parochial law for one year.’

“With respect to the second object—the mode of finding employment for those who profess themselves unable to obtain it—it

appears to your committee, that the parish should, if it be possible, provide them with labour less acceptable in its nature than ordinary labour, and at lower wages than the average rate of the neighbourhood. Your committee can add, that this method has been found practically beneficial in all places where it has been carried into effect.

“It must never be forgotten, in considering this subject, that the evils produced by the poor-laws are different in different places; that all the good effects hitherto produced have been accomplished by improved management; and that, if those effects have not been more general, it is because the management of the poor has in the greater part of the country improved very little.

“For the purpose of hastening and ensuring such improvement, your committee feel inclined to recommend to more general adoption the appointment of select vestries, and of assistant-overseers receiving a salary. The greatest evils arise from intrusting a business so complicated to inexperienced and inefficient officers; and much benefit has been produced by taking advantage of the provisions of the 59th Geo. III., c. 12, on this subject. The greatest amendment may likewise be made by a judicious attention to that part of the act wherein a select vestry is required ‘to inquire into and determine upon the proper objects of relief, and the nature and amount of the relief to be given; and in each case shall take into consideration the character and conduct of the poor person to be relieved, and shall be at liberty to distinguish, in the relief to be granted, between the deserving and the idle, extravagant, or profligate poor.’

"In a bill introduced into the House in an early part of the session, there is a clause imposing on the quarter sessions the duty of controlling the parish accounts, which are ordered to be laid before them, and enabling them to appoint an examiner to look into the expenditure of each parish. Whether, in the shape in which it at present stands, this provision is fit to be adopted, we will not decide: but in the opinion of many persons it might be useful that the quarter sessions should appoint an inspector of parish accounts, whose duty it should be to report to the magistrates the state of the poor, and to point out any flagrant instance of negligence or abuse. A more regular and distinct method of keeping the parish accounts might likewise prove highly advantageous.

"At the same time, we cannot too strongly express our opinion, that even as the law at present stands, much might be done by the vigilant and enlightened attention of the magistrates. If they would point out to the farmers the mischievous

consequences of placing their labourers upon the public fund; if they would discountenance the abuses which prevail, and give every support to those who endeavour to reform the present system, there can be no doubt that great good might be effected. The farmers themselves have adopted it unwillingly, and must be fully aware of its mischievous effects. The distress which has so long restrained the application of agricultural capital is now happily disappearing, and there never was a more favourable moment for reforming an abuse, which in very few places is as yet of 30 years' growth. Let the magistrates, and, generally, all charged with the administration of the poor-laws, observe, that if these laws have been retained, with the humane purpose of preserving honest indigence from starving, and remedying any sudden want of employment, yet, that if misapplied, they may become a greater evil to the country than any partial misfortune, or temporary calamity, could inflict."

EXTRACT relative to the TREAD-WHEEL, from the FIFTH REPORT of the SOCIETY for the IMPROVEMENT of PRISON DISCIPLINE, &c.

"The merits of the tread-wheel, as an instrument of prison-labour, have, during the past year, excited considerable interest. Objections of a very serious nature have been urged against it by a magistrate, whose labours for the improvement of prison discipline, during a long and honourable life, entitle his sentiments to great attention. Highly as the committee appreciate the motives which animate the benevolent author, they do not concur with the reasoning contain-

ed in a recent work on prison labour; the object of which publication is to show that the ordinary discipline of the tread-wheel is an unsafe unhealthy and degrading punishment. The committee believe that they were the first to recognize the excellence and advocate the introduction of this description of prison labour; and, after mature consideration, they can discover nothing in the proper use and moderate application of this punishment, that is irreconcilable

with the feelings of humanity, and those principles of prison discipline which it is the object of this society to recommend.

“From documents which have been laid before parliament, the healthiness of the tread-wheel exercise is satisfactorily proved. The opinions of the medical officers in attendance at the various prisons, concur in declaring that the general health of the prisoners has in no degree suffered injury by the exercise; but that, on the contrary, the labour has in this respect been productive of considerable benefit. Recent inquiries which the committee have instituted, confirm these testimonies; and against evidence so conclusive, a judgment, formed principally from abstract reasoning, and unsupported by that peculiar experience which the daily observations of a prison-surgeon affords, can have but little weight.

“The mischievous consequences of which it is stated that the tread-wheel is the source, attach not so much to the nature of the labour as to the degree in which it may be enforced. There is nothing painful in the simple position of the body on the wheel; and the machinery may be made to revolve so slowly, as scarcely to form a punishment; while on the other hand, it cannot be denied, that by excessive application it may be rendered an instrument of unjustifiable rigour. The main question, then, on which the safety and expediency of the tread-wheel depends, is simply this—can the degree of labour be so regulated as to be ascertained without difficulty, and restrained, at all times, within safe limits? This consideration has occupied the particular attention of the committee; and they have the pleasure to state that these

very desirable objects can be accomplished.

“It occurred to the committee, on pursuing their inquiries upon this subject, that as the several details in the management of the tread-wheel are proportionate in their variations, they might conveniently be laid down upon a sliding scale.* The idea has been carried into execution in a very ingenious manner by Mr. Bate, mathematical instrument-maker to the Board of Excise, who has constructed an instrument, by the simple inspection of which the rate of labour can at all times be ascertained. The utility of this invention is obvious: it at once enables the magistrate, or the governor of a prison at which a tread-wheel is in operation, to secure precision of management, and by affording an accurate measure, applicable in all cases, may prevent the inadvertent excess, or intentional abuse, of this species of punishment.

“It is perfectly true that the labour of the tread-wheel, unless it be regulated with great care, may, to use the language of an able and experienced governor of a prison (in a recent communication with the committee), ‘become in the hands of some, an engine of terrible oppression.’ In order to show the importance of further attention to this subject, and the great confusion that at present prevails in the manner of enforcing the labour, the committee refer to the table in the appendix, founded on returns recently received, showing the great varieties of punishment inflicted; a bare reference to which will prove the necessity for adopting some uniformity of practice, in order to equalize the administration of prison discipline. The present inequality, it will be perceived, arises

not only from the varied degrees of velocity, and the fluctuating proportions of working and resting prisoners at each wheel, but also from the difference in the working hours of summer and winter; a difference which amounts in the daily rate of labour at some prisons to at least 50 per cent. By an adherence, however, to the following regulations, and with the aid of the scale to which the committee have referred, the tread-mills in various prisons, even those on the most diversified principles of construction, may be conducted upon one uniform and certain system of operation throughout the kingdom.

"1. Every tread-wheel should be provided with a 'regulator,' by which its rate of revolution may at all times be restrained within safe limits.

"2. To the tread-wheel should also be affixed 'a dial-register,' on reference to which the rate of labour may at any time be accurately ascertained.

"3. The daily rate of labour should in no case exceed 12,000 feet in ascent.

"4. Care should be taken to apportion the diet to the degree of labour enforced.

"The committee are aware that the observance of these rules will not remove the objections which many respectable persons entertain against the use of the tread-wheel: they regard the punishment, under any circumstances, as too rigorous. In the opinion, however, of the committee, the primary feature in the character of 'hard labour' should be severity; not equal, indeed, to every description of criminals, not irreconcilable with the feelings of humanity, nor one degree beyond that which the public interests justify and the reformation

of the criminal demands; yet a severity that shall make those who have violated justice feel the penalties of law, and the consequences of guilt. The committee believe that for a certain class of offenders the tread-wheel is, under proper regulation, a punishment of this description, and that no house of correction should be without it. The great proportion of offenders committed to such places of confinement are sentenced to 'hard labour,' and but for short periods of imprisonment, during which the tread-wheel is an appropriate punishment. But in bearing this testimony in its favour, they feel no hesitation in declaring their opinion that its value may be over-rated and its discipline misapplied. Notwithstanding the acknowledged excellencies of the tread-wheel, it ought not to form the punishment of those whom the law sentences to imprisonment only. To inflict it on this description of prisoners would be to change the character of their sentence. To subject, also, convicts committed for long periods of imprisonment, day after day, to this discipline, is inconsistent with the views of the best writers on the penitentiary system, and at variance with those principles of prison management which Howard never ceased to inculcate, and to realize which the enlightened exertions of sir George Paul and other eminent magistrates have been zealously directed.

"The practice of employing females at the tread-wheel is, in the opinion of many benevolent persons, in no case justifiable. In this sentiment the committee do not concur. Upon hardened offenders committed to houses of correction—such as the law has truly designated 'idle and disorderly'—the labour is

56* ANNUAL REGISTER, 1824.

productive of excellent effects, and if superintended by a careful matron, may be safely administered: but the general employment of females at the tread-wheel is liable to serious objections: and as there are, even in the absence of prison trades, other kinds of labour to be found for women in a gaol, that are congenial to the habits of their sex, the practice of thus employing this class of offenders is not justified by necessity.

“But let the punishment of tread-wheel labour be ever so carefully regulated, there is one consideration which ought not to be forgotten, and to which the committee cannot too earnestly entreat attention. Punishments, however salutary, cannot alone be expected to reclaim; nor do they, under any form, diminish the necessity for those moral and religious services, without which all plans of prison discipline will prove inefficient, and the formation and recovery of good

character become alike utterly hopeless. The committee have been led to offer these remarks, because it has appeared to them that in some prisons by far too much dependence has been placed on the deterring influence of tread-wheel labour, while but little earnestness has been evinced to take advantage of that subjection of mind which the punishment has a tendency to produce, and which might be available for the purposes of religious impressions and permanent improvement. There is nothing in the character of tread-wheel labour that may not be made to strengthen the power of religion, and extend the influence of her ministers over the mind and feelings of a prisoner; and it would be indeed to be deplored, were the introduction of hard labour to be considered as superseding or weakening the necessity for their labours, without which the great objects of prison discipline can never be attained.”

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, and APPROPRIATIONS for the RELIEF of DISTRESS in the Southern and Western Provinces of IRELAND.

		<i>Receipts.</i>	
Amount of sundry Subscriptions received from the 7th of May 1822, to the 10th April 1824, inclusive		£.	s. d.
		272,794	10 7
DUO of Subscriptions received from Calcutta ..	£.19,563 13 0		
Ditto - - Ditto - Madras	9,078 2 4		
Ditto - - Ditto - Bombay	7,059 15 1		
Ditto - - Ditto - St. Helena.....	280 8 1		
		36,581	18 6
Amount of sundry Subscriptions for Clothing		642	3 2
Profit on Exchequer Bills		1,052	13 4
		311,061	5 7

		<i>Disbursements and Appropriations.</i>	
Amount of sundry Remittances to Ireland, in Cash £4,465	0 0		
Amount for Provisions sent to Ireland (including Potatoes, Meal, Rice, and Biscuit).....	40,401 14 10		
Sundry Grants for Clothing	12,303 5 4		
To the Society for Improving the Condition of the Irish Peasantry	12,300 0 0		

To the British and Irish Ladies Society for Improving the Condition and Promoting the Industry and Welfare of the Female Irish Peasantry...	11,300	0	0
For the Encouragement of the Fisheries	7,000	0	0
In aid of the Funds of the Dublin Mansion-house Committee.....	5,000	0	0
For Employing the Female Peasantry of Ireland in the Straw Plait Manufacture	2,000	0	0
In aid of a Fund for Promoting the Sale of Irish Manufactures.....	100	0	0
To Trustees in Ireland for the Encouragement of the Linen and Woollen Manufactures.....	40,000	0	0
Ditto for the Encouragement of an improved System in the Culture of Flax, according to the method practised in the Netherlands	1,000	0	0
To the Board of Directors for Superintending the Administration of the Funds for the Encouragement of Industry	6,000	0	0
To a Committee for the Establishment of two Schools of Industry, one in each of the Provinces of Munster and Connaught	6,000	0	0
Charge for Rooms at the City of London Tavern..	246	15	0
Expenses of Agents sent to Ireland	1,435	3	11
Advertisements.....	4,421	1	6
Printing and Stationery.....	1,133	5	11
Rent of Offices, Furniture, &c. in Old Broad-st...	252	4	11
Discount on Bills from India, at 3 per cent	247	9	3
Postages.....	111	7	5
Charges of Management	3,073	19	9
Miscellaneous Disbursements	322	8	11
Balance transferred to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Irish Peasantry, pursuant to the Resolution of the Committee of the 3rd of April	1,967	8	10
		311,081	5 7

JOHN SMITH, Chairman.
ROBERT PAUNCEFOTE, Secretary.

STATE OF THE TEA TRADE.

Accounts relating to the tea-trade of the East-India Company, from 1819 to 1823 inclusive, have been presented to parliament, and distributed to the members of the House of Commons. The company exported from Canton, it appears, in the years 1820 and 1821, 1,964,927lb. of Bohea tea, the prime cost of which was 75,330*l.*, which makes something between 9*d.* and 9½*d.* a pound. The average price at which this quality of tea was sold in England, in the sales of 1822, was 2*s.* 5*d.* ⅔*ths.*

2*s.* 6*d.* ⅓*ths.* 2*s.* 5*d.* ⅓*ths.* and 2*s.* 4*d.* ⅔*ths.* On Congou, the species of tea of which the greatest quantity is consumed (about 19 millions out of 27), the sale price at the company's sales in England is about 2*s.* 8*d.*, while the prime cost has been about 1*s.* 4*d.* The government duty, moreover, is regulated by the price at the company's sales—95 per cent on that produce; so that the Bohea, which is bought in China at 9*d.*, costs, duty included, about 5*s.* at the wholesale price in England. The

mode of conducting the trade seems to be wasteful in the extreme. The freight paid by the company from China in the years 1822 and 1823, has been, on the average, at the rate of 21*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* per ton. There is an establishment kept up at Canton, in which eight gentlemen, under the name of supra-cargoes and writers, receive various salaries and emoluments, from 4,600*l.* to 10,500*l.* per annum each; while eleven others are paid at rates rapidly ascending from 70*l.* to 2,500*l.* per annum. It is not to be supposed, however, that these gentlemen maintain themselves on their salaries; for a sum of 13,000*l.* to 14,478*l.* a year is set down for their maintenance. The following were the salaries of these eight gentlemen in 1821-22;—

Sir T. J. Metcalfe, bart.	£8,741
Sir J. B. Urmston	10,489
James Molony, esq.	8,741

James T. Roberts, esq.	8,741
Sir W. Frazer, bart.	7,285
F. Toone, esq.	6,556
Wm. Bosanquet, esq.	5,682
W. H. C. Plowden, esq.	4,953

Quantity of tea sold by the East-India Company in 1823:—

	Pounds.	Average Price.
Bohea	1,904,435	.. 2 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>
Congou	18,681,884	.. 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Campoi	408,769	.. 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Souchong	1,285,230	.. 3 <i>s.</i> 6½ <i>d.</i>
Pekoe	46,005	.. 5 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> ½
Twankay	4,158,355	.. 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Hyson Skin	319,425	.. 3 <i>s.</i> 4½ <i>d.</i>
Hyson	916,846	.. 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ½

Total 27,720,949.

Tea exported from Canton, in 1823, 27,478,813*lb.*, at the prime cost of 1,924,738*l.*

Total value of British imports into Canton, for the year 1823, 604,975*l.* They would have amounted, but for the loss of the Regent outward-bound ship, to 738,598*l.*

SLAVE POPULATION in the WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICA.

Draught of an Order in Council for Improving the Condition of the Slaves in Trinidad.

1. Whereas it is necessary that provision should be made for the religious instruction of the slaves in his majesty's island of Trinidad, and for the improvement of their condition. And whereas the procurador syndic of the cabildo of the town of Port of Spain, in the said island, hath hitherto performed the duties of the office of protector and guardian of slaves in the said island, and it is expedient that the said office should be more fully established, and that the duties

thereof should be more clearly ascertained, and that provision should be made for the support thereof. Be it therefore, and it is hereby ordered by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, that the procurador syndic of the cabildo of the town of Port of Spain aforesaid shall be and he is hereby confirmed in his said office of protector and guardian of slaves. And that as such protector and guardian of slaves he shall receive and be paid, at the time and in the manner hereinafter mentioned, such salary as his majesty shall be pleased to appoint; and that such salary shall

commence from and after the 24th day of June, in the present year of our Lord, 1824, and that on or before that day, if possible, or if not then, so soon afterwards as conveniently may be, the said protector and guardian of slaves shall appear before the governor, or acting-governor, for the time being, of the said island, and in his presence shall take and subscribe an oath in the following words, that is to say—

“I, A. B., do swear that I will, to the best of my knowledge and ability, faithfully execute and perform the duties of the office of protector and guardian of slaves in the island of Trinidad, without fear, favour, or partiality—So help me God.”

Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby ordered, That nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent his majesty from disuniting the office of protector and guardian of slaves from the office of procurador syndic aforesaid, and from appointing a distinct and separate officer to act as, and be the protector and guardian of slaves in case his majesty shall see fit so to do.

2. And it is hereby further ordered, That the said protector and guardian of slaves shall establish and keep an office in the town of Port of Spain in the said island, and shall regularly attend at such office on such days, and during such hours of the day, as the governor or acting governor of the said colony, by any general or special orders to be by him from time to time issued, may appoint; and shall at such office, and not elsewhere, keep, deposit, and preserve the several records, books, papers, and writings, hereinafter directed to be kept by him.

3. And it is further ordered, that the said protector and guardian of slaves shall not be the owner or proprietor of any plantation situate within the said island, or of any slaves or slave employed or worked upon any plantation, or in any kind of agriculture, and shall not have any share or interest in, or any mortgage or security upon, any such plantation, slaves, or slave; and shall and is hereby declared to be incompetent to act as, or be the manager, overseer, agent, or attorney of, for, or upon any plantation or estate within the said island, or to act as the guardian, trustee, or executor of any person or persons, having, or being entitled to, any such plantation, or any slaves or slave; and in case any such protector and guardian of slaves within the said island shall have, acquire, hold, or possess, either in his own right, or in right of his wife, or in trust for any other persons or person, any plantation situate within the said island, or any slaves or slave employed or worked upon any plantation, or in any kind of agriculture, or any share or interest in, or any mortgage or security upon, any such plantation, or slaves or slave; or shall act as such manager, overseer, agent, attorney, guardian, trustee, or executor as aforesaid, he shall thenceforth, de facto, cease to be such protector and guardian of slaves as aforesaid, and forfeit such his salary, and some other fit and proper person shall forthwith be appointed to succeed to the said office. Provided nevertheless, that all acts which may be done by, or by the order of any such protector and guardian of slaves, after any such avoidance as aforesaid of such his office, and before the same shall be by public notice in the Gazette of

the said island be declared void, shall be as valid and effectual in the law as if no such avoidance of office had occurred.

4. And it is further ordered, that the said protector and guardian of slaves shall be resident within the said island, and shall not quit the same without a special licence to be granted for that purpose by his majesty, through one of his principal secretaries of state, or by the governor, or acting-governor for the time being, of the said island; and no such licence shall in any case be granted for any time exceeding three months, nor shall any such licence be granted by any such governor, or acting-governor as aforesaid, unless it shall be made to appear to him, on the oath of some medical practitioner, that such absence is necessary for the recovery of the health of the said protector and guardian of slaves.

5. And it is further ordered, that upon the death or resignation of the said protector and guardian of slaves, or in the event of his sickness, or other bodily or mental incapacity, or during his temporary absence from the said island, it shall be lawful for the governor or acting-governor to nominate and appoint some other fit and proper person to act as the deputy for the said protector and guardian of slaves, until his majesty's pleasure shall be known: and the said deputy shall receive such allowance, to be deducted from and out of the salary of the said protector and guardian of slaves as the governor, or acting-governor for the time being, of the said island, shall be pleased to appoint. Provided always, that no persons shall be appointed or be competent to act as such deputy as aforesaid who, ac-

ording to the provisions of this order, would be incompetent to act as the protector and guardian of slaves. Provided also, that the protector and guardian of slaves in the said island shall at all times perform his duty in person, and not by deputy, except only in cases in which the governor or acting-governor of the said island is heretofore authorized to appoint a deputy for that purpose.

6. And it is hereby further ordered, that the said protector and guardian of slaves shall be, and he is hereby declared to be, a magistrate in and for the said island of Trinidad, and all such powers and authorities, of what nature or kind soever, as are now by law vested in the commandants of the several quarters of the said island, for the maintenance of the public peace and good order, shall be, and the same are hereby vested in the said protector or guardian of slaves, to be by him exercised throughout each and every quarter of the said island.

7. And it is hereby further ordered, that the commandants of the several quarters within the said island shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, assistant protectors and guardians of slaves, in their several and respective quarters; and the said commandants shall, and are hereby required, in their several and respective quarters, to be aiding and assisting the protector and guardian of slaves in the execution of the powers hereby committed to him; and for that purpose to obey and carry into execution such lawful instructions as they may from time to time receive from him, about or in relation to the matters herein mentioned, or any of them.

8. And it is hereby further or-

dered, that in all actions, suits, and prosecutions, which may at any time hereafter be brought or commenced in any tribunal or court of justice within the said island, wherein any slave may be charged with any offence punishable by death or transportation, or wherein any question may arise as to the right of any alleged slave to freedom, or wherein any person may be charged with the murder of any slave, or with any offence against the person of any slave, or wherein any question may arise respecting the right of any slave to any such property as he or she is hereinafter declared competent to acquire; then, and in every such case, such notice shall be given to the protector and guardian of slaves, of every such action, suit, or prosecution, as according to the law of the said island would be given to the said slave, if he or she were of free condition. And the protector and guardian of slaves shall, and is hereby required to attend the trial or hearing, and all other the proceedings in every such action, suit, or prosecution, as the protector of such slave, and on his or her behalf, and to act therein in such manner as may be most conducive to the benefit and advantage of any such slave.

9. And whereas his majesty hath been graciously pleased to intimate his intention to make effectual provision for the religious instruction of the slaves in the said island of Trinidad; and it will be proper and necessary, so soon as such his majesty's intentions can be carried into effect, that Sunday markets should be utterly abolished throughout the said island. Be it therefore, and it is hereby further ordered, that it shall and may be lawful for the governor, or acting governor

for the time being, of the said island, and he is hereby required, in obedience to any instruction which may for that purpose be issued by his majesty, through one of his principal secretaries of state, to issue a proclamation, in his majesty's name, for the discontinuance of all markets throughout the said island on the Sunday; and so soon as such proclamation shall have been issued, all Sunday markets shall forthwith cease, and be absolutely unlawful; and in any such proclamation, the said governor or acting governor shall and may, and is hereby authorized to make all such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the effectual suppression of such markets, and to impose such penalties as may be requisite for giving effect to any such rules and regulations. And whereas a certain proclamation or ordinance was, on the 16th day of November, 1823, issued by the governor of the said island of Trinidad, whereby it was and is ordered and declared, "That from and after the 1st day of December then next, the market holden in the town of the port of Spain, for the sale of meat, vegetables, and other provisions on Sundays, and all other markets to be holden on the Sabbath-day throughout the island, should be limited to the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that due warning should be given by the ringing of a bell at half-past nine o'clock, to all persons to prepare to depart; and that from and after the hour of ten in the forenoon, no person or persons whatsoever shall remain therein, or publicly show forth or expose for sale any meat, poultry, vegetables, provisions, fruits, herbs, wares, merchandise, goods, or effects, on the Lord's day, after the

hour of ten o'clock aforesaid, upon pain that every person guilty of a disobedience or non-conformance of this order shall forfeit the goods and effects so exposed for sale; or on refusing to quit the place, forfeit the sum of 10s. And it is by the said ordinance further ordered, that if any person or persons shall offend in these premises, it shall be lawful for the chief of the police, or his assistants, or the clerk of the market, or any alguacil or constable, and they are respectively thereby required to seize the goods exposed for sale, and cause them to be taken before any judge or magistrate, or any regidor of the cabildo, who upon view of such goods so exposed, shall order the same to be sold forthwith, and the proceeds thereof to be applied and disposed of as follows; that it is to say—one-third to the informer, and the remainder to such pious or charitable purposes, and in such manner, as the magistrate or justice ordering the sale shall determine. And it is by such ordinance further ordered, that in like manner, any person refusing to quit the market-place may be apprehended by the authorities aforesaid, who are authorized and required to demand the penalty therein before provided; and, in default of payment, to commit the offender for 20 hours' imprisonment. And it is by the said ordinance provided, that nothing therein contained shall extend to the prohibition of dressing or selling meats in inns or victualling-houses, nor to the sale of fish at the fish-house, provided the same do not take place during the hours appointed and set apart for divine service. And it is by the said ordinance noticed and set forth, that the limitation therein before declared, respecting the

markets to be holden on Sundays, may not afford sufficient time for the sale of the articles and provisions necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants; and it is therefore thereby ordered, that Thursday be also a market-day, on which free persons are invited to attend, so as to lessen the number of persons resorting to the market on Sundays, which is especially retained for the due and reasonable encouragement of the slave population in habits of industry; and as it may not occasionally be inconvenient for proprietors to permit their slaves to bring the produce of their labour to market on another day than Sunday, the day of Thursday in each week is thereby declared to be a market-day in future. And it is by the said ordinance, further ordered, that when, and so soon as the same may be found practicable, the market on Sundays will be further limited to the hour of nine in the forenoon of the said day." And whereas it is expedient that the said order or proclamation, of the 16th of November, 1823, should continue and be in force throughout the said island, in the mean time, and until such proclamation as aforesaid shall be issued for the absolute and total abolition of Sunday markets. Be it, therefore, and it is hereby ordered, that the said ordinance or proclamation, of the 16th of November, 1823, shall be, and the same is hereby confirmed. And that the said ordinance shall be, and continue in force within the said island, until a proclamation shall be issued in manner aforesaid, for the total abolition of Sunday markets therein.

10. And it is hereby further ordered, that if any person or persons within the said island shall work or employ any slave, at any

time, between the time of sunset on any Saturday and sunrise on any Monday, or shall, during that period, procure, induce, or compel any slave to perform or engage in any labour, for the profit or advantage of his or her owner, manager, or employer, the person or persons so offending shall incur and become liable to a fine not exceeding fifty, nor less than five dollars. Provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any work or labour which any slave may perform on Sunday in the necessary attendance upon the person, or in the family of his or her owner or employer; or in the necessary and unavoidable preservation of the cattle or live stock upon any plantation.

11. And it is further ordered and declared, that it is and shall henceforth be illegal for any person or persons within the said island of Trinidad, to carry any whip, cat, or other instrument of the like nature, while superintending the labour of any slaves or slave in or upon the fields or cane-pieces upon any plantation within the said island, or to use any such whip, cat, or other instrument for the purpose of impelling or coercing any slaves or slave to perform any labour of any kind or nature whatever, or to carry or exhibit upon any plantation, or elsewhere, any such whip, cat, or other instrument of the like nature as a mark or emblem of the authority of the person or persons so carrying or exhibiting the same over any slaves or slave; and in case any person or persons shall carry any whip, cat, or other instrument of the like nature while superintending the labour of any slave or slaves in or upon any plantation or cane-piece

within the said island, or shall use any such whip, cat, or other instrument as aforesaid, for the purpose of impelling or coercing any slave or slaves to perform any labour of any kind or nature whatsoever; or shall carry or exhibit upon any plantation, or elsewhere, any such whip, cat, or other instrument as aforesaid, as a mark or emblem of their, his, or her authority over any slave or slaves, the person or persons so offending, and each and every person who shall or may direct, authorize, instigate, procure, or be aiding, assisting, or abetting in any such illegal driving, or use, or exhibition of any such whip, cat, or other instrument as aforesaid, shall be, and be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be, guilty of a misdemeanour, and being thereof convicted, shall suffer such punishment as is hereinafter provided.

12. And it is further ordered and declared, that it is and shall henceforth be illegal for any persons or person to inflict in any one day upon any male slave for any crime or offence, or upon any ground or for any reason whatever, any number of stripes or lashes exceeding 25 in the whole, or to inflict upon any such male slave any punishment or correction by the whipping, scourging, or beating of his person, unless the person of such slave shall, at the time of such punishment or correction, be free from any laceration occasioned by any former whipping, scourging, or beating, or to inflict upon any such male slave any punishment or correction by the whipping, scourging, or beating of his person, until 24 hours at the least shall have elapsed from the time of the commission of the offence for, or in respect of,

which any such punishment or correction may be so inflicted; or to inflict upon any such male slave any such punishment or correction as aforesaid, unless one person of free condition shall be present at, and witness the infliction of, such punishment, other than and besides the person by or by the authority of whom the same may be so inflicted; and in case any person or persons shall inflict, in any one day upon any male slave, any number of stripes or lashes exceeding 25 in the whole, or shall whip, scourge, or beat any such male slave at any time when there may be upon his person any laceration occasioned by any former whipping, scourging, or beating, or shall inflict upon any such male slave any such punishment or correction as aforesaid within 24 hours next after the commission of the offence, for or in respect of which the same may be so inflicted, or without the presence and attendance during the whole of such punishment of some person of free condition other than and besides the person by or by the authority of whom the same may be so inflicted, the person or persons so offending, and each and every person who shall or may direct, authorize, instigate, procure, or be aiding, assisting, or abetting, in any such illegal punishment of any male slave, shall be, and be deemed to be, guilty of a misdemeanour, and being thereof convicted, shall suffer such punishment as is hereinafter provided. Provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any punishments which may be inflicted upon any male slave, under or by virtue of any sentence or judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction within the said island.

13. And it is hereby further ordered, that henceforth it shall not be lawful to correct or punish by flogging or whipping, any female slave within the island of Trinidad, for any offence committed or alleged to be committed by any such slave; and if any person or persons within the said island shall flog, whip, or correct any female slave, with any whip, cat, stick, or other such like instrument, the person or persons so offending, and each and every person who shall or may direct, authorize, instigate, procure, or be aiding, assisting, or abetting in any such correction or punishment as aforesaid, of any such female slave, shall be and be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanour, and being thereof convicted, shall suffer such punishment as is hereinafter provided. And whereas, it is necessary that effectual means should be adopted for punishing such offences as may hereafter be committed by female slaves within the said island. Be it therefore and it is hereby ordered, that any female slave who shall or may commit any offence within the said island, which by the laws in force there was heretofore punished by flogging, shall for such her offence, be subject and liable to imprisonment, or to be confined in the stocks, or to such other punishment or correction as may be necessary for the effectual suppression of such offences, and as may be specially sanctioned in, and by, any proclamation to be hereafter issued by the authority and in the name of his majesty, in the said island. And the governor, or acting-governor of the said island, shall, and is hereby authorized to make and ordain such rules and regulations as may be necessary for preventing any ex-

cess in such punishment, or any abuse in the mode of inflicting the same. Provided that such rules and regulations be not in any wise repugnant to this present order. And provided also that the same be forthwith transmitted by such governor or acting-governor as aforesaid, for his majesty's approbation; and that all such rules or regulations shall cease to be binding or in force within the said island, unless his majesty's allowance thereof shall be signified to such governor or acting-governor within two years next after the date of such rules and regulations.

14. And it is hereby further ordered, that there shall be kept upon every plantation and estate throughout the said island, a book to be called "The Plantation Record Book," and that it shall be the duty of the owner, proprietor, manager, or other person, having the direction of, and the chief authority in, the said plantation, to enter and record in the said book, at or immediately after the time of the infliction of any punishment whatsoever, on any female slave, or on any male slave, who may be punished with any number of stripes exceeding three, a statement of the nature and particulars of the offence for or in respect of which such punishment may be inflicted; and at the time at which, and the place where such offence was committed; and at the time at which, and the place where such punishment was inflicted; and of the nature, extent, and particulars of the punishment, and, in the cases of male slaves, of the number of stripes actually inflicted upon the offender, together with the names of the persons by whom, and by the authority of whom, the punishment was inflicted; and of

the persons or person of free condition present, and attending at the infliction of every such punishment.

15. And it is hereby further ordered, That if any person, being the owner, proprietor, or manager of any plantation or estate within the said island, or having the management thereof, or the chief authority therein, shall neglect or omit to make in the said Plantation Record Book, any entry which according to the provisions of this present order ought to be made therein, or shall not make such entry within two days next after the infliction of each and every punishment, to which the same may refer, the person so offending shall incur and become subject and liable to a penalty not exceeding 100*l.*, nor less than 5*l.* sterling, British money; to be recovered and applied in manner hereinafter mentioned. And if any person or persons shall wilfully or fraudulently make, or cause or procure to be made, any false entry or fraudulent erasure in any such Plantation Record Book, or shall wilfully or fraudulently burn, destroy, cancel, or obliterate the name or any parts or part thereof, the person or persons so offending shall be, and be deemed and taken to be, guilty of a misdemeanour, and being thereof convicted, shall suffer such punishment as is hereinafter provided.

16. And it is hereby further ordered, that every owner, proprietor, or manager, or other person having the chief authority within each and every plantation or estate within the said island, shall, on the first Monday which shall happen next after the 5th day of April, the 24th day of June, the 29th day of September, and the 25th day of December in each

year, repair to the commandant for the time being of the quarter in which such plantation or estate may be situate, and then and there produce before him a precise and exact transcript of every entry, which during the quarter of a year next proceeding may have been made in the Plantation Record Book, of his or her plantation or estate; and shall also take and subscribe an oath, to be annexed to the said transcript in the following words (that is to say),

"I, A. B., the owner, or manager (as the case may be) of the plantation called _____, in the quarter in the island of Trinidad, do make oath and say, that the paper writing hereunto annexed contains a true and exact copy of every entry, which since the _____ day of _____ last, hath been made in the Plantation Record Book of the before-mentioned plantation. And I do further swear, that the said Plantation Record Book hath been punctually and accurately kept since the said _____ day of _____ in the manner by law required, and that no fraudulent erasure or false entry hath been made therein by me, or by any person by my procurement, or with my knowledge or consent. So help me God."

And in case any such owner or manager, as aforesaid, shall not, since the time of making his last preceding return to the commandant of the quarter, have inflicted, or caused to be inflicted, any punishment upon any female slave, on his plantation or estate, or any punishment, on any male slave, exceeding three lashes, then, and in every such case, in lieu of the oath aforesaid, such owner or manager shall, at the several times aforesaid, take and subscribe before the commandant of the quarter in which such

plantation may be situate, an oath, in the following words (that is to say),

"I, A. B., do swear, that since the _____ day of _____ now last past, no punishment hath been inflicted by me, or by my order, or with my knowledge upon any female slave belonging or attached to the plantation called _____ situate in the quarter of _____ whereof I am manager. And that no punishment hath since the said _____ day of _____ been inflicted upon any male slave, belonging or attached to the said plantation, exceeding three lashes. And I further swear that no entry of any such punishments hath since the said _____ day of _____ been made in the Plantation Record Book, of the said plantation. So help me God."

17. Provided always, and it is further ordered, That the commandant of each, and every quarter, within the said island, shall, 14 days at the least before the time of making the returns, transmit to the owner, or manager of every plantation situate within his quarter, a printed blank form of the before-mentioned affidavits, together with a notice of the time and place at which he will attend for the purpose of receiving the returns, and administering the oaths aforesaid; and the said commandant shall, and is hereby required to attend, from day to day, for three successive days, and no more, for the purposes aforesaid; and in case it shall be made to appear to such commandant by the certificate of any medical practitioner, that any person or persons liable to make such return is or are, by reason of sickness, incapable of attending for that purpose, at the time and place so to be appointed as aforesaid, then, and in every such case, the said

commandant shall, and he is hereby required to, attend the person or persons so incapacitated, at his, her, or their place or places of abode, for the purpose of receiving the said returns, and taking such affidavits as aforesaid.

18. And it is hereby ordered, that if any person or persons shall refuse or neglect to make any return, or to take and subscribe the oaths required by this present order, the person or persons so offending shall incur, and become liable to the payment of a fine not exceeding 100*l.* nor less than 10*l.* sterling British money: to be recovered and applied in manner after mentioned.

19. And it is hereby further ordered, that the commandant of each and every quarter in the said island shall and he is hereby required to transmit to the protector and guardian of slaves of the said island, at his office in the town of Port of Spain, the whole of the returns so to be made to him as aforesaid, together with the original affidavits thereunto annexed, within 14 days next after such quarterly returns shall be complete. And in case any such commandant shall himself be the owner or manager of any plantation, he shall, together with the said returns, deliver to the said protector and guardian of slaves a transcript of the entries in his own plantation-book for the last preceding quarter of a year, together with an affidavit to be by him sworn before the chief judge, or some one of the alcaldes in ordinary of the said island, in the manner and form hereinbefore described, under such and the like penalty as is hereinbefore mentioned in the case of other persons refusing or neglecting to make their returns or to take the before-mentioned oaths.

20. And it is hereby further ordered, that the said protector of slaves shall record and enrol in books, to be by him kept for that purpose, the whole of the returns so to be made to him, and shall keep and preserve in his office the originals of the said returns and affidavits; and for the better and more convenient keeping of the said records, it is further ordered, that the said protector and guardian of slaves shall keep a distinct book for each quarter of the said island, and shall therein transcribe each of the said returns in alphabetical order, according to the name by which each plantation is described in every such return, and shall also make and keep full and exact indexes of such books.

21. And it is hereby ordered, that upon the prosecution of any person, being the owner, proprietor, or manager of any plantation, for inflicting or causing or procuring to be inflicted on any slave or slaves any punishment hereby declared illegal, if the slave so alleged to have been illegally punished shall be produced in open court, and if the marks or traces of recent flogging or laceration shall appear on the person of such slave, and if such slave shall in open court declare such traces to be the consequences of any such unlawful punishment or correction, and being duly examined by the said court shall make a particular, consistent, and probable statement of all the circumstances attendant on such unlawful punishment, then, and in every such case, although such slave should not be a competent witness within the provisions of this present order, the owner, proprietor, manager, or other person having the charge of such slave, shall be bound to prove either that

the punishment, of which the marks or traces may be so apparent, was not inflicted by him, or by his procurement, or with his knowledge or consent, or that such punishment was a lawful punishment within the meaning of this order, and was inflicted in the presence of one such witness of free condition as is required by this present order: and in default of such proof, such owner, proprietor, manager, or other person as aforesaid shall be convicted and adjudged to be guilty of the offence imputed to him; and it is further ordered that every such prosecution as aforesaid shall be conducted by the protector and guardian of slaves, and that it shall not be lawful for him to discontinue any such prosecution except by virtue of an order in writing, to be for that purpose issued under his hand and seal by the governor or acting governor for the time being of the said island.

22. And it is further ordered, that any persons, being in a state of slavery, who may be desirous to intermarry, shall, at their election, apply either to the protector and guardian of slaves, or to the commandant of the quarter in which the woman may reside, for a marriage licence, and as an authority to him to grant the same shall produce the consent in writing of their owner or owners, manager or managers, to the celebration thereof; but in case the owner or manager of both or either of the said slaves shall refuse to consent to any such marriage, or to give such written permission for the celebration thereof as aforesaid, then and in every such case the said protector and guardian of slaves, or commandant, as the case may be, shall thereupon issue a summons, under his

hand and seal, requiring the owner or manager of such slaves, or the persons or person under whose direction such slaves may be, to appear before him, by themselves or their agents, at some convenient time and place to be for that purpose appointed, such time being not more than fourteen days distant from the time when such application as aforesaid shall be received by such protector and guardian of slaves, or commandant, as aforesaid. And if such owner or manager, or other person as aforesaid, being duly cited, shall fail to appear before the said protector of slaves or commandant, or appearing, shall fail to lay before him good and sufficient proof that such proposed marriage would be injurious to the well-being of the said slaves, then and in every such case the said protector and guardian of slaves or commandant shall, without fee or reward, issue a licence under his hand and seal, thereby authorising any clergyman of the Established Church of England and Ireland, or any minister of the Kirk of Scotland, or any priest or curate professing the Roman Catholic religion, or any public teacher of religion within the said island, carrying on there no other profession, business, or occupation of profit, to solemnize the marriage of the said slaves. And it shall and may be lawful for any such clergyman, minister, priest, curate, or religious teacher, upon receiving any such licence, to solemnize any such marriage as aforesaid, and the same, when so solemnized, shall to all intents and purposes be binding, valid, and effectual in the law; and any person by whom any such marriage may be so solemnized, by virtue of any such licence, shall within 14

days next after the solemnization thereof under a penalty of not more than 20*l.* and not less than 5*l.* sterling, transmit to the said protector of slaves a certificate of the solemnization of such marriage; and the said protector and guardian of slaves shall register in a book, to be by him kept for that purpose, every marriage which may be so solemnized with the date thereof, and the names, description, and places of abode of the parties contracting, and of the persons solemnizing every such marriage. Provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to render any marriage between persons in a state of slavery valid or effectual which would be illegal or void if such persons were of free condition.

23. And it is further ordered; that it shall not be lawful in the execution of any judgment, sentence, decree, or order of any tribunal, of any court of justice within the said island, to seize or sell in satisfaction thereof any slave having a husband or wife, or a child under the age of sixteen years, or a reputed husband or wife, or child under the age aforesaid, who may be the property of the same persons or person, unless such husband, and wife, and child, or reputed husband, wife, or child, shall be sold together, and in one and the same lot, and to the same persons or person. And if in the execution of any such judgment, sentence, decree, or order, any slave or slaves shall be sold separate or apart from any such husband, or wife, or child, or reputed husband, or wife, or child as aforesaid, then and in every such case such sale and execution shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be absolutely null in the law to

all intents and purposes whatsoever.

24. And whereas, by the usage of the said island of Trinidad, persons in a state of slavery have hitherto been reputed competent in the law, and have in fact been permitted to acquire, hold, and enjoy property free from the control or interference of their owners—And it is expedient that the said laudable custom should be recognized and established by law, and that provision should be made for enabling such slaves to invest such their property on good security—Be it therefore, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that no person in the Island of Trinidad being in a state of slavery shall be, or be deemed, or taken to be, by reason or on account of such his condition, incompetent to purchase, acquire, possess, hold, or enjoy, alienate, or dispose of property; but every such slave shall and is hereby declared to be competent to purchase, acquire, possess, hold, enjoy, alienate, and dispose of lands situate in the said island, or money, cattle, implements or utensils of husbandry or household furniture, or other effects of such or the like nature, of what value or amount soever, and to bring, maintain, prosecute, and defend any suit or action, in any court of justice, for or in respect of any such property, as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as if he or she were of free condition.

25. And it is hereby further ordered, that savings banks shall be established within the said island, for the better preserving the property of any such slaves, and that interest, at and after the rate of 5*l.* per cent per ann. shall be allowed, upon the amount of every sum of money, which may be de-

posited in any such savings banks, which interest shall be a charge upon the general revenues of the said island. And any slave making any deposit of money in any such savings bank shall be at liberty to make a declaration of the manner in which, and the names of the person or persons to whom, in the event of his or her death, the amount of his contributions to the said savings bank shall be paid, applied, and disposed of; and such declarations shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose at the savings bank where such deposit may be made, and upon the death of the slave making such declaration, the same shall be deemed, and taken to be the last will and testament of such slave, in the absence of any other last will; and in case any such slave shall marry after having made any such declaration, such marriage shall be, and be deemed and taken to be, a revocation in the law of such declaration; and it is further ordered, that in case any slaves or slave in the said island shall die intestate, and without having made any such declaration as aforesaid, which may remain unrevoked at the time of his death, then, and in every such case, the property of such slave shall go, and be disposed of, to and in favour of such persons or person as by virtue of the several acts of parliament for the distribution of intestates' estates, would according to the law of England be entitled to any such property.

26. And it is hereby further ordered, that the savings banks throughout the said island shall be under and subject to the control and inspection of the protector of slaves; and that the governor or acting governor for the time being, for the said island, shall and is

hereby authorized to appoint such proper and necessary officers, and to make such rules and regulations as may be best adapted for managing the business of the said banks, and for ensuring order and punctuality therein, and for preventing any misapplication of the monies therein to be deposited, provided that such rules and regulations be not repugnant to this present order, and that the same be forthwith transmitted for his majesty's approbation through one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

27. And it is hereby further ordered, that no deposit of money shall at any one time, or within any one week, be received at any of the said savings banks, from any slave, exceeding the sum of 20 dollars in the whole, unless such slave, at the time of tendering any such deposit, shall produce the consent in writing of his owner or manager to such deposit being made; and in case any slave shall be desirous at any one time, or in any one week, to make any such deposit of money exceeding the sum of 20 dollars, and the owner or manager of such slave shall refuse his consent to such deposit being made, then and in every such case the protector and guardian of slaves, upon application to him for that purpose made, shall issue a summons under his hand and seal, requiring the owner or manager of such slave, or the persons under whose direction such slave may be, to appear before him, by themselves or their agents, at some convenient time and place to be for that purpose appointed; and if such owner or manager, or other person as aforesaid, being duly cited, shall fail to appear before the said protector of slaves, or

appearing shall fail to lay before him good and sufficient cause why such deposit ought not to be made, then and in every such case the said protector, and guardian of slaves shall issue an order under his hand and seal, requiring the manager of the savings bank to receive the amount of such deposit, and the same shall be received by him accordingly.

28. And it is hereby further ordered, that no duty, tax, or impost of any nature or kind whatsoever, and that no fee of office shall be hereafter paid or payable within the said island, upon, for, or on account, or in respect of the manumission of any slave, or the enrolment or registration of any deed of manumission, saving and excepting a fee not exceeding 20s. sterling British money, which shall by the said protector and guardian of slaves be paid to the registrar of deeds of the said island, for enrolling and registering every such deed of manumission, and which fee shall be repaid to such protector and guardian of slaves out of the public revenue of the said colony. And if any person within the said island shall hereafter take, demand, or receive any such tax, duty, impost, or fee of office, save as aforesaid, the person so offending shall incur and become liable to the payment of a fine not exceeding pounds, and not less than pounds sterling British money.

29. And it is hereby further ordered, that in case any slave within the said island shall be desirous to purchase the freedom of himself, or of his or her wife or husband, or child, or brother, or sister, or reputed wife, or husband, or child, or brother, or sister, it shall and may be lawful, to and for any such slave so to purchase the

freedom of himself, or of any such other person as aforesaid; and if the owner or proprietor of any such slave shall be unwilling to effect his or her manumission, or shall, by reason of any mortgage, settlement, lease, or other charge upon or interest in such slave being vested in any other person or persons, be unable to execute a valid and effectual manumission of any such slave, or if the owner or proprietor, or any other person having an interest in any such slave, shall be a minor, or a married woman, or idiot, or lunatic, or if the real and true owner of any such slave shall be absent from the said island, or shall not be known, or if any suit or action shall be depending in any court of justice in the said island, wherein the title to the said slave or the right to his services shall or may be in controversy, or if the owner of any such slave shall demand as the price of his or her freedom a greater sum of money than may be the fair and just value thereof, then, and in each and every of the cases aforesaid, the chief judge of the said island, on application to him for that purpose made by the protector and guardian of slaves, shall issue a summons under his hand and seal, requiring the owner or manager of such slave, or the persons or person under whose direction such slave may be, to appear before him, by themselves or their agents, at some convenient time and place to be for that purpose appointed, and notice shall also be published by the said protector and guardian of slaves, in the public gazette of the said island, on three several days, of the time and place appointed for the purpose aforesaid, and in such notice all persons having or claiming to have any title or interest in or to the

slave proposed to be manumitted, either in their own right or as the guardians, attornies, trustees, or executors of any other person, shall be required to attend and prefer such claims.

30. And it is hereby further ordered, that at the time appointed for any such meeting as aforesaid, the chief judge of the said island, in the presence of the protector and guardian of slaves, and also in the presence of the owner or manager of the slaves or slave proposed to be manumitted, or (upon proof being made to him upon oath, of the due service and publication of such notice as aforesaid, then, if necessary), in the absence of such owner or manager, shall proceed to hear in a summary way, what may be alleged by the said protector and guardian of slaves, and by the owner or manager, or other persons claiming any interest in the slave proposed to be manumitted; and in case the parties or any of them shall refuse to effect any such manumission, or if it shall appear to the said chief judge that a valid and effectual manumission of any such slave cannot legally be effected by private contract, or if it shall be made to appear to the said chief judge, that the owner or proprietor of any such slave, or that any person having any charge upon, or interest in him or her, is a minor, or a married woman, or idiot, or lunatic, or that the real and true owner of any such slave, or that any person having any charge upon, or interest in him or her, is absent from the said island, or is unknown, or cannot be found, or that any suit or action is depending in any court of justice in the said island, wherein the title to the said slave or the right to his services is in controversy, or if it shall appear to

the said chief judge that any difference of opinion exists between the protector and guardian of slaves of the said island, and the owner or proprietor of any such slave respecting his or her price or value, then, and in every such case, the said chief judge shall require the protector of slaves, and the owner, manager, or person having the direction of any such slave, each to nominate an appraiser of his or her value; and the said chief judge shall himself nominate an umpire between such appraisers. And the said appraisers being first duly sworn before the said judge, to make a fair and impartial appraisement, shall, within seven days next after such their appointment, make a joint valuation of the slave proposed to be manumitted, and shall certify such their valuation to the chief judge under their hands and seals. And in case such joint certificate shall not be delivered to the said chief judge within the said term of seven days, then the said umpire, being duly sworn in manner aforesaid, shall, within the next seven days, certify his valuation, under his hand and seal, to the said chief judge, and the valuation to be made in manner aforesaid, either by the said joint appraisers, or in their default, by the said umpire, shall be binding and conclusive, and shall be entered and enrolled in the office of registry in the said island.

31. And it is hereby further ordered, that upon payment to the treasurer of the said island of the appraised value of any such slave as aforesaid, after deducting therefrom the expense of the appraisement to be allowed by the said chief judge, the said treasurer shall grant to the protector of slaves a receipt for the money so to

be received by him. And such receipt shall be duly enrolled in the office of registry in the said island, together with a declaration under the hand and seal of the said chief judge, that the proceedings required by law for the manumission of the slave by or on behalf of whom such money was paid, had been duly had before him, and thereupon such slave shall be, and be deemed, taken, and reputed to be, free to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

32. And it is further ordered, that the money to arise from the manumission of any slave by virtue of the proceedings before mentioned, shall and may be laid out and invested under the authority of the chief judge, on the application of any person or persons interested therein, in the purchase of any other slave or slaves; or if no such application shall be made, then such money shall remain in the hands of the public treasurer of the said island, at interest at and after the rate of 5*l.* per centum per annum, such interest to be borne by, and defrayed out of the revenues of the said colony, and the slave or slaves so to be purchased with the said money as aforesaid; or, in case of no such purchase being made, then the said money in the hands of the public treasurer, and the interest from time to time accruing due thereupon, shall be the property of the persons who were the proprietors of such manumitted slave or slaves, and shall be held, upon, under, and subject to all such and the same uses, trusts, limitations, conditions, mortgages, claims, and demands of what nature or kind soever as such slave or slaves was or were held upon, under, or subject unto, at such the time of his,

her, or their manumission; and the said treasurer shall hold the said money, and the interest accruing thereupon, subject to such order as the chief judge of the said colony may, upon a summary application of any person interested therein, see fit to make, and such principal money and interest shall by the said treasurer be paid, applied, and disposed of in pursuance of, and in obedience to any such order.

33. And it is hereby further ordered, that before the manumission of any slave by virtue of any private contract for that purpose, between such slave and his owner, notice of such intended manumission shall, by the owner of such slave, be given in writing to the protector and guardian of slaves, who on behalf of the said slave, shall be bound to ascertain that such owner has good right and title in the law, and is competent to effect such manumission; and the said protector and guardian of slaves shall also, without fee or reward, prepare the proper deed of manumission, and the same shall in all cases be executed in the presence of the said protector and guardian of slaves, or of some proper witness, to be by him appointed for that purpose, and being so executed, shall by such protector and guardian of slaves, be enrolled in the office of registry in the said island, within one calendar month next after the date and execution thereof. And in case any such deed shall not be left for enrolment at the said office of registry within the said period of one calendar month, the said protector of slaves shall incur and be liable to the payment of a fine not exceeding pounds, nor less than pounds sterling English money.

34. And it is hereby ordered, that in case any such deed of manumission as aforesaid, shall be executed voluntarily and without any valuable consideration passing to the owner or other person effecting such manumission, the slave or slaves so to be manumitted shall, before the actual execution of any such deed, appear before the said protector and guardian of slaves, or before the commandant of the quarter in which such slave may happen to be resident; and if it shall appear to the said protector and guardian of slaves, or to such commandant, as the case may be, that the slave about to be so gratuitously manumitted, is under the age of six years, or above the age of 50 years, or is labouring under any habitual disease, or infirmity of mind or body, the owner or other person about to effect such manumission shall, at the time of the execution of the deed of manumission, execute and deliver under his hand and seal a bond to His Majesty in the penal sum of 200*l.* with a condition thereunder written for the defeasance thereof, if the said slave shall be properly fed, clothed, and maintained until the age of 14 years in the case of infants, or during the term of his or her natural life, in the case of adults of the age of 50 years, or labouring under any such sickness, disease or infirmity as aforesaid: and no such manumission shall be valid and effectual in the law, or shall be received for enrolment at the office of registry, until such bond as aforesaid be duly executed and registered, and deposited at the said office.

35. And it is hereby further ordered, that every clergyman of the Established Church of England, and every minister of the Kirk of

Scotland, and every priest or minister professing the Roman Catholic religion in the said island, and every other person being a public teacher of religion within the said island, shall, and is hereby authorized to transmit or deliver under his hand to the commandant of the quarter in which he may be resident, certificates setting forth the names or name and places or place of abode of any slaves or slave, who, in the judgment and belief of the party so certifying, may be sufficiently instructed in the principles of religion to understand the nature and obligation of an oath. And the commandants of the several quarters in the said island shall, and are hereby required to, transmit such certificates as aforesaid to the protector and guardian of slaves, who shall, and is hereby required to, register the same in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, therein stating the date of every such certificate, and the name and place of abode of the person by whom the same may be granted, and of every slave mentioned, and included therein; provided, nevertheless, that no priest, minister, or public teacher of religion, not being a clergyman of the Church of England, or a minister of the Kirk of Scotland, shall be competent to grant any such certificate as aforesaid, unless his majesty's principal Secretary of State, having the department of the colonies, or the governor or acting governor for the time being of the said island of Trinidad shall have granted to such priest, minister, or public teacher, a licence in writing to act as an instructor of slaves in the said island; and unless such licence shall be in force, and registered at the office of the said protector of slaves.

36. And it is further ordered, that no person shall henceforth be rejected as a witness, or considered as incompetent to give evidence in any court of civil or criminal justice in the said island, by reason of his or her being in a state of slavery, if the person or persons producing or tendering him or her as a witness shall produce and exhibit to the court a certificate under the hand of the said protector and guardian of slaves, that such proposed witness is registered in the before-mentioned book; and the said protector of slaves shall, and he is hereby required to grant, without fee or reward, to any person making application for the same, a certificate of the fact, whether any such proposed witness is or is not registered in the said book; provided, nevertheless, that no person being in a state of slavery shall be admitted to give evidence in any civil suit or action in which his or her owner is directly concerned, or in any case where any white person may be charged with, or prosecuted for any offence punishable with death; provided also, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to render any slave a competent witness in any case in which such slave would be incompetent to give evidence if he or she were of free condition.

37. And it is hereby further ordered, that the salary of the protector and guardian of slaves shall by him be taken and received in lieu and in full satisfaction of all fees, perquisites of office, advantages and emoluments whatsoever; and that if the said protector and guardian of slaves shall take or receive, directly or indirectly any fee, requisite of office, advantage

or emolument, other than besides his said salary for or in respect of any act, matter, or thing done or performed by him in the execution of such his office, he shall incur and become liable to the payment of a fine equal to twice the amount of what he may so receive, and shall moreover become disqualified from holding such his office.

38. And it is hereby further ordered, that the said protector and guardian of slaves, shall on the first Monday next after the 25th day of December, and on the first Monday next after the 24th day of June in each year, deliver to the governor or acting governor, for the time being of the said island, a report in writing, exhibiting an account of the manner in which the duties of such his office have been performed during the half year next preceding the date of such his report, and especially stating the number of the actions, suits, and prosecutions in which he may have acted as the protector of any slave or slaves, with the dates and effects of all the proceedings therein, and the particulars of all the returns which by virtue of this order may have been made to him by the commandants of the several quarters within the said island; and the names of the persons, if any, against whom he may have instituted any criminal prosecutions, under and by virtue of this order, together with a statement of the names of all slaves who may have been certified to him as being competent to give evidence in any court of justice, together with the number of licences which may by him have been granted for the marriage of any slaves, with the number of marriages appearing to have been solemnized in pursuance

thereof, together with the amount of the sums of money deposited in any savings banks in the said island, together with a statement of the names of all the slaves manumitted under the authority of this present order; and the governor or acting governor for the time being of the said colony, shall thereupon administer to the said protector of slaves an oath that such report contains a true and accurate statement of the several matters and things therein referred to: and when and so soon as the said protector of slaves shall have made such his half-yearly report, and shall in manner aforesaid have been sworn to the truth thereof, then and not before, the said governor or acting governor shall issue to the said protector and guardian of slaves a warrant upon the treasurer of the said island for the amount of his salary for the half year next preceding the date of such report, and the said governor shall, and he is hereby required, by the first convenient opportunity, to transmit such report as aforesaid to his majesty's principal secretary of state, having the department of the colonies.

39. And it is further ordered, that if the protector and guardian of slaves or any commandant of any quarter in the said island, or any other person, shall wilfully and fraudulently make, or cause or procure to be made, any erasure or interlineation in any of the books, or returns hereinbefore required to be made, or shall wilfully falsify any such books, records or returns, or shall wilfully make, or cause or procure to be made, any false entry in any such book, record, or return, or shall wilfully and fraudulently burn, cancel, or obliterate the same or either of them, or any

part thereof, the person or persons so offending shall be, and be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be, guilty of a misdemeanour, and being thereof convicted, shall suffer such punishment as is hereinafter directed.

40. And it is further ordered, that any of the people called Quakers who may be resident in the said island, being required to take any of the oaths prescribed by this present order, may, and they are hereby authorized to make their, his, or her solemn affirmation in lieu of such oaths; and that any person taking any oath, or being a Quaker, making his solemn affirmation under or in pursuance of this order, who shall be convicted of swearing or affirming falsely, shall incur and suffer such punishment as by the law of the said island may be inflicted on any persons guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

41. And it is hereby further ordered, that any person who may be convicted of any act hereby declared to be misdemeanour, shall, if of free condition, be and become liable to a fine not exceeding 50*l.* and not less than 50*l.* sterling English money, or to imprisonment for any time not exceeding six months nor less than one month, or both to fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court by which any such person may be convicted; and in case any person shall be so convicted of any cruelty to any slave, the said court shall, and is hereby authorized, at their discretion to declare the right and interest of the person so convicted in and to any such slave to be absolutely forfeited to his majesty; and all such offences as aforesaid shall be heard, tried, and inquired of by and before the court for criminal prosec-

cutions in the said island, and all such pecuniary fines as aforesaid, and all other pecuniary fines imposed by this order, shall be recovered in the said court, and shall be paid and payable in equal moieties, one half to his majesty, and the remaining half to any person or persons who may commence any suit or prosecution for the same.

42. And be it further ordered, that if any person shall be twice convicted before any tribunal in the said island of inflicting upon any slave any cruel or unlawful punishment, the person so convicted shall, in addition to the penalties hereinbefore mentioned, be declared by the court before which such second conviction may take place, absolutely incapable in the law to be the owner or proprietor, or to act as the manager, overseer, or superintendent of any slaves or slave within the said island; and all and

every the slaves or slave, of which, at the time of such second conviction, any such person may be the owner or proprietor, shall thenceforth become, and be absolutely forfeited to and vested in his majesty, his heirs, and successors.

43. And it is further ordered, that the governor or acting governor of the said island shall, within one month next after this present order shall be received by him, make known the same by proclamation throughout the said island; and that the said order shall be in force in one calendar month next after the date of such proclamation, and not before.

And the right honourable Henry earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, having the department of the colonies, is to give the necessary directions herein.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

The Report of the African Institution conveys a melancholy picture of the spathy with which several of the continental powers view the conduct of their subjects in respect to the Slave-trade, notwithstanding their repeated treaties for its suppression. The following are extracts:—

“ The records of the Mixed Commission Courts of Sierra Leone, during the year 1822, exhibit six cases of Spanish ships condemned for slave-trading. In addition to these, the Sierra Leone Gazette specifies several Spanish slave-ships which had been detained by his Majesty's cruisers in 1823; and several more, evidently the property of Spaniards, but which were pro-

tected from capture by the French flag. One of these cases is thus alluded to in the Sierra Leone Gazette of the 11th of October, 1823:—

“ In our last, we mentioned that a Spanish vessel, under French colours, was purchasing slaves at Shebar. With the deepest feelings of horror and pain, we now have to acquaint our readers that we have since received information that her anchoring off Shebar has been followed with the usual scenes of blood, inseparable from such a criminal traffic. The natives who reside about forty miles in the interior (the Cossons), being anxious to open a communication with the sea, in order to receive rum, powder,

or muskets, on easy terms, have accordingly moved down in large numbers, carrying fire and devastation with them. Eight villages have been burnt and destroyed; the peaceable inhabitants, who did not perish in the ferocious attacks, have been made slaves; and such as were fit for Market were bartered and sold to the European villain who commands the vessel, who styles himself sometimes *Monsieur Jonquillo*, at other times *Don*. This person, it is added, has, within eighteen months, by means of this nefarious association of the French flag with Spanish interests, shipped off five cargoes from the same spot.

PORTUGAL.

"During the year 1822, 13 Portuguese slave-ships, having on board upwards of 1,700 slaves, were condemned at Sierra Leone for trading for slaves north of the Line: some of the cases involved atrocities of the most revolting kind, and implicated in the guilt of slave-trading the Portuguese functionaries on the coast of Africa of the very highest class, and all of the cases afforded proofs of the most reprehensible disregard on the part of the Brazilian authorities, of the obligations of the treaties with this country. The licences granted to these ships, permitted them, while their destination was declared to be to Africa south of the Line, to visit St. Thomas, Cameroons, Calabar, &c. which no motive could be assigned for their visiting but that of carrying on an illicit slave-trade. Nay, the authorities in Brasil appear to have concurred with the contrabandist in giving fictitious names to places north of the Line, borrowed from places south of the

Line, for the purpose of deceiving the British cruisers, and the Mixed Commission Courts.

"The name of Moleambo, a place south of the Line, to which the Portuguese slave-trade is still permitted, has been transferred for this profligate purpose to a place near Onim, in the Bight of Benin.

"In the case of one vessel, the '*Conde de Villafior*,' taken with 172 slaves on board, it was fully proved, 'that the governor of Bissao was himself an interested participator in the illegal embarkation of slaves, a certain number of the slaves being his property, some of them being entered in the memoranda as shipped and received from his official residence, as if all decency was cast off from the government of the settlement.' Such is the strong but most appropriate language of the judge of the Mixed Commission Court. The examinations in this case develop the most complicated tissue of fraudulent expedients for defeating the ends of justice.

"The Portuguese schooner boat '*San Jose Xalaca*,' belonging to a lady of Prince's Island, the daughter of Gomez, formerly the governor and still a member of the governing junta of that island, though only of the burthen of 7 tons, was sent to Calabar for slaves. Thirty slaves had been purchased, and being put on board the boat it made sail for Prince's. But the voyage proved tedious, provisions began to fail, and the allowance was reduced to one yam daily for two slaves. At last the provisions and water wholly failed. Ten slaves perished, and the whole must have shared their fate had not the vessel got back to Calabar after having been six weeks at sea. The surviving slaves were in the

most deplorable state of emaciation and wretchedness. Nor was this to be wondered at: for besides their privations, they were manacled together, and cooped up in a vessel of only 7 tons burthen, having no shelter but what could be afforded by the space between the water casks and the deck, a space of seven inches.

"Our government made use of these various circumstances as they occurred, to press upon Portugal, with an earnestness that does the highest credit to their zeal in this cause, the necessity of a more vigorous enforcement of her own laws, and of her treaties with this country, but apparently with little effect. Some fresh articles, indeed, were at length agreed to, similar to those adopted by Spain and the Netherlands, for enlarging the power of cruisers, but these have not yet been ratified.

"On the separation of Brazil from the mother country, Mr. Canning lost no time in representing to the Portuguese Government that there could now remain no pretence for refusing entirely to abolish the slave-trade. It had been prolonged by Portugal, only for the sake of Brazil, and it now only remained to prohibit it entirely under the Portuguese flag, to the south as well as to the north of the Line. To this application, however, the most peremptory negative was given, and a threat was even held out, that if Great Britain should proceed on this principle, Portugal would at once consider all her treaties with Great Britain as null and void; and the necessity of continuing the traffic was maintained on a ground which until now had never been urged, or even heard of, and which was unfounded in point of fact—namely, that

the slave-trade was required for supplying, not Brazil, but its other African and Asiatic possessions with labourers.

"What conduct may have been pursued by the Brazilian government on this subject does not appear, but undoubtedly that pursued by Portugal is calculated to produce the most indignant feelings in every humane and liberal mind.

"In the year 1822, it appears, that 28,246 slaves were imported into Rio de Janeiro alone from the coast of Africa. The number embarked had been 31,240; 3,484 having died on the passage. In one vessel, containing 492 slaves, 194 had died; in another, containing 631, 213 had died; in a third, containing 418, 215 had died, &c.

"The number imported into Bahia in the same year, was upwards of 8,000.

"FRANCE.

"The largest chapter in this calamitous detail must be given, it is to be feared, to France. The remonstrances to that power have been frequently and urgently, but unavailingly, renewed by Sir Charles Stuart, our minister at Paris. A few extracts from these remonstrances, while they prove the vigilance of our government, and of their representative at Paris, will afford an instructive view of the manner in which France has fulfilled her engagements.

"April 7, 1822.—A succession of fresh outrages renders it again my duty to observe to your Excellency, that the pledge given to his Britannic Majesty by the king of France, for the effectual abolition of the slave-trade, remains unredeemed.

"The official advices received by his Britannic Majesty's govern-

ment from Sierra Leone, dated in January, prove that this detestable traffic still exists in full activity on the African coast, covered and protected by the flag of France.

“ There seems, indeed, to be scarcely a spot on that coast which does not show traces of the slave-trade, with all its attendant horrors; for the arrival of a slave-ship in any of the rivers on the windward coast being the signal for war between the natives, the hamlets of the weaker party are burnt, and the miserable survivors carried and sold to the slave-traders.

“ It is clearly ascertained by inquiries made on the spot, and on the adjacent coast, by his Majesty's cruisers, that the number of slave-cargoes taken out of the river Bonny in the preceding year, amounted actually to 190; and a similar return from the Calabar, for the like period, made a total for that river alone of 162.

“ I have received the express commands of the King, my master, to address to the government of his most Christian Majesty, an urgent representation of these distressing facts, which, if they prove any thing, prove that wherever the French flag appears, protection and impunity are granted to the slave-trader, and that the abuse of the laws enacted in France against this traffic, notwithstanding the allegations of the party disposed to encourage the mischief, afford practical examples of the consequences which must result from this evil, by occasioning encroachments on the territories of friendly powers in Africa, and exciting bloody wars among the natives.

“ The magnitude of the evil must compel the French government now to determine whether they will refuse to execute their

engagements, and sit down under the imputation of being the power to whom all those interested in such a cause turn their eyes, as the avowed protector of this commerce; or vindicate their character for good faith and humanity in the eyes of the rest of the world, by assimilating their legislation to that of those countries which have the greatest interest in maritime and colonial affairs.’

“ Similar remonstrances were subsequently made, and in particular the singular fact was pointed out to the French government, that notwithstanding all the professions that had been made of a desire to repress the slave-trade, the commodore Mauduit du Plessis, commanding the French naval force on the coast of Africa, had declared that he had no instructions from his superiors, which authorized him to seize any French vessels, though manifestly intended for the slave-trade, which had not slaves actually on board.

“ THE UNITED STATES.

“ It has now become unnecessary to go at length into the various negotiations which this government had entered into with the government of the United States, and which have at length so happily terminated in an agreement to form a treaty, by which the high contracting parties shall mutually bind themselves to treat slave-trading by any of their subjects, under any flag, or in any part of the world, as piracy. In order to facilitate such treaty, laws have already been passed in both countries, imposing the punishment of piracy on the slave-trade.

“ It is, indeed, a most gratifying circumstance, as Mr. Canning well observed, ‘ that the two greatest

maritime nations in the world, should so far compromise their maritime pride, as to act together for the accomplishment of such a purpose; especially as the realization of this arrangement would probably not be the termination of its benefits."

The remainder of the report is occupied with details of the proceedings of the New South American governments for the abolition of the slave-trade, and an encouraging account of the progress of the colony of Sierra Leone.

SPEECH of the GOVERNOR of NOVA SCOTIA, on the opening of the PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY; together with the ADDRESS of the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

JAN. 15. His excellency sir James Kempt was pleased to open the Sessions with the following Speech:—

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council; Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;—I have called you together at this early period of the year, with a view to the convenience of those members of the legislature who reside at a distance from the capital; and it affords me very sincere satisfaction to inform you, that I consider the affairs of the province to be in a state of steady and progressive prosperity, not occasioned by any adventitious, accidental cause, or temporary excitement, but arising solely (under the blessing of divine Providence) from the many natural and local advantages which we possess, and a judicious application of our own means and resources, living under a paternal government, and the protection of a powerful empire.

"It was expected that many beneficial effects would result from a general diffusion of agricultural knowledge and improvements throughout the country, by means of the institutions formed for that purpose; but the expectations,

which even the most sanguine entertained, promise to be completely realized. Habits of active industry and systematic frugality are taking deep root, I have reason to believe, among the farming classes of the community; and I think the day is not far distant when bread corn will be raised within the province, sufficient to supply the wants of its population.

"Trade is increasing, and beginning to embrace new sources of commercial employment. Our fisheries have been carried on with increased activity during the past year: in every branch of our industry there is a visible improvement.

"I have great pleasure, also, in reporting to you the state of the provincial finances: the revenue of the last year has somewhat exceeded the sum which was anticipated. It has been faithfully collected, and every demand upon the government punctually discharged. In addition to the revenue raised under provincial statutes, considerable sums of money have been paid into the treasury by the collector of his majesty's customs (duties arising under acts of the imperial parliament to extend and regulate the colonial trade), which

payments have enabled me to cancel provincial notes to nearly a corresponding amount.

"Agreeably to a resolution of the legislature in its last session, copper tokens have been imported and issued from the treasury, to supply the deficiency of small change; and I have given directions under that authority, for the importation of a further quantity of coin, sufficient, I hope, to remove the inconveniences which the community experience in that respect.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;—I shall direct the public accounts of the last year to be laid before you for examination without delay; as also the usual annual estimate of the civil establishment; and I rely on your granting the supplies necessary for the support of his majesty's government, with your accustomed liberality.

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council; Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;—Knowing from experience, that the various interests and institutions of the province, connected with its public prosperity and internal improvement, will come under your review in the course of the session, and receive from you all the support and assistance which they may appear to you to require, and of which our limited means will admit, I feel it to be unnecessary for me to call your attention at present to any particular object; but as it is my duty, and has ever been my unceasing endeavour in my administration of the government, to watch over the public interests, and to promote as far as I am able, the peace and prosperity of this improving and happy colony, I shall not fail to bring

under your consideration, by message, any measures which it may appear to me will conduce to those ends; while you may always rely upon my ready concurrence in those which you may bring forward for the advancement of the public good."

On the 17th, the House of Assembly, with the Speaker at their head, went up to the Government House, and presented to His Excellency the following address:—

"May it please your Excellency: We, the representatives of his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of Nova-Scotia, beg leave to thank your Excellency for your speech at the opening of the present session of the General Assembly; and for the convenience which your Excellency has afforded us, by calling the legislature together at this early period of the year.

"We feel highly gratified by the knowledge that the affairs of the province are in a state of increasing improvement; and that we are now enabled to avail ourselves of the many natural and local advantages which we possess, while we enjoy peace and security under the powerful protection of his Majesty's government.

"The general diffusion of agricultural knowledge throughout the province, and the benefits derived from the institutions formed for that purpose, and so munificently supported by your Excellency, and your noble predecessor, are now apparent in the improvement of the country; and we hope that, with the habits of active industry and systematic frugality which are rapidly increasing among the farming classes of the community, this province will soon be independent of foreign supply, for the support of its population.

"It affords us much pleasure to learn that our commerce is increasing, and that new sources of employment are opening to those concerned in trade, and that the increased activity with which the fisheries have been carried on during the past year, has produced a visible improvement in that important branch of our industry.

"We thank your Excellency for your attention to the provincial finances; and are gratified to find that the revenue for the last year has been faithfully collected; that every demand upon the government has been punctually discharged, and that the funds of the province are in so flourishing a state.

"The importation and issue of copper tokens, under the resolution of the legislature, is of importance to the country in order to supply the deficiency of small change; and we thank your Excellency for directing the importation of a further quantity of coin, sufficient to remove the inconvenience that the country experiences in that respect.

"We thank your Excellency for directing the public accounts to be laid before us for our examination, as also the estimate of the civil establishment for the ensuing year, and we shall cheerfully grant

the necessary supplies for the support of his Majesty's government; and your Excellency may be assured, that every communication you may make to us will at all times receive our early and serious attention.

"The experience which we have had of your Excellency's unceasing endeavours, in the administration of the government, to promote the public interest, and to preserve the peace and prosperity of this improving and happy colony, affords us the surest pledge of your ready concurrence in every measure which has for its object the advancement of the public good."

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:—

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;—This address affords me particular satisfaction; for, convinced as I am, that we have only one object in view (the public good) in the performance of our relative duties, the support and approbation of the House of Assembly, the representatives of a free people, cannot fail to prove a strong excitement to a zealous and faithful discharge of those imposed upon me."

A similar address was presented by the council of the province.

ADDRESS to the KING from the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY of LOWER CANADA.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign;—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, your Commons of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly solicit your particular attention and pa-

ternal benevolence in favour of your faithful subjects the clergy and people of the established church of Scotland and this province, and in favour of your other faithful Protestant subjects, dissenting from the established churches of England and Scotland.

We respectfully represent to you, that since Canada has become a portion of the vast and flourishing empire over which long may your Majesty reign, emigration to this country has constantly been much greater from Ireland and Scotland than from the other parts of the empire. That the causes which have produced that effect continue, and will probably continue to act in future, and will produce the same result, so that there is every appearance that the members of the presbyterian church of Scotland and the dissenters will continue to be, as they are at present, much more numerous than the members of the church of England.

That it is with lively satisfaction that your faithful Commons can assure your Majesty, that no feeling of religious animosity has disturbed harmony and concord among your subjects of the various religious persuasions in this province, and we are persuaded that the most effectual means of perpetuating among all a spirit of peace and charity, and the same sentiments of devotion and gratitude towards your government, is to extend your royal favour and protection equally by just laws, the same for all.

That the advanced state of civilization and knowledge has convinced all minds, that the principles of religious toleration are an imprescriptible right of mankind, and ought to be exercised in the fullest manner. And we have seen, with sentiments of the liveliest gratitude, those principles reduced into practice in the province during the whole reign of your late august father, of happy memory, and during your Majesty's reign, by several acts of the Imperial Parliament, and especially by the act

constituting the government of this province.

By this act one-seventh of all the lands to be granted in the province is reserved and set apart for the support of a Protestant clergy—a proportion which, if it could be construed as being reserved for a single ecclesiastical establishment, would enrich that church in a far greater proportion than any other Christian church has in any age or country been enriched.

That those reserves, which might hereafter become an endowment much too opulent for the support of a single ecclesiastical establishment, not having hitherto, from their situation in parts of the country as yet thinly peopled and unimproved, given a revenue, its distribution has not as yet given rise to divisions and rivalships among the Protestant churches in the province. But your faithful Commons see with disquiet and sorrow, that the time cannot be remote at which so happy an order of things must be disturbed, if the interpretation which some persons endeavour to give to the said act were supported by the constituted authorities in the provinces, and its liberal provisions were construed in a narrow unfavourable sense, as if what appears to have been enacted for the benefit of your Protestant subjects had been done exclusively in favour of the Anglican church, whose members in this province are, comparatively to those of other Protestant churches, among the least numerous.

That by the act of union between the kingdoms of England and Scotland their respective churches have been acknowledged as true Protestant churches in the territory of each of the said states—and the subjects of the two kingdoms were

put upon an equal footing of reciprocity, so as to enjoy in common the same rights, privileges, and benefits. That it results from that disposition, that when your subjects of either kingdom emigrate into any of your colonies, some of them ought not to be entitled to civil advantages from which the others would be excluded, which would be the case if your subjects of the church of Scotland had no other resources than their personal and voluntary contributions for paying the ministers necessary for their religious instruction, while your subjects of the church of England would be freed from that expense by these reserves, if by law they had been set apart in their favour exclusively, out of the territorial property in this province.

Your dutiful Commons conceive that the true sense and meaning of the said act gives an equal right to the clergy of the established church of your kingdom of Scotland to participate, in common with that of the established church

of England, in the advantages and revenues which will arise from the seventh of the lands which have been reserved for the support of a Protestant clergy; and that if the ministers charged with the religious instruction of the very numerous class of your faithful Protestant dissenting subjects, have not an equal right to participate in the revenues which those lands might produce, they have equitable claims for some participation in those revenues, in consideration of their utility with respect to the religious instruction which it is just to facilitate to a class so numerous in this province, as that of your dutiful Protestant subjects dissenting from the established churches of England and Scotland, who, in consequence of that separation, a conscientious one on their part, justly authorised by the laws, ought not to be excluded from civil advantages, nor from any act of royal munificence and protection which other classes of your faithful subjects enjoy.

SPEECH of the GOVERNOR of QUEBEC.

MARCH 9. His Excellency the Governor in Chief, after giving the Royal assent to several bills, addressed both Houses in the following Speech:—

“Gentlemen of the Legislative Council—Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;—I am now to close a session of the Parliament the result of which, I am much afraid, will prove to be of little public advantage; at the same time, your long and laborious attendance is entitled to my best thanks; but before I prorogue this parliament, I think it important to the coun-

try, that I should here, as his majesty's representative, express my sentiments upon the general result of your proceedings, during the several sessions in which I have met you. I declare those sentiments in an earnest desire to attract the serious attention of every member of this parliament, of every man who values the prosperity of Canada; and I trust I know too well the principles of the British constitution to express myself in any manner inconsistent with that respect which one branch of the legislature owes to another,

or with those rights and privileges which belong to each respectively.

“ A claim has been made to an unlimited right in one branch of the legislature to appropriate the whole revenue of the province, according to its pleasure, including not only that part of it heretofore granted to his majesty, and which is appropriated by acts of the provincial parliament to specific purposes, and subject to such distribution as the king may see fit, but even that portion also of the revenue which is raised by the authority of the imperial parliament, appropriated to defray the expenses of the administration of justice, and of his majesty's civil government in this province, and directed by an act passed in the British parliament long before the establishment of the present constitution in this province, to be so applied, under the authority of the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury! this claim made by one, has been formally denied by the other two branches of the provincial parliament; nevertheless it has been persisted in, and recourse has been had to the unusual proceeding of withholding the supplies, except upon conditions which would amount to an acknowledgment of its constitutional validity.

“ This subject has occupied every session from the first to the last, and is now transmitted to those which shall follow. It has caused incalculable mischief to the province: and now leaves it to struggle under difficulties, while every inhabitant of it must see that the encouraging aid of the legislature is alone wanting to arouse powerful exertion, and draw forth those resources which, without that aid, must in a great measure lie dormant and useless within its reach.

But, gentlemen, I see with infinite satisfaction, that notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, Canada, is powerfully advancing in improvement, and that the differences which continue to disturb its legislature have not interrupted in the smallest degree that general contentment which the people enjoy under the paternal care and protection of his majesty.

“ In former years, when the supplies necessary for the support of his majesty's government and the honour of the crown in this province, were not granted, I averted the unhappy consequences which must have resulted from a strict adherence to the letter of the law, and I trust that my conduct on the occasion will be justified and approved where alone I am responsible; but as my advice has been unavailing to prevent this result at the present period, I shall interfere no further. Adhering now to the letter of the law, I shall guide the measures of the executive government by that rule, and according to my best judgment; lamenting that the public must feel those consequences which have so long impended over it, and which I can no longer avert.

“ Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, I feel myself called upon to acknowledge the calm, firm, and dignified character of your deliberations and conduct in the discussion of the public business; and I take it upon me, in a sense of duty, to thank you in his majesty's name for the support you have uniformly given to the measures I have from time to time recommended to you for the good of the province.

“ I fervently pray that the wisdom of your proceedings may make a just impression upon the loyal

inhabitants of the province, and lead them to that temperate and conciliating disposition, which is always best calculated to give energy to public spirit, to promote public harmony, and ensure public happiness: these are the great advantages which result from a wise exercise of the powers and privileges of parliament."

II.—FOREIGN.

SPEECH of the KING of FRANCE delivered on the 23rd of March, 1824, on the opening of the Chambers.

Gentlemen; I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the benefits which divine Providence has bestowed on my people, on my army, and on my family, since the last sitting of the chambers.

The most generous as well as the most just of enterprises, has been crowned with complete success.

France, tranquil at home, has nothing more to fear from the state of the Peninsula; Spain, restored to her king, is reconciled with the rest of Europe.

This triumph, which offers such sure pledges to social order, is due to the discipline and bravery of a French army, conducted by my son, with as much wisdom as valour.

A part of this army has already returned to France; the other shall not remain in Spain, except for the time necessary to secure the internal peace of that country.

It is to you, gentlemen, it is to your patriotism, that I wish to owe the establishment of so satisfactory a state. Ten years of experience have taught all Frenchmen not to expect true liberty except from the institutions which I founded in the charter. This experience has at the same time led me to recognise the inconveniences

of a regulatory disposition, which requires modifying, in order to consolidate my work.

Repose and fixed purpose are, after long struggles, the first necessity of France. The present mode of renewing the chamber does not attain this object. A project of law will be laid before you for a septennial renewal.

The short duration of the war—the prosperous state of the public revenue—the progress of credit, give me the satisfaction of being able to announce to you that no new tax, no new loan, will be necessary to cover the expenses of the year just past.

The resources appropriated for the current service will suffice. Thus you will not find any obstacle in anterior expenses, in the way of ensuring the service of the year, the budget of which will be laid before you.

The union which exists between my allies and myself, and my friendly relations with all other states, guarantee a long enjoyment of general peace. The interests and the wishes of states agree in removing every thing which might trouble it.

I have hope that the affairs of the East, and those of Spanish and Portuguese America, will be regulated for the greatest advantage

for the states and people whom they interest, and for the greatest development of the commercial relations of the world.

Already numerous channels are regularly opened to the products of our agriculture and our industry: sufficient maritime forces occupy the stations most suited for the efficacious protection of this commerce.

Measures are taken to ensure the re-payment of the capital of the rentes created by the state in times less favourable, or to obtain their conversion into stock bearing interest more conformable with those of other transactions.

This operation, which must

have a happy influence on agriculture and commerce, will, when it is completed, allow the reduction of taxes, and the closing of the last wounds of the revolution.

I have made known to you my intentions, and my hopes. It is in the improvement of our internal situation that I shall always look for the power of the state, and the glory of my reign.

Your concurrence is necessary to me, gentlemen, and I rely on it. God has visibly seconded our efforts: you may attach your names to an era happy and memorable for France. You will not reject such an honour.

*ORDINANCE of the KING of FRANCE for the Establishment of a
SUPERIOR COUNCIL of COMMERCE to the Colonies.*

Louis, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre.

On the report of the president of our council of ministers, we order as follows:—

1. There shall be formed a "Superior Council of Commerce and the Colonies," charged with considering of the means of progressively amending the laws and tariffs which govern the relations of French commerce with the colonies, and to the consideration of which council shall be submitted the examination of all the law projects and ordinances on the same subject which are intended to be presented to us for our approbation.

2. The superior council of commerce and the colonies shall be composed, under the presidency of our president of the council of ministers, of all our ministers secretaries of state; of two minis-

ters of state; of the director-general of the customs; of the director of agriculture, commerce, and the arts, in the home department; of the director of political affairs in the foreign department; of the director of the colonies in the marine department; of a councillor of state, secretary for the bureau, which shall be hereafter spoken of; and of five other members to be appointed by us.

3. There shall be formed, near our president of the council of ministers, a bureau of commerce and the colonies, for the collection of facts and documents calculated to throw light on the deliberations of the superior council, and on our determinations in respect to all matters touching the action of our government on trade, in its relations with foreign countries, and with our colonies.

4. This bureau shall be com-

posed of the director-general of the customs; the vice-president; the director of agriculture, commerce, and the arts, in the home department; the director of political affairs, in the foreign department; the director of the colonies, in the ministry of marine; a councillor of state, secretary to the bureau, who shall also discharge the duties of secretary to the superior council; and two masters of requests, under secretaries of the bureau.

5. Our president of the council of ministers will take the necessary measures, in order that the departments of finance, the interior, foreign affairs, and the marine, may cause to be punctually transmitted to the said bureau, every item in the facts certified by the board of customs, in the correspondence and acts of the chambers and councils of commerce and manufactures; of the French consuls in foreign countries; of our governors and administrators in the colonies, and commanders on foreign stations in all seas; which, from its nature, may be calculated to enable the bureau to appreciate the progress and the wants of our trade and navigation.

6. The bureau shall receive, through the care of our ministers, communication of the general representations on the subject of trade, which may reach their respective departments; and every information that the bureau may judge necessary to require from the chambers and councils of commerce, companies, merchants, and

manufactures, and our agents of every class, whether at home or abroad.

The bureau may propose to the competent ministers, to order inquiries tending to explain the points of commerce which are more particularly susceptible of controversy. These inquiries shall take place through the intervention of the said ministers, who, when they judge proper, may confine the direction thereof to the bureau itself.

7. Assisted by these documents, and all others that can be collected, the bureau shall propose to the superior council—in order to the same being referred to us, if there be occasion—all measures which may appear to it advantageous for the general commerce of the kingdom.

All law projects and ordinances on matters relating to trade, the customs, and the colonies, which our ministers may think fit to be submitted to our approbation, shall in the first place be communicated to the bureau of commerce and the colonies, to be afterwards examined and discussed in the superior council.

8. Our ministers are charged, each in what concerns his department, with the execution of the present ordinance, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

Given in our castle of the Tuilleries, &c., Jan. 6.

(Signed) LOUIS.
(Countersigned) VILLELE.

ORDINANCE of the KING of FRANCE concerning the ORGANIZATION of the COUNCIL of STATE (published on the 23rd of August).

This ordinance on the organization of the council of state is contained in 43 articles, divided into 9 chapters.

Art. 1. Our cabinet of state is composed of the princes of our family when we shall think fit to preside, and when we shall have summoned them; of the ministers secretary of state; of the ministers of state, when we shall have summoned them; of the councillors of state; of the masters of requests; of auditors.

2. The service of our council of state, is divided into ordinary, and extraordinary. There shall also be honorary councillors of state, and masters of requests.

3. The ordinary service is, that of the councillor of state, masters of requests, and auditors, employed in the interior, and habitual labours of the council.

4. The extraordinary service is that of the councillors of state, and master of requests, who exercise public functions out of the council; the honorary councillors of state and masters of requests, and those on whom we are pleased to confer these titles, according to the rules laid down in chap. 117.

Our councillors of state, masters

of requests, and auditor, cannot be recalled by notice of an individual and special ordinance, given by us on the proposal of our keeper of the seals.

7. and 8. There shall be thirty councillors of state, in ordinary service, and none shall be appointed under 30 years of age.

The 9th article enumerates the offices which a person must have filled to qualify him for becoming a member of the council of state.

10. and 11. There are to be 40 masters of requests, none under 27 years of age.

12. Enumerates the offices they must have previously held.

15. There are to be 30 auditors in two classes of 12 and 18 members. Those of the first class must be 24, those of the second 21 years old. An auditor must be a licentiate in law, and prove himself possessed of a nett income of 6,000 francs.

(The following articles relate to the internal regulations, the oath of secrecy, &c.)

ORDINANCE RE-ESTABLISHING *the* CENSORSHIP.

Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Seeing Article 4 of the Law of 17th March, 1822, conceived in the following terms:—"If, in the interval of the sessions of the Chambers, serious circumstances should render ineffectual for the moment the measures of guarantee and repression established, the laws of the 31st of March, 1820, and 26th of July, 1821, may be

immediately put again in force by virtue of an ordinance of the King, debated in council, and countersigned by three ministers.

"This disposition shall cease by full right one month after the opening of the session of the Chambers, if during this delay it has not been concerted into a law.

"It shall likewise cease by full right, the day on which an ordinance, decreeing the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, may be published."

Considering that the jurispru-

dence of our courts of justice has lately admitted for the journals an existence *de jure*, independent of their existence *de facto*;

That this interpretation furnishes a sure and easy means of eluding the suspension and suppression of the journals;

That it follows from this that the means of repression, enacted by Art. 3rd of the law of 17th March, 1822, are become insufficient;

Desiring, under these circumstances, and till the next meeting of the Chambers, to provide efficaciously for the maintenance of public order; with the advice of our council of state, we have ordained, and ordain as follows:—

Art. 1. The laws of the 31st

March, 1820, and 26th July, 1821, are again put in force, dating from this day.

Art. 2. Our Minister Secretary of State for the department of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at the palace of the Tuileries, the 15th day of August, the year of Grace 1824, and of our reign the 13th.

By the King, LOUIS.
The Minister of the Interior,
CORBIERE.

The Keeper of the Seals,
DE PEYRONNET.

The Minister Secretary of State of the Finances, President of the Council of Ministers.

J. DE VILLELE.

TREATY between GREAT BRITAIN and the NETHERLANDS.

In the name of the most holy and Indivisible Trinity.

His majesty the king of the Netherlands, and his majesty the king of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, desiring to place their respective possessions and the commerce of their subjects in the East Indies on a footing reciprocally advantageous to both parties, so that the welfare and prosperity of both nations may be henceforth at all times promoted, without the differences and rivalry which at former periods have disturbed the good understanding which ought to subsist between them, and being willing, as far as possible, to prevent all grounds of misunderstanding between the respective agents, and at the same time to regulate certain differences which have occurred in the execution of the Convention concluded

at London on the 13th of August 1814, as far as it relates to the possessions of his majesty the king of the Netherlands, in the East Indies, have appointed for their plenipotentiaries—namely, his majesty the king of the Netherlands, Baron Hendrick Fagel, member of the equestrian order of the provinces of Holland, &c., at present his majesty's Ambassador-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary at the Court of London, and M. Anton Reinhard Falck, minister of public Instruction, &c.; and his majesty the king of Great Britain, the right hon. George Canning, member of his majesty's Privy Council, and of the Parliament, principal secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the right hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, member of his majesty's Privy Council, &c., who, after exchanging

their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed on the following articles:—

Art. 1. The high contracting parties engage to place the trade of the subjects of each other in their respective possessions in the Indian Archipelago, and on the continent of India and Ceylon, on the same footing as the most favoured nations, it being understood that the subjects of both parties shall conform to the local regulations of each settlement.

2. The subjects and ships of one nation shall pay no duties of importation and exportation to and from the ports of the other in the eastern seas, higher than double the amount of those imposed on the subjects and ships of the nation to whom the port belongs.

The duties on importation and exportation on Netherland ships in a British port of the continent of India, or in Ceylon, being paid, shall be settled in such a manner that in no case more shall be charged for them than double the duties paid by British subjects and for British bottoms.

With respect to articles on which no duty is laid when they are imported or exported by the subjects or in the vessels of the nation to which the port belongs, the duties to be imposed on the subjects of the other shall in no case exceed six per cent.

3. The high contracting parties engage, that no treaty shall henceforward be concluded by either of them, with any state in the eastern seas, tending either directly, or by the imposition of unequal duties, to exclude the commerce of the other party from the ports of such native state, and that in case in any of the treaties now subsisting on

either side, such an article should have been adopted with this view, such article shall be null and void, from the conclusion of the present treaty.

It is further understood, that before the conclusion of the present treaty, communication has been made by each of the contracting powers, of all treaties and conventions respectively subsisting between them and any native government in the eastern seas, and that a similar communication shall be made of all such conventions which may be respectively concluded by them in future.

4. Their majesties the kings of the Netherlands and of Great Britain, engage to give strict orders, as well to their civil and military authorities, as to their ships of war, to respect the freedom of trade fixed by articles 1, 2, and 3, and in no case to impede the intercourse of the natives of the eastern Archipelago with the ports of the two governments respectively, nor that of their respective subjects with the ports belonging to native governments.

5. Their majesties engage, in like manner, effectually to contribute to the suppression of piracy in these seas. They will afford no asylum or protection to vessels employed in piracy; nor in any case allow vessels or goods taken by such piratical vessels to be introduced, preserved, or sold in any of their possessions.

6. It is agreed that orders shall be given by both governments to their officers and agents in the East Indies, not to establish any new factory on any one of the eastern islands, without the previous permission of their respective governments in Europe.

7. From the stipulations in ar-

titles 1, 2, 3, and 4, the Molucca Islands, and especially Amboyna, Banda, and Ternate, with their immediate dependencies, are excepted, till such time as the government of the Netherlands shall think fit to desist from the monopoly of the spice trade; but if, before such a renunciation of the monopoly, that government should think fit to allow the subjects of any power, not a native Asiatic State, to have any commercial intercourse with the said islands, the subjects of his Britannic majesty shall be admitted to have such intercourse on the same footing.

8. His majesty the king of the Netherlands cedes to his majesty the king of Great Britain, all his settlements on the continent of India, and renounces all rights and privileges which have been enjoyed or claimed on account of those settlements.

9. The factory of Fort Marlborough, and all the possessions of Great Britain, in the island of Sumatra, are hereby ceded to his majesty the king of the Netherlands. And the king of Great Britain engages that no British factory shall be established in that island, nor any treaty concluded under the British authority with any of the native princes, chiefs, or states, in the said island.

10. The town and fortress of Malacca are hereby ceded to his majesty the king of Great Britain. And his majesty the king of the Netherlands engages, for himself and his subjects, never to establish a factory in any part of the peninsula of Malacca, or to conclude treaties with any of the native princes or states in that peninsula.

11. His majesty the king of Great Britain desists from all representations against the occupa-

tion of the island of Billston and its dependencies by the agents of the Netherland government.

His majesty the king of the Netherlands desists from all remonstrances against the occupation of the island of Sincapore by the agents of his Britannic Majesty.

On the other hand, his Britannic Majesty engages that no British factory shall be established in the Carimon Islands, or in the Islands of Ballam, Binlag, Lingin, or any of the Islands lying to the south of the Strait of Sincapore, and that no treaties with their Chiefs shall be concluded under British authority.

13. All the colonies, possessions, and establishments, ceded by the preceding articles, shall be delivered up to the officers of the respective governments on the 1st of March, 1825. The fortresses shall remain in the condition in which they may be when this present treaty shall be made known in India; but no demand shall be made on either side on account either of artillery, or necessaries of any kind, left behind or taken away by the ceding power, or arrears of revenue or taxes of any description whatsoever.

14. All the inhabitants of the countries hereby ceded shall have the liberty for the space of six years' delay from the ratification of the present treaty, to dispose of their property at their pleasure, and to remove to whatever place they may think fit.

15. The high contracting parties agree, that none of the countries and establishments, mentioned in articles 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, shall be given up to any other power. In case any one of those possessions should be abandoned by one of the parties now contracting, its rights

shall immediately devolve to the other party.

16. It is agreed that all accounts or demands which have arisen from the restoration of Java, and other establishments, to the officers of his majesty the king of the Netherlands, in the East Indies, as well those which made the subject of a convention concluded in Java, on the 24th of June, 1817, between the Commissioners of both nations, as all others, of what description soever shall be finally and fully

liquidated by the payment on the part of the Netherlands of a sum of 100,000*l.* sterling, to be made in London before the end of the year 1825.

17. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London three months after the date of the present, or sooner if possible.

Done at London the 17th of March, in the year of our Lord 1824.

(Signed) H. FAGEL.
A. R. FALCK.

NOTE of the ENGLISH PLENIPOTENTIARIES in Reference to the TREATY of the 17th of March.

The following note was delivered by the English plenipotentiaries to those of the Netherlands, on the day on which the treaty was signed:—

“On proceeding to the signature of the treaty which has been agreed upon, the plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty feel a lively satisfaction in expressing the justice which they do to the spirit of good will and liberality manifested by their excellencies the plenipotentiaries of the Netherlands, and their conviction that both parties are equally disposed to execute sincerely and in good faith the stipulations of the treaty in the sense in which they have been negotiated.

“The differences which gave rise to the present discussion, are of the nature of those which it is difficult to arrange by formal stipulations. Consisting in a great degree of jealousies and suspicions, and occasioned by the acts of subaltern agents, they can be terminated only by a frank declaration of the intention of the governments them-

selves, and by a mutual explanation of the principles which guide them. The disavowal of the measures which had retarded the execution of the convention of the 13th of August, 1814, will have proved to their excellencies the plenipotentiaries of the Netherlands the scrupulous exactness with which England always fulfils its engagements.

“The British plenipotentiaries recollect with real pleasure the solemn disavowal on the part of the government of the Netherlands, of every project to aspire at either political supremacy or exclusive trade in the Indian Archipelago.

“We readily acknowledge the promptness of the plenipotentiaries of the Netherlands to enter into arrangements calculated to encourage the most complete liberty of commerce between the subjects of the two crowns and their respective dependencies in that part of the world.

“The undersigned are authorized to express the entire ad-

herence of his Britannic majesty to the enlightened views of his majesty the king of the Netherlands.

“Appreciating the difficulty of suddenly adapting to a long-established exclusive system the principles of commercial policy which have just been established, the undersigned have been authorized to agree, that the Molucca Islands shall be excepted from the general stipulation of a free trade, as the treaty describes it. They hope, however, that since the necessity of this exception is caused only by the difficulty of abolishing at the present moment the monopoly of the spice trade, the effects will be strictly confined to that necessity.

“The British plenipotentiaries consider the term Moluccas as applicable to the whole of that Archipelago which is bounded on the west by Celebes, the east by New Guinea, and on the south by Timor; but that those three islands are not included in the exception, which would have been extended to Ceram, did not the situation of that island with respect to the two principal ones for the cultivation of spices, Amboyna and Banda, require a prohibition of traffic during the whole time that it shall be necessary to maintain the monopoly.

“The exchanges of territory which have been judged necessary, in order to avoid all collision of interests, impose on the plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty, the duty of giving and requiring some information respecting the subjects and allies of England in the island from which it is going to withdraw.

“A treaty concluded by British agents in 1819 with the king of Acheen is incompatible with Art 3 of the present treaty. The British

plenipotentiaries, therefore, promise that the treaty with Acheen shall be reduced as speedily as possible to the terms of a simple arrangement for the hospitable reception of British ships and subjects in the port of Acheen. But as some of the conditions of this treaty (which has been communicated to the plenipotentiaries of the Netherlands) will be advantageous to the general interest of Europeans settled in the eastern seas, they confidently hope that the government of the Netherlands will take measures to place those advantages above all violation, and they likewise express their conviction that no hostile measure towards the king of Acheen will be adopted by the new possessors of Fort Marlborough.

“It is no less the duty of the British plenipotentiaries to recommend to the kind and paternal protection of the government of the Netherlands, the natives, and colonists subject to the ancient English factory of Bencoolen.

“This appeal is the more necessary, as at a period so late as 1818, conventions were made with the native chiefs, in consequence of which the situation of the natives has experienced essential ameliorations. The compulsory system for the cultivation and supply of pepper has been abolished: encouragement has been given to the cultivation of rice; the relations between the agricultural class and the chiefs of the districts have been regulated; the property of the soil has been adjudged to the latter; and an end has been put to all interference in the details of the internal administration, by removing from the advanced stations the European residents, and putting in their place native officers—the

object of all which measures was, to favour the interest of the inhabitants.

“ In recommending these interests to the care of the government of the Netherlands, the undersigned request the plenipotentiaries of his majesty the king of the Netherlands to assure their government that the British authorities will on their side show particular attention to the inhabitants of Malacca and the other possessions of the Netherlands ceded to Great Britain.

“ In conclusion, the plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty congratulate their excellencies the plenipotentiaries of the Netherlands on the happy issue of their

conferences. They are convinced that by means of the arrangement which has just been concluded, the commerce of the two nations will prosper, and that the allies will be able to preserve no less entire in Asia than in Europe, the friendship which has so long subsisted between them.

“ Now that an end has been put to the disputes which for two centuries have occasionally produced irritation, there can no longer be any rivalry in the east between the English and the Belgian nations, but for the more solid establishment of those principles of liberal policy which they have this day solemnly recognized in the face of the universe.”

CONVENTION of COMMERCE between his BRITANNIC MAJESTY and
the KING of PRUSSIA.

His Majesty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, being equally desirous of extending and increasing the commercial intercourse between their respective states, and of affording every facility and encouragement to their subjects engaged in such intercourse; and, being of opinion that nothing will more contribute to the attainment of their mutual wishes in this respect than a reciprocal abrogation of all discriminating and countervailing duties which are now demanded and levied upon the ships or productions of either nation in the ports of the other, have appointed their plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention for that purpose, that is to say:—

His majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain

and Ireland, the Right Honourable George Canning, a member, &c.; and the Right Honourable William Huskisson, a member, &c.:—

And his majesty the king of Prussia, the Baron de Werther, his said majesty's chamberlain, and his envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary at the court of his Britannic majesty; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Art. 1.—From and after the 1st day of May next, Prussian vessels entering or departing from the ports of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and British vessels entering or departing from the ports of his Prussian majesty's dominions, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or

charges whatever, than are or shall be levied on national vessels entering or departing from such ports respectively.

Art. 2.—All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the dominions of either of the high contracting parties, which are or shall be permitted to be imported into, or exported from, the ports of the united kingdom and of Prussia, respectively, in vessels of the one country, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be imported into, and exported from, those ports in vessels of the other.

Art. 3.—All articles not of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of his Britannic majesty, which can legally be imported from the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland into the ports of Prussia, in British ships, shall be subject only to the same duties as are payable upon the like articles, if imported in Prussian ships; and the same reciprocity shall be observed in the ports of the united kingdom, in respect to all articles not the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of his Prussian majesty, which can legally be imported into the ports of the united kingdom in Prussian ships.

Art. 4.—All goods, wares, and merchandise which can legally be imported into the ports of either country, shall be admitted at the same rate of duty, whether imported in vessels of the other country, or in national vessels; and all goods, wares, or merchandise which can be legally exported from the ports of either country, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, whether exported in vessels of the other country, or in national vessels.

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Art. 5.—No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by the government of either country, or by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on its behalf, or under its authority, in the purchase of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, imported into the other, on account of, or in reference to, the character of the vessel in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the high contracting parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

Art. 6.—The present convention shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at the end of the said term of ten years; and it is hereby agreed between them, that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

Art. 7.—The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, within one month from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING.
(L.S.) W. HUSKISSON.

DECLARATIONS of SWEDEN, for the ABOLITION of certain DUES affecting BRITISH COMMERCE, in the PORTS of SWEDEN.

No. I.—The undersigned, minister of state and of foreign affairs of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, having received the declaration of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of this date, containing the assurance of a perfect reciprocity, declares by these presents, in virtue of the authority to that effect with which he is invested, in the name and on the behalf of the king his most gracious sovereign—

That English merchant ships arriving in the ports or waters of the kingdom of Sweden, shall in future be placed upon the same footing as national vessels, with respect to pilot, lighthouse, and tonnage dues; and, in general, with respect to all those duties which are included in the denomination of port-dues, payable to the crown (*skepps-umgålder*), of whatever description they may be.

That English merchant ships shall be equally assimilated to national vessels, with respect to salvage dues, without any restriction or difference.

And that, as Swedish commerce is already in the enjoyment of reciprocal advantages in the ports of Great Britain, the above-mentioned arrangements in favour of English commerce shall be put in force in all the ports of the kingdom of Sweden, without delay, and with as much expedition as possible.

In witness whereof, the undersigned has signed the present declaration, and has affixed thereto the seal of his arms.

Done at Stockholm, the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1824.

(L.S.) LAURENT COUNT
D'ENGESTROM.

No. II.—The undersigned minister of state and of foreign affairs of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, having received the declaration of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of this date, containing the assurance of a perfect reciprocity, declares by these presents, in virtue of the authority to that effect with which he is invested, in the name and on the behalf of the king his most gracious sovereign—

That all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the kingdom of Great Britain and of its colonies, which, according to the existing regulations, may be imported into Sweden on board of Swedish vessels, may be imported into Sweden in English ships direct from the ports of Great Britain, without being subject, on their entry, to other or higher duties to the crown than if imported on board a Swedish vessel.

That all articles, the exportation whereof is not prohibited, may be exported from the ports of the kingdom of Sweden on board of English vessels, to any place whatever, without being subject, on their export, to other or higher duties to the crown than if exported on board a Swedish vessel.

But that, as Swedish merchant vessels do not enjoy the liberty of

visiting the ports of the colonies and foreign possessions of England, it is understood that the privileges above specified are not applicable to goods imported into the ports of Sweden, in vessels belonging to the said colonies and foreign possessions, or in vessels strictly English, coming direct from the English colonies.

And finally, that the above-mentioned stipulations, founded upon the promise of an exact reciprocity in the ports of Great Bri-

tain, in favour of Swedish commerce, shall be put in force in the ports of the kingdom of Sweden, from the 1st of June of the present year (1824).

In witness whereof, the undersigned has signed the present declaration, and has affixed thereto the seal of his arms.

Done at Stockholm, the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1824.

(L.S.) LAURENT CÖUNT
D'ENGESTROM.

COMMUNICATIONS with FRANCE and SPAIN relating to the SOUTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.—(Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of his Majesty, March 1824.)

No. I. — Extract of Memorandum of a Conference between the Prince de Polignac and Mr. Canning, held Oct. 9th, 1823.

The Prince de Polignac having announced to Mr. Canning, that his excellency was now prepared to enter with Mr. Canning into a frank explanation of the views of his government respecting the question of Spanish America, in return for a similar communication which Mr. Canning had previously offered to make to the prince de Polignac on the part of the British cabinet, Mr. Canning stated—

That the British cabinet had no disguise or reservation on that subject: that their opinions and intentions were substantially the same as were announced to the French government, by the despatch of Mr. Canning to sir Charles Stuart of the 31st of March; which despatch that ambassador communicated to M. de Chateaubriand, and which had since been published to the world.

That the near approach of a crisis, in which the affairs of Spanish America must naturally occupy a great share of the attention of both powers, made it desirable that there should be no misunderstanding between them on any part of a subject so important.

That the British government were of opinion, that any attempt to bring Spanish America again under its ancient submission to Spain must be utterly hopeless; that all negotiation for that purpose would be unsuccessful; and that the prolongation or renewal of war for the same object would be only a waste of human life, and an infliction of calamity on both parties, to no end.

That the British government would, however, not only abstain from interposing any obstacle on their part to any attempt at negotiation which Spain might think proper to make, but would aid and countenance such negotiation, provided it were founded upon a basis which appeared to them to be prac-

licable; and that they would, in any case, remain strictly neutral in a war between Spain and the colonies, if war should be unhappily prolonged.

But that the junction of any foreign power, in an enterprise of Spain against the colonies, would be viewed by them as constituting an entirely new question; and one upon which they must take such decision as the interests of Great Britain might require.

That the British government absolutely disclaimed, not only any desire of appropriating to itself any portion of the Spanish colonies, but any intention of forming any political connexion with them, beyond that of amity and commercial intercourse.

That in those respects, so far from seeking an exclusive preference for British subjects over those of foreign states, England was prepared, and would be contented, to see the mother country (by virtue of an amicable arrangement) in possession of that preference; and to be ranked, after her, equally with others, on the footing of the most favoured nation.

That, completely convinced that the ancient system of the colonies could not be restored, the British government could not enter into any stipulation binding itself either to refuse or to delay its recognition of their independence.

That the British government had no desire to precipitate that recognition, so long as there was any reasonable chance of an accommodation with the mother country, by which such a recognition might come first from Spain.

But that it could not wait indefinitely for that result; that it could not consent to make its recognition of the new states depend-

ent upon that of Spain; and that it would consider any foreign interference, by force, or by menace, in the dispute between Spain and the colonies, as a motive for recognizing the latter without delay.

That the mission of consuls to the several provinces of Spanish America was no new measure on the part of this country: that it was one which had, on the contrary, been delayed, perhaps too long, in consideration of the state of Spain, after having been announced to the Spanish government in the month of December last, as settled; and even after a list had been furnished to that government of the places to which such appointments were intended to be made.

That such appointments were absolutely necessary for the protection of British trade in those countries.

That the old pretension of Spain to interdict all trade with those countries, was, in the opinion of the British government, altogether obsolete; but that, even if attempted to be enforced against others, it was, with regard to Great Britain, clearly inapplicable.

That permission to trade with the Spanish colonies had been conceded to Great Britain in the year 1810, when the mediation of Great Britain between Spain and her colonies was asked by Spain, and granted by Great Britain: that this mediation, indeed, was not afterwards employed, because Spain changed her counsel; but that it was not, therefore, practicable for Great Britain to withdraw commercial capital once embarked in Spanish America, and to desist from commercial intercourse once established.

That it had been ever since distinctly understood that the trade

was open to British subjects, and that the ancient coast laws of Spain were, so far as regarded them at least, tacitly repealed.

That in virtue of this understanding, redress had been demanded of Spain in 1822, for (among other grievances) seizures of vessels for alleged infringements of those laws: which redress the Spanish government bound itself by a convention (now in course of execution) to afford.

That Great Britain, however, had no desire to set up any separate right to the free enjoyment of this trade; that she considered the force of circumstances, and the irreversible progress of events, to have already determined the question of the existence of that freedom for all the world; but that, for herself she claimed, and would continue to use it; and should any attempt be made to dispute that claim, and to renew the obsolete interdiction, such attempt might be best cut short by a speedy and unqualified recognition of the independence of the Spanish American States.

That, with these general opinions, and with these peculiar claims, England could not go into a joint deliberation upon the subject of Spanish America, upon an equal footing with other powers, whose opinions were less formed upon that question, and whose interests were less implicated in the decision of it.

That she thought it fair therefore to explain before hand, to what degree her mind was made up, and her determination taken.

The Prince de Polignac declared,

That his government believed it to be utterly hopeless to reduce Spanish America to the state of its former relation to Spain.

That France disclaimed, on her part, any intention or desire to avail herself of the present state of the colonies, or of the present situation of France towards Spain, to appropriate to herself any part of the Spanish possessions in America, or to obtain for herself any exclusive advantages:

And that, like England, she would willingly see the mother country in possession of superior commercial advantages, by amicable arrangements; and would be contented, like her, to rank, after the mother country, among the most favoured nations.

Lastly, that she abjured, in any case, any design of acting against the colonies by force of arms.

The prince de Polignac proceeded to say,

That, as to what might be the best arrangement between Spain and her colonies, the French government could not give, nor venture to form an opinion, until the king of Spain should be at liberty.

That they would then be ready to enter upon it, in concert with their allies, and with Great Britain among the number.

In observing upon what Mr. Canning had said, with respect to the peculiar situation of Great Britain, in reference to such a conference, the prince de Polignac declared,

That he saw no difficulty which should prevent England from taking part in the conference, however she might now announce the difference in the view which she took of the question, from that taken by the allies. The refusal of England to co-operate in the work of reconciliation might afford reason to think, either that she did not really wish for that reconciliation, or that she had some ulterior ob-

ject in contemplation—two suppositions equally injurious to the honour and good faith of the British cabinet.

The prince de Polignac further declared,

That he could not conceive what could be meant, under the present circumstances, by a pure and simple acknowledgment of the independence of the Spanish colonies; since, those countries being actually distracted by civil wars, there existed no government in them which could offer any appearance of solidity—and that the acknowledgment of American independence, so long as such a state of things continued, appeared to him to be nothing less than a real sanction of anarchy.

The prince de Polignac added,

That in the interest of humanity, and especially in that of the Spanish colonies, it would be worthy of the European Governments to concert together the means of calming, in those distant and scarcely civilized regions, passions blinded by party spirit; and to endeavour to bring back to a principle of union in government, whether monarchical or aristocratical, people among whom absurd and dangerous theories were now keeping up agitation and disunion.

Mr. Canning, without entering into discussion upon these abstract principles, contented himself with saying,

That, however desirable the establishment of a monarchical form of government, in any of those provinces, might be, on the one hand, or whatever might be the difficulties in the way of it, on the other hand, his government could not take upon itself to put it forward as a condition of their recognition.

No. II.—Sir William A'Court to Mr. Secretary Canning (Received January 14).

(Extract) MADRID, December 30, 1823.

The enclosed note, though dated the 26th, did not reach me till yesterday. By my answer, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose, you will see that I merely acknowledge its receipt, promising to transmit it to my government.

(Signed) WILLIAM A'COURT.
The right hon. George Canning,
&c. &c.

(Translation of first enclosure in No. II.)—Count Ofalia to Sir William A'Court.

Palace, Dec. 26, 1823.

Honoured Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the king my august master, has determined to devote his particular attention to the regulation of the affairs concerning the disturbed countries of Spanish America, being solicitous to succeed in pacifying his dominions, in which the seeds of anarchy have taken root to the prejudice of the safety of other governments. His Majesty has therefore thought that he might justly calculate on the assistance of his dear allies, towards obtaining results which cannot but prove beneficial to the tranquillity and happiness of all Europe.

The enclosed copy will put you, Sir, in possession of the orders issued to his Catholic Majesty's representatives at the courts of Austria, France, and Russia: and as the ministers of Spain have not yet proceeded to London and Berlin, the king has directed me to address to you, Sir, and to the minister of Prussia at this Court, a transcript of the said communication; which his majesty hopes you will have

the goodness to transmit to your government, whose friendship and upright policy, the king my master trusts, will know how to appreciate the frankness of this communication, and the equity which has dictated the basis on which it is founded.

I avail myself of this opportunity, &c,
(Signed) The Conde de Ofalia.
To the Minister of England.

(Translation of second enclosure in No. II.)—Count Ofalia to his Catholic Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, and ministers plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg and Vienna.

The king, our sovereign, being restored to the throne of his ancestors in the enjoyment of his hereditary rights, has seriously turned his thoughts to the fate of his American dominions, distracted by civil war, and brought to the brink of the most dangerous precipice. As during the last three years the rebellion which prevailed in Spain defeated the constant efforts which were made for maintaining tranquillity in the Costa Firme, for rescuing the banks of the river Plata, and for preserving Peru and new Spain; his majesty beheld with grief the progress of the flame of insurrection: but it affords, at the same time, consolation to the king, that repeated and irrefragable proofs exist of an immense number of Spaniards remaining true to their oaths of allegiance to the throne; and that the sound majority of Americans acknowledge that that hemisphere cannot be happy unless it live in brotherly connexion with those who civilized those countries.

These reflections powerfully ani-

mate his majesty to hope that the justice of his cause will meet with a firm support in the influence of the powers of Europe. Accordingly, the king has resolved upon inviting the cabinets of his dear and intimate allies to establish a conference at Paris, to the end that their Plenipotentiaries, assembled there along with those of his Catholic majesty, may aid Spain in adjusting the affairs of the revolted countries of America. In examining this important question, his majesty will, in conjunction with his powerful allies, consider of the alterations which events have produced in his American provinces, and of the relations which, during the disorders, have been formed with commercial nations; in order thereby to adopt with good faith the measures most proper for conciliating the rights and just interests of the crown of Spain and of its Sovereignty, with those which circumstances may have occasioned with respect to other nations. His majesty, confiding in the sentiments of his allies, hopes that they will assist him in accomplishing the worthy object of upholding the principles of order and legitimacy, the subversion of which, once commenced in America, would presently communicate to Europe; and that they will aid him, at the same time, in re-establishing peace between this division of the globe and its colonies.

It is, therefore, his majesty's pleasure, that, penetrated with these reasons, and availing yourself of the resources of your well-known talents, you should endeavour to dispose the government with which you reside to agree to the desired co-operation, for which the events of the Peninsula have paved the way; authorising you to communi-

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cate a copy of this note to the minister of Foreign affairs.

God preserve you many years.

(Signed) The Comte de OFALIA.

To the ambassador of his Catholic Majesty at Paris, and to his ministers plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg and Vienna.

(Third enclosure in No. II.)—Sir William A'Court to Count Ofalia.

Madrid, Dec. 30, 1823.

The undersigned, &c. &c. has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Count Ofalia's note, dated the 26th of this month. He will hasten to submit it to his government.

He begs his Excellency to accept, &c.

(Signed) WM. A'COURT.
His Excellency the Count Ofalia, &c.

No. III.—Mr. Secretary Canning to Sir W. A'Court.

Foreign Office, Jan. 30, 1824.

Sir,—The messenger Latchford delivered to me, on the 14th inst. your despatch, enclosing a copy of the Count de Ofalia's official note to you of the 26th of December last; with the accompanying copy of an instruction, which has been addressed, by order of his Catholic majesty, to his ambassador at Paris, and to his ministers plenipotentiary at the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg.

Having laid these papers before the king, I have received his majesty's commands to direct to you to return to them the following answer:—

The purpose of the Spanish instruction is to invite the several powers, the allies of his Catholic majesty, to "establish a conference at Paris, in order that their pleni-

potentiaries, together with those of his Catholic majesty, may aid Spain in adjusting the affairs of the revolted countries of America."

The maintenance of the "sovereignty" of Spain over her late colonies is pointed out in this instruction as one specific object of the proposed conference; and though an expectation of the employment of force for this object, by the powers invited to the conference, is not plainly indicated, it is not distinctly disclaimed.

The invitation contained in this instruction not being addressed directly to the government of Great Britain, it may not be necessary to observe upon that part of it which refers to the late "events in the Peninsula," as having paved the way for the "desired co-operation."

The British government could not acknowledge an appeal founded upon transactions to which it was no party. But no such appeal was necessary. No variation in the internal affairs of Spain has, at any time, varied the king's desire to see a termination to the evils arising from the protracted struggle between Spain and Spanish America; or his majesty's disposition to concur in bringing about that termination.

From the year 1810, when his majesty's single mediation was asked and granted to Spain, to effect a reconciliation with her colonies—the disturbances in which colonies had then but newly broken out—to the year 1818, when the same task, increased in difficulty by the course and complication of events in America, was proposed to be undertaken by the allied powers assembled in conference at Aix-la-chapelle; and from the year 1818 to the present time, the

good offices of his Majesty for this purpose have always been at the service of Spain, within limitations and upon conditions which have been in each instance explicitly described.

Those limitations have uniformly excluded the employment of force or of menace against the colonies, on the part of any mediating power; and those conditions have uniformly required the previous statement by Spain, of some definite and intelligible proposition, and the discontinuance on her part of a system utterly inapplicable to the new relations which have grown up between the American provinces and other countries.

The fruitless issue of the conferences at Aix-la-chapelle would have deterred the British government from acceding to a proposal for again entertaining, in conference, the question of a mediation between Spain and the American provinces, even if other circumstances had remained nearly the same. But the events which have followed each other with such rapidity during the last five years, have created so essential a difference, as well in the relative situation in which Spain and the American provinces stood, and now stand to each other, as in the external relations and the internal circumstances of the provinces themselves, that it would be vain to hope that any mediation, not founded on the basis of independence, could now be successful.

The best proof which the British government can give of the interest which it continues to feel for Spain is, to state frankly their opinion as to the course most advisable to be pursued by his Catholic majesty; and to answer with the like frankness the question implied in

M. Ofalia's instruction, as to the nature and extent of their own relations with Spanish America.

There is no hesitation in answering this question. The subjects of his majesty have for many years carried on trade and formed commercial connexions in all the American provinces, which have declared their separation from Spain.

This trade was originally opened with the consent of the Spanish government. It has grown gradually to such an extent as to require some direct protection, by the establishment at several ports and places in those provinces, of consuls on the part of this country — a measure long deferred out of delicacy to Spain, and not resorted to at last without distinct and timely notification to the Spanish government.

As to any further step to be taken by his majesty towards the acknowledgment of the *de facto* governments of America, the decision must (as has already been stated more than once to Spain and to other powers) depend upon various circumstances; and, among others, upon the reports which the British government may receive of the actual state of affairs in the several American provinces.

But it appears manifest to the British government, that if so large a portion of the globe should remain much longer without any recognized political existence, or any definite political connexion with the established Governments of Europe, the consequences of such a state of things must be at once most embarrassing to those governments and most injurious to the interests of all European nations.

For these reasons, and not from

mere views of selfish policy, the British government is decidedly of opinion, that the recognition of such of the new States as have established *de facto* their separate political existence, cannot be much longer delayed.

The British government have no desire to anticipate Spain in that recognition. On the contrary, it is on every account their wish, that his Catholic majesty should have the grace and the advantage of leading the way, in that recognition, among the powers of Europe. But the court of Madrid must be aware, that the discretion of his majesty in this respect cannot be indefinitely bound up by that of his Catholic majesty; and that even before many months elapse, the desire now sincerely felt by the British government, to leave this precedency to Spain, may be overborne by considerations of a more comprehensive nature—considerations regarding not only the essential interests of his majesty's subjects, but the relations of the old world with the new.

Should Spain resolve to avail herself of the opportunity yet within her power, the British government would, if the court of Madrid desired it, willingly afford its countenance and aid to a negotiation, commenced on that only basis which appears to them to be now practicable; and would see, without reluctance, the conclusion, through a negotiation on that basis, of an arrangement by which the mother country should be secured in the enjoyment of commercial advantages superior to those conceded to other nations.

For herself, Great Britain asks no exclusive privileges of trade, no invidious preference, but equal freedom of commerce for all.

If Spain shall determine to persevere in other counsels, it cannot but be expected that Great Britain must take her own course upon this matter, when the time for taking it shall arrive; of which Spain shall have full and early intimation.

Nothing that is here stated can occasion to the Spanish government any surprise.

In my despatch to sir Charles Stuart of the 31st of March, 1823, which was communicated to the Spanish government, the opinion was distinctly expressed, that "time and the course of events had substantially decided the separation of the colonies from the mother country; although the formal recognition of those provinces, as independent states, by his majesty, might be hastened or retarded by various external circumstances, as well as by the more or less satisfactory progress, in each state, towards a regular and settled form of government."

At a subsequent period, in a communication* made in the first instance to France, and afterwards to other powers,† as well as to Spain, the same opinions were repeated; with this specific addition, that in either of two cases (now happily not likely to occur), in that of any attempt on the part of Spain to revive the obsolete interdiction of intercourse with countries over which she has no longer any actual dominion; or in that of the employment of foreign assistance to re-establish her dominion in those countries by force of arms; the recognition of such

* The Memorandum of Conference—No. I.

† Austria, Russia, Prussia, Portugal, the Netherlands, and the United States of America.

new states by his majesty would be decided and immediate.

After thus declaring to you, for the information of the court of Madrid, the deliberate opinion of the British government on the points on which Spain requires the advice of her allies, it does not appear to the British cabinet at all necessary to go into a conference, to declare that opinion anew; even if it were perfectly clear, from the tenor of M. O'Falia's instruction, that Great Britain is in fact included in the invitation to the conference at Paris.

Every one of the powers so invited has been constantly and unreservedly apprised, not only of each step which the British government has taken, but of every opinion which it has formed on this subject—and this despatch will be communicated to them all.

If those powers should severally come to the same conclusion with Great Britain, the concurrent expression of their several opinions cannot have less weight in the judgment of Spain—and must

naturally be more acceptable to her feelings, than if such concurrence, being the result of a conference of five powers, should carry the appearance of a concerted dictation.

If (unhappily as we think) the allies, or any of them, should come to a different conclusion, we shall at least have avoided the inconvenience of a discussion, by which our own opinion could not have been changed; we shall have avoided an appearance of mystery, by which the jealousy of other parties might have been excited; we shall have avoided a delay, which the state of the question may hardly allow.

Meanwhile, this explicit recapitulation of the whole course of our sentiments and of our proceedings on this momentous subject, must at once acquit us of any indisposition to answer the call of Spain for friendly counsel, and protect us against the suspicion of having any purpose to conceal from Spain or from the world. I am, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
The right hon. Sir W. A'Court,
G. C. B., &c. &c.

CONVENTION between their CATHOLIC and MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTIES for PROLONGING the STAY of the FRENCH ARMY in SPAIN, after the 1st of January, 1825.

His Catholic Majesty the king of Spain and the Indies, having judged that it would be useful to continue in his states a part of the French army beyond the period of January 1st, 1825, in order to give time for the complete re-organization of the Spanish army, and to consolidate the re-establishment of public order;

And his Most Christian Majesty the king of France and Navarre, desiring to give to his Catholic

majesty a new proof of the lively and sincere attachment which he feels for his august person, and to confirm his legitimate authority, for the welfare and prosperity of his people;

Their majesties have resolved to conclude, in order to effect this object, a new convention, and have named Plenipotentiaries to that effect.

His Catholic majesty, don Francisco de Zea Bermudez, knight

pensioner of the royal and distinguished order of Charles 3rd, councillor of state, his first secretary of state, president of his council of ministers, &c. &c. ;

And his most Christian majesty, the Sieur Charles Joseph Edmond de Boialecomte, knight of the royal order of the legion of honour, his Chargé d'Affaires to his Catholic majesty, &c.—

Who, having exchanged their full powers, drawn up in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:—

Art. 1. The French corps d'armée at present in Spain shall be reduced to 22,000 men, to take place from January 1, 1825.

2. These troops shall be stationed in the following places:— Cadiz, Isle of Leon, and its dependencies, Barcelona, St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, Seo d'Urgel, Jaca, and St. Fernando de Figueras.

3. Independently of these troops, a brigade, formed of two Swiss regiments, and commanded by a general officer, shall remain at Madrid, and in such of the royal residences where his majesty may be, to do service near his person, and that of the royal family, jointly with Spanish troops.

4. All fortresses at present occupied by the French troops shall be evacuated, with the exception of those which are designated in the second article; and the troops which make no part of any of the new garrisons shall return to France at the period (Jan. 1, 1825), fixed by the present convention.

5. The French troops will furnish the garrisons of the cities and fortresses indicated in the second article. The military command of each of those cities and fortresses shall belong to the French officers

provided with a letter of service to command in it, and the relations of the French commandants with the captains-general, or with the viceroy of Navarre, in the cities where the two authorities, French and Spanish, are united, shall subsist such as they were established by the last conventions.

6. The French commandants will apply to the service confided to them the provisions of war which are found in the fortresses occupied, and which are to be furnished by Spain. None of the arms, munitions, or magazines, forming the provisions for the fortress, are to be withdrawn but with the approval and consent of the French commandant who may be there stationed.

7. His Catholic majesty engages to provide for the establishment of barracks, magazines, materiel for the hospitals, conveyances, military rations, provisions for a siege in the fortresses, and to make all repairs and other arrangements which may be considered necessary.

8. The terms fixed by the tenth article of the convention of the 9th of February, for the expenses of pay, maintenance, equipment, and clothing, which constitute the differences between the peace and the war footing, being reduced, in proportion to the number of the troops, remain fixed at the sum of 900,000 francs per month.

9. Measures shall be concerted between the two governments to establish the amount of the expenses mentioned in the sixth article of last June, and to secure their reimbursement.

10. His most Christian majesty not leaving troops in Spain but in compliance with the request made by his Catholic majesty, these

troops shall be withdrawn as soon as the parties interested shall judge it necessary, having regard to the reservations contained in the sixteenth article of the convention of the 9th of February last.

11. All the clauses of the convention of the 9th of February, and the regulation which is annexed to it, those of the convention of the 10th of February, relative to the service of the military posts, which are not modified in the new arrangement to be concluded between the two governments, founded on the present state of things, and all those of the convention of the 30th of June, which are not contrary to the present stipulations, shall con-

tinue to have full and entire effect during the whole period of the present convention.

12. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged with the least possible delay.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries, in virtue of their full powers, have signed the present convention, and have affixed to it their seals with their arms.

Done in duplicate at San Lorenzo de l'Escorial, Dec. 10, 1824.

(Signed) EDMOND DE
BOISLECOMTE.

(The ratifications follow, of their most Christian and Catholic majesties, bearing date Dec. 3, and 18, 1824.)

CONVENTION *between GREAT BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES,*
for the SUPPRESSION of the SLAVE TRADE (not ratified by the
Senate of the United States).

The United States of America, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to cooperate for the complete suppression of the African Slave-trade, by making the law of piracy, as applied to that traffic under the statutes of their respective legislatures, immediately and reciprocally operative on the vessels and subjects, or citizens, of each other, have respectively appointed their Plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a convention for that purpose—that is to say, on the part of the United States of America, Richard Rush, Envoy-extraordinary and Minister-plenipotentiary from those States to the court of his majesty; and, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, the right honourable William Huskisson,

a member of his majesty's most honourable Privy Council, president of the committee of Privy Council for affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations, treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, and a member of the Parliament of the United Kingdom; and the right honourable Stratford Canning, a member of his said majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and his Envoy-extraordinary and Minister-plenipotentiary to the United States of America; which plenipotentiaries, after duly communicating to each other their respective full powers, found to be in proper form, have agreed upon, and concluded the following articles:—

Art. 1. The commanders and commissioned officers of each of the two high contracting parties, duly authorised, under the regulations

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and instructions of their respective Governments, to cruise on the coasts of Africa, of America, and of the West-Indies, for the suppression of the Slave-trade, shall be empowered, under the conditions, limitations, and restrictions, hereinafter specified, to detain, examine, capture and deliver over for trial and adjudication, by some competent tribunal of whichever of the two countries it shall be found on examination to belong to, any ship or vessel concerned in the illicit traffic of slaves, and carrying the flag of the other, or owned by any subjects or citizens of either of the two contracting parties, except when in the presence of a ship of war of its own nation: and it is further agreed, that any such ship or vessel, so captured, shall be either carried, or sent by the capturing officer, to some port of the country to which it belongs, and there given up to the competent authorities, or be delivered up for the same purpose to any duly commissioned officer of the other party; it being the intention of the high contracting powers, that any ship or vessel within the purview of this convention, and seized on that account, shall be tried and adjudged by the tribunals of the captured party, and not by those of the captor.

Art. 2. In the case of any ship or vessel detained under this convention, by the cruisers of either of the two contracting parties on suspicion of carrying on the slave trade, being found on due examination by the boarding officer, to be chartered on account of any of the subjects or citizens of the other party, although not actually bearing the flag of that party, nor owned by the individuals on whose account she is chartered, or by any

other citizens or subjects of the same nation: it is hereby agreed that, in such case also, upon the delivery of the said vessel to the tribunals of that country to which the persons on whose account she is chartered, belong, the vessel, cargo, and crew, shall be proceeded against in like manner as any other vessel, cargo, and crew, within the purview of this convention, in so far as the general practice under the law of nations will allow.

Art. 3. Whenever any naval commander, or commissioned officer of either of the two contracting powers, shall, on the high seas, or any where not within the exclusive jurisdiction of either party, board or cause to be boarded, any merchant vessel bearing the flag of the other power, and visit the same as a slave trader, or, on suspicion of her being concerned in the slave trade; in every such case, whether the vessel so visited shall or shall not, be captured and delivered over or sent into the ports of her own country for trial and adjudication, the boarding officer shall deliver to the master or commander of the visited vessel, a certificate, in writing, signed by the said boarding officer, and specifying his rank in the navy of his country, together with the names of the commander by whose orders he is acting, and of the national vessel commanded by him; and the said certificate shall further contain a declaration, purporting that the only object of the visit is to ascertain whether the merchant vessel in question is engaged in the slave-trade or not: and, if found to be so engaged, to take and deliver her to the officers or tribunals of her own country, being that of one of the two contracting parties, for trial

and adjudication. In all such cases, the commander of the national vessel, whether belonging to Great Britain or to the United States, shall, when he makes delivery of his capture, either to the officers or to the tribunals of the other power, deliver all the papers found on board the captured vessel, indicating her national character, and the objects of her voyage, and together with them, a certificate as above, of the visit, signed with his name, and specifying his rank in the navy of his country, as well as the name of the vessel commanded by him, together with the name and professional rank of the boarding officer by whom the said visit has been made. This certificate shall also contain a list of all the papers received from the master of the vessel detained or visited, as well as those found on board the said vessel: it shall also contain an exact description of the state in which the vessel was found when detained, and a statement of the changes, if any, which have taken place in it, and of the number of slaves, if any, found on board at the moment of the detention.

Art. 4. Whenever any merchant vessel of either nation shall be visited under this convention, on suspicion of such vessel being engaged in the slave-trade, no search shall, in any such case, be made on board the said vessel, except what is necessary for ascertaining by due and sufficient proofs, whether she is or is not engaged in that illicit traffic. No person shall be taken out of the vessel so visited (though such reasonable restraints as may be indispensable for the detention and safe delivery of the vessel may be used against the crew) by the commanding officer of the visiting vessel, or under his

orders; nor shall any part of the cargo of the visited vessel, be taken out of her, till after her delivery to the officers or tribunals of her own nation, excepting only when the removal of all, or a part of the slaves, if any, found on board the visited vessel, shall be indispensable, either for the preservation of their lives, or from any other urgent consideration of humanity, or for the safety of the person charged with the navigation of the said vessel after her capture. And any of the slaves so removed shall be duly accounted for to the government of that country to which the visited vessel belongs, and shall be disposed of according to the laws of the country into which they are carried; the regular bounty, or head-money, allowed by law, being in each instance secured to the captors, for their use and benefit, by the receiving government.

Art. 5. Whenever any merchant vessel of either nation shall be captured under this convention, it shall be the duty of the commander of any ship belonging to the public service of the other, charged with the instructions of his government for carrying into execution the provisions of this convention, at the requisition of the commander of the capturing vessel, to receive into his custody the vessel so captured, and to carry or send the same for trial and adjudication into some port of his own country or its dependencies. In every such case, at the time of the delivery of the vessel, an authentic declaration shall be drawn up in triplicate, and signed by the commanders, both of the delivering and receiving vessels; one copy signed by both to be kept by each of them, stating the circumstances

of the delivery, the condition of the captured vessel at the time of the delivery, including the names of her master or commander, and of every other person, not a slave, on board at the time, and exhibiting the number of the slaves, if any then on board her, and a list of all the papers received or found on board at the time of capture, and delivered over with her. The third copy of the said declaration shall be left in the captured vessel, with the papers found on board, to be produced before the tribunal charged with the adjudication of the capture. And the commander of the capturing vessel shall be authorized to send any one of the officers under his command, and one or two of his crew, with the captured vessel, to appear before the competent tribunal, as witnesses of the facts regarding her detention and capture: the reasonable expenses of which witnesses, in proceeding to the place of trial, during their detention there, and for their return to their own country, or to their station in its service, shall be allowed by the court of adjudication, and defrayed, in the event of the vessel being condemned, out of the proceeds of its sale; in the case of the acquittal of the vessel, the expenses, as above specified, of those witnesses, shall be defrayed by the government of the capturing officer.

Art. 6. Whenever a capture shall be made, under this convention, by the officers of either of the contracting parties, and no national vessel of that country to which the captured vessel belongs is cruising on the same station where the capture takes place, the commander of the capturing vessel shall, in such case, either carry or send his prize to some convenient port of its own

country, or of any of its dependencies, where the court of vice-admiralty has jurisdiction, and there give it up to competent authorities, for trial and adjudication.

The captured vessel shall then be libelled according to the practice of the court taking cognisance of the case; and if condemned, the proceeds of the sale thereof, and its cargo, if also condemned, shall be paid to the commander of the capturing vessel, for the benefit of the captors, to be distributed among them, according to the rules of their service respecting prize money.

Art. 7. The commander and crew of any vessel captured under this convention, and sent in for trial, shall be proceeded against conformably to the laws of the country whereunto they shall be brought as pirates engaged in the African slave-trade; and it is further agreed, that any individual, being a citizen or subject of either of the two contracting parties, who shall be found on board any vessel not carrying the flag of the other party, nor belonging to the subjects or citizens of either, but engaged in the illicit traffic of slaves, and lawfully seized on that account by the cruisers of the other party, or condemned under circumstances which, by involving such individual in the guilt of slave trading, would subject him to the penalties of piracy, he shall be sent for trial before the competent court in the country to which he belongs; and the reasonable expenses of any witnesses belonging to the capturing vessel, in proceeding to the place of trial, during their detention there, and for their return to their own country, or to their station in its service, shall, in every such case, be allowed by the court, and defrayed by the country in which

the trial takes place; but every witness belonging to the capturing vessel shall, upon the criminal trial for piracy, be liable to be challenged by the accused person: and set aside as incompetent unless he shall release his claim to any part of the prize money, upon the condemnation of the vessel and cargo.

Art. 8. The right reciprocally conceded by the two contracting powers, of visiting, capturing, and delivering over for trial, the merchant vessels of the other, engaged in the traffic of slaves, shall be exercised only by such commissioned officers of their respective navies as shall be furnished with instructions for executing the laws of their respective countries against the slave-trade. For every vexatious and abusive exercise of this right, the boarding officer and the commander of the capturing or searching vessel shall, in each case, be personally liable, in costs and damages, to the master and owners of any merchant vessel delivered over, detained, or visited by them, under the provisions of this convention. Whatever court of admiralty shall have cognizance of the cause, as regards the captured vessel, in each case the same court shall be competent to hear the complaint of the master or owners, or of any person or persons, on board the said vessel, or interested in the property of her cargo, at the time of her detention; and, on due and sufficient proof being given to the court of any vexation and abuse having been practised during the search or detention of the said vessel, contrary to the provisions and meaning of this convention, to award reasonable costs and damages to the sufferers, to be paid by the commanding or

boarding officer convicted of such misconduct. The government of the party thus cast in damages and costs shall cause the amount of the same to be paid, in each instance, agreeably to the judgment of the courts, within twelve months from the date thereof. In case of any such vexation and abuse occurring in the detention or search of a vessel detained under this convention, and not afterwards delivered over for trial, the persons aggrieved, being such as are specified above, or any of them, shall be heard by any court of admiralty of the country of the captors, before which they make complaint thereof; and the commander and boarding officer of the detaining vessel shall, in such instance, be liable as above in costs and damages to the complainants, according to the judgment of the court; and their government shall equally cause payment of the same to be made within twelve months from the time when such judgment shall have been pronounced.

Art. 9. Copies of this convention, and of the laws of both countries actually in force for the prohibition and suppression of the African slave-trade, shall be furnished to every commander of the national vessels of either party charged with the execution of those laws; and in case any such commanding officer shall be accused by either of the two governments of having deviated in any respect from the provisions of this convention, and the instructions of his own government in conformity thereto, the government to which such complaint shall be addressed agrees hereby to make inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and to inflict on the officer complained of, in the event of his appearing

to deserve it, a punishment adequate to his transgression.

Art. 10. The high contracting parties declare, that the right which, in the foregoing articles, they have each reciprocally conceded, of detaining, visiting, capturing, and delivering over for trial, the merchant vessels of the other engaged in the African slave-trade, is wholly and exclusively grounded on the consideration of their having made that traffic piracy by their respective laws; and further, that the reciprocal concession of the said right, as guarded, limited, and regulated by this convention, shall not be so construed as to authorise the detention or search of the merchant vessels of either nation by the officers of the navy of the other, except vessels engaged, or suspected of being engaged, in the African slave-trade; or for any other purpose whatever than that of seizing and delivering up the persons and vessels concerned in that traffic, for trial and adjudication, by the tribunals and laws of their own country; nor be taken to affect in any other way, the existing rights of either of the high contracting parties. And they do also hereby agree and engage to use their influence, respectively, with other maritime and civilized powers, to the end that the African slave-trade may be declared to be piracy under the law of nations.

Art. 11. The present convention, consisting of 11 articles, shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, within the term of 12 months, or as much sooner as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

“ Done at London, the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1824.

(L. S.) “ RICHARD RUSH,

(L. S.) “ W. HUSKISSON,

(L. S.) “ STRATFORD CANNING.”

Conditional ratification of the above Treaty by the Senate of the United States.

“ In Senate, *May 22, 1824.*— Resolved, two-thirds of the senators present concurring therein, That the senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the convention made and concluded at London, the 13th day of March, 1824, between the United States of America, and the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with the exception of the words of ‘America,’ in line four, of the first article: with the exception of the second article; and of the following words in the seventh article—‘ And it is further agreed, that any individual, being a citizen or subject of either of the two contracting parties, who shall be found on board any vessel not carrying the flag of the other party, nor belonging to the subjects or citizens of either, but engaged in the illicit traffic of slaves, and seized or condemned on that account by the cruisers of the other party, under circumstances which, by involving such individual in the guilt of slave-trading, would subject him to the penalties of piracy, he shall be sent for trial before the competent court in the country to which he belongs, and the reasonable expenses of any witnesses, belonging to the capturing vessel, in proceeding to the place of trial, during their detention there, and for their return to their own country, or to their station in its service, shall, in every such

defrayed by the country in which the trial takes place.' Provided, That an article be added, whereby it shall be free to either of the

case, be allowed by the court, and parties at any time, to renounce the said convention, giving six months' notice before-hand."

PROCLAMATION of the KING of PORTUGAL to the NATION, from on Board the WINDSOR CASTLE.

Portuguese!—Your King does not abandon you. He only seeks to deliver you from the terror and anxiety which press upon you ; to re-establish the public tranquillity, and to tear the veil which still conceals the truth from you, in the certain hope that at his call all this loyal nation will unite to support the throne, and to put an end to the shock of exalted opinions and passions, which have produced such a fatal anarchy, and menaced the government with a total dissolution.

My son, the Infant don Miguel, who covered himself with glory a short time ago by the heroic action which he performed, is the same who now, drawn aside by sinister inspirations, and deceived by perfidious counsels, has proceeded to commit acts, which, if just and necessary, should have emanated from my sovereign authority alone: he has committed an outrage against the Royal power, which admits of no division.

On the 30th of April, in the morning, all the troops of the capital appeared under arms, and my son was seen to leave the royal palace, to place himself at their head ; and to order, without any authority of mine, the arbitrary arrest of an immense number of individuals of all classes, invested with the chief powers of the State, in whom are comprised my own ministers and servants of my house-

hold. The palace which I inhabit was seen surrounded with an armed force, or rather was transformed into a prison, and all access to my royal person was barred during several hours. Then were observed proceedings so violent, that in the latter days they amounted nearly to open rebellion, while all the representatives of the Sovereigns of Europe thought it their duty to protest formally against the violation of my Royal authority.

A resolution so rash, and which threatened to lead to consequences the most fatal—such an abuse of the confidence which I had placed in my son, have found no other explanation or excuse than a supposition of a conspiracy, which, even if it had any foundation, could not have justified such unheard-of proceedings.

Meanwhile, as I desired, even at the price of the greatest sacrifices, to preserve the public tranquillity, and the harmony that reigned among all branches of the royal family, I was pleased, by my decree of the 3rd instant, to order that all judges should be appointed to proceed legally against the accused, and to pardon my son for the excesses of jurisdiction which he had committed, in the hope that the just course of the laws being thus re-established, revolutionary measures would cease, and good order would gradually re-appear.

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I obtained nothing of that which my paternal heart desired with anxiety. On the contrary, the arrests continued, as likewise the orders issued in the name of my son, and signed for the most part by obscure individuals, who have no share in the government.

Determined to put an end to this public scandal, and to the depreciation of my outraged authority—outraged to the manifest detriment of my faithful subjects; and finding no means of making known my royal will, because I was surrounded by the factious persons who deceived my son, and who, on the 30th of April, had deprived me of my liberty, I formed the resolution to avoid a struggle of which the issue could not be doubtful, considering the known fidelity of the Portuguese nation, to go on board a British line-of-battle ship, at anchor in this port (where I have been followed by the representatives of the Sovereigns of Europe), in order that I might frankly make known to my loyal subjects my situation, and call them, if necessary, to my defence.

Having heard the counsel of my ministers, of persons of wisdom, fearing God, and actuated by a zeal for my service, I have resolved to resume the authority of generalissimo of my royal armies, and to dismiss the Infant don Miguel from the command-in-chief of the army with which I had invested him; forbidding all the authorities, and all and each of my subjects, to obey the orders of the said Infant, or those given in his name, under pain of being treated as rebels to the royal power, which appertains, by the grace of God, to me alone.

“Portuguese!—Such are the first measures which I took. I then employed myself in giving

proper orders to set at liberty the innocent who are involved in these arbitrary proscriptions, as well as to punish those who may be really culpable as implicated in the manœuvres of secret associations, against which proceedings shall be instituted according to the existing laws. Thus virtue and loyalty will be set at liberty, and crime will be punished.

Soldiers!—I do not reproach you with any thing which you have done. You have obeyed the voice of the chief whom I placed over you, and in doing so you have only performed your duty. That chief, without experience, has been involuntarily led astray by perfidious counsels, entirely against his natural character and his filial obedience. I have taken from him the authority which perverse intriguers, without any public character, had led him to abuse. I order you to acknowledge only my Royal authority, in virtue of which I enjoin you to make no use of the arms entrusted to your fidelity but in my service, and in obeying the chiefs whom my Royal will has confirmed or appointed.

By this proclamation, I confirm in the exercise of authority those who are invested with it, so far as I do not order the contrary; and I command all and every one to show the strictest obedience to whatever shall be prescribed in my Royal name by those who may henceforward command you.

Subjects of all classes, observe order, and hope from your Sovereign the re-establishment of public tranquillity, of justice, and security.

Given on board the English ship Windsor Castle, in the roadstead of the Tagus, May 9, 1824.

(Signed)

THE KING.

The MESSAGE of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES to the CONGRESS.

On the 7th of December, 1824, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following Message:—

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives: The view which I have now to present to you of our affairs, foreign and domestic, realizes the most sanguine anticipations which have been entertained of the public property. If we look to the whole, our growth, as a nation, continues to be rapid beyond example: if to the states which compose it, the same gratifying spectacle is exhibited. Our expansion over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline in those sections from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength, by a native population, in every quarter—a population devoted to our happy system of government, and cherishing the bond of union with fraternal affection. Experience has already shown, that the difference of climate, and of industry proceeding from that cause, inseparable from such vast domains, and which, under other systems, might have a repulsive tendency, cannot fail to produce with us, under wise regulations, the opposite effect. What one portion wants, the other may supply; and this will be most sensibly felt by the parts most distant from each other, forming thereby a domestic market, and an active intercourse between the extremes, and throughout every portion of our union. Thus, by a happy distribution of power between the

national and state governments— governments which rest exclusively on the sovereignty of the people, and are fully adequate to the great purposes for which they were respectively instituted—causes which might otherwise lead to dismemberment, operate powerfully to draw us closer together. In every other circumstance, a correct view of the actual state of our union must be equally gratifying to our constituents. Our relations with foreign powers are of a friendly character, although certain interesting differences remain unsettled with some. Our revenue under the mild system of impost and tonnage, continues to be adequate to all the purposes of the government. Our agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and navigation flourish. Our fortifications are advancing, in the degree authorized by existing appropriations, to maturity; and due progress is made in the augmentation of the navy to the limit prescribed for it by law. For these blessings we owe to Almighty God, from whom we derive them, and with profound reverence, our most grateful and unceasing acknowledgments.

In adverting to our relations with foreign powers, which are always an object of the highest importance, I have to remark, that of the subjects which have been brought into discussion with them, during the present administration, some have been satisfactorily terminated; others have been suspended, to be resumed hereafter, under circumstances more favour-

able to success; and others are still in negotiation, with the hope that they may be adjusted with mutual accommodation to the interests and to the satisfaction of the respective parties. It has been the invariable object of this government to cherish the most friendly relations with every power, and on principles and conditions which might make them permanent. A systematic effort has been made to place our commerce, with each power, on a footing of perfect reciprocity; to settle with each, in a spirit of candour and liberality, all existing differences; and to anticipate and remove, so far as it might be practicable, all causes of future variance.

It having been stipulated, by the seventh article of the convention of navigation and commerce, which was concluded on the 24th of June, 1822, between the United States and France, that the said convention should continue in force for two years from the 1st of October of that year, and for an indefinite term afterwards, unless one of the parties should declare its intention to renounce it, in which event it should cease to operate at the end of six months from such declaration; and no such intention having been announced, the convention having been found advantageous to both parties, it has since remained, and still remains in full force. At the time when that convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and particularly our claims to indemnity for spoliations which were committed on our commerce in the late war. For these interests and claims, it was in the contemplation of the parties to make provision at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive and

definitive treaty. The object has been duly attended to since by the executive, but as yet it has not been accomplished. It is hoped that a favourable opportunity will present itself for opening a negotiation, which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present king of France—an event which has occurred since the close of the last session of Congress.

With Great Britain, our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did at the last session. By the convention of 1815, the commerce between the United States and the British dominions in Europe and the East Indies was arranged on a principle of reciprocity. That convention was confirmed and continued in force, with slight exceptions, by a subsequent treaty, for the term of ten years, from the 30th of October, 1818, the date of the latter. The trade with the British colonies in the West Indies has not, as yet, been arranged by treaty, or otherwise, to our satisfaction. An approach to that result has been made by legislative acts, whereby many serious impediments which had been raised by the parties in defence of their respective claims were removed. An earnest desire exists, and has been manifested, on the part of this government, to place the commerce with the colonies, likewise, on a footing of reciprocal advantage; and it is hoped that the British Government, seeing the justice of the proposal, and its importance to the colonies, will ere long accede to it.

The Commissioners who were appointed for the adjustment of the boundary between the territories

of the United States and those of Great Britain, specified in the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their decision, and both governments having agreed to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation between them, it is hoped that it may be satisfactorily adjusted in that mode. The boundary specified by the sixth article has been established by the decision of the commissioners. From the progress made in that provided for the seventh, according to a report recently received, there is good cause to presume that it will be settled in the course of the ensuing year.

It is a cause of serious regret, that no arrangement has yet been finally concluded between the two governments, to secure by joint co-operation, the suppression of the slave-trade. It was the object of the British government, in the early stages of the negotiation, to adopt a plan for the suppression which should include the concession of the mutual right of search, by the ships of war of each party, of the vessels of the other, for suspected offenders. This was objected to by this government, on the principle that as the right of search was a right of war, of a belligerent towards a neutral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it, by treaty, to an offence which had been made comparatively mild, to a time of peace. Anxious, however, for the suppression of this trade, it was thought advisable, in compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, founded on an act of congress, to propose to the British government an expedient which should be free from that objection, and more effectual for the object, by making it piratical. In that mode the enormity

of the crime would place the offenders out of the protection of their government, and involve no question of search, or other question, between the parties, touching their respective rights. It was believed, also, that it would completely suppress the trade in the vessels of both parties, and by their respective citizens and subjects in those of other powers, with whom it was hoped, that the odium which would thereby be attached to it, would produce a corresponding arrangement, and by means thereof, its entire extirpation for ever. A convention to this effect was concluded and signed in London, on the 13th day of March, 1824, by plenipotentiaries duly authorised by both governments, to the ratification of which certain obstacles have arisen, which are not yet entirely removed. The differences between the parties still remaining, have been reduced to a point, not of sufficient magnitude, as is presumed, to be permitted to defeat an object so near to the hearts of both nations, and so desirable to the friends of humanity throughout the world. As objections, however, to the principle recommended by the house of representatives, or at least to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a reconsideration of the whole subject, I have thought it proper to suspend the conclusion of a new convention until the definitive sentiments of congress may be ascertained. The documents relating to that negotiation are, with that intent, submitted to your consideration.

Our commerce with Sweden has been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity, by treaty; and with Russia, the Netherlands,

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Prussia, the free Hanseatic cities, the Dukedoms of Oldenburgh and Sardinia, by internal regulations on each side, founded on mutual agreement between the respective governments.

The principles upon which the commercial policy of the United States is founded are to be traced to an early period. They are essentially connected with those upon which their independence was declared, and owe their origin to the enlightened men who took the lead in our affairs at that important epoch. They are developed in their first treaty of commerce with France, of the 6th of February, 1778, and by a formal commission which was instituted immediately after the conclusion of their revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce with every European power. The first treaty of the United States with Prussia, which was negotiated by that commission, affords a signal illustration of those principles. The act of congress of the 3rd of March, 1815, adopted immediately after the return of a general peace, was a new overture to foreign nations, to establish our commercial relation with them on the basis of free and equal reciprocity. The principle has pervaded all the acts of congress, and all the negotiations of the executive on the subject since.

A convention for the settlement of important questions, in relation to the north-west coast of this continent, and its adjoining seas, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, on the of last, by the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and plenipotentiaries of the imperial government of Russia. It will immediately be laid before the senate, for the exer-

cise of the constitutional authority of that body, with reference to its ratification. It is proper to add, that the manner in which this negotiation was invited and conducted, on the part of the Emperor, has been very satisfactory.

The great and extraordinary changes which have happened in the governments of Spain and Portugal within the last two years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which, under all of them, have been maintained with those powers by the United States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion which have arisen with each. A resolution of the senate, adopted at their last session, called for information as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain by the recognition, on the part of the United States, of the independent South American governments. The papers containing that information are now communicated to congress.

A chargé d'affaires has been received from the independent government of Brasil. That country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal, had some years since been proclaimed, by the sovereign of Portugal himself, an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon, a revolution in Brasil has established a new government there, with an imperial title, at the head of which is placed the prince in whom the regency had been vested by the king at the time of his departure. There is reason to expect, that by amicable negotiation, the independence of Brasil will ere long be recognized by Portugal herself.

With the remaining powers of Europe, with those on the coast of Barbary, and with all the new

South American states, our relations are of a friendly character. We have ministers plenipotentiary residing with the republics of Colombia and Chili, and have received ministers of the same rank from Colombia, Guatimala, Buenos-Ayres, and Mexico. Our commercial relations with all those states are mutually beneficial and increasing. With the republic of Colombia, a treaty of commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original daily expected. A negotiation for a like treaty would have been commenced with Buenos-Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition and lamented decease of Mr. Rodney, our minister there, and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown by the government of that republic. An advantageous alteration in our treaty with Tunis has been obtained by our consular agent residing there, the official documents of which, when received, will be laid before the senate.

The attention of the government has been drawn with great solicitude to other subjects, and particularly to that relating to a state of maritime war, involving the relative right of neutrals and belligerents in such wars. Most of the difficulties which we have experienced, and of the losses which we have sustained, since the establishment of our independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights, and the extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard which was paid to our rights as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our com-

merce by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective governments, and under the pretext by each that the other had set the example, without great mortification and a fixed purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to remove those causes of possible variance, by friendly negotiation, and on just principles, which should be applicable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none, other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power. In the late war between France and Spain, a crisis occurred, in which it seemed probable that all the controvertible principles involved in such wars might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Propositions having this object in view have been made to the governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and of other powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either for its accomplishment. The policy will, it is presumed, be persevered in, and in the hope that it may be successful.

It will always be recollected, that with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries, we sought redress by war. From the other, with whose then reigning government our vessels were seized in port, as well as at sea, and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered. It was under the influence of the latter, that our vessels were seized by the governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Naples, and from whom indemnity has been claimed, and is still expected, with the ex-

ception of Spain, by whom it has been rendered. With both parties we had abundant cause of war, but we had no alternative but to resist that which was most powerful at sea, and pressed us nearest at home. With this, all differences were settled by a treaty founded on conditions fair and honourable to both, and which has been so far executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly hoped, that the other would, of its own accord, and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and therefore remove from our relations any just cause of discontent on our side.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury during the current year, exclusive of loans, will exceed 18,500,000 dollars, which, with the sum remaining in the treasury at the end of the last year, amounting to 6,468,922*d.* 81*c.*, will, after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interest on the public debt, and upwards of 11,683,911*d.* 52*c.* of the principal, leave a balance of more than 3,000,000 dollars in the treasury on the 1st day of January next.

A larger amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of six per cent, becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year, than would be discharged by the ordinary revenue, the act of 26th of May authorized a loan of 5,000,000 dollars at 4½ per cent to meet the same. By this arrangement, an annual saving will accrue to the public of 75,000 dollars.

Under the act of 24th of May last, a loan of 5,000,000 dollars was authorized, in order to meet the awards under the Florida

treaty, which was negotiated at par with the bank of the United States at 4½ per cent, the limit of interest fixed by the act. By this provision, the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoliations, and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances, the public will be amply repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of the lands in Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of the territory in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury during the year 1825 will be sufficient to meet the disbursements of the year, including the sum of 10,000,000 dollars which is annually appropriated by the act constituting the sinking fund, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

The whole amount of the public debt on the first day of January next may be estimated at 85,000,000 dollars, inclusive of 2,500,000 of the loan authorized by the act of the 26th of May last. In this estimate is included a stock of 7,000,000 dollars, issued for the purchase of that amount of the capital stock of the bank of the United States, and which, as the stock of the bank held by the government will at least be fully equal to its reimbursement, ought not to be considered as constituting a part of the public debt. Estimating, then, the whole amount of the public debt at 79,000,000 dollars, and regarding the annual receipts and expenditures of the government, a well-founded hope may be entertained, that, should no unexpected event occur, the whole of the public debt may be

discharged in the course of ten years, and the government be left at liberty afterwards to apply such portion of the revenue as may not be necessary for current expenses, to such other objects as may be most conducive to the public security and welfare. That the sums applicable to these objects will be very considerable, may be fairly concluded when it is recollected that a large amount of the public revenue has been applied, since the late war, to the construction of the public buildings in this city, to the erection of fortifications along the coast, and of arsenals in different parts of the Union; to the augmentation of the navy; to the extinguishment of the Indian title to large tracts of fertile territory; to the acquisition of Florida; to pensions, to revolutionary officers and soldiers; and to invalids of the late war. On many of these objects the expense will annually be diminished, and at no distant period cease on most of all. On the 1st day of January, 1817, the public debt amounted to 123,491,965*d.* 16*c.*; and, notwithstanding the large sums which have been applied to these objects, it has been reduced since then 37,446,961*d.* 78*c.* The last of the public debt will be redeemable on the 1st of January, 1835, and while there is the best reason to believe that the resources of the government will be continually adequate to such portion of it as may become due in the interval, it is recommended to congress to seize every opportunity which may present itself to reduce the interest upon every part thereof. The high state of the public credit, and the great abundance of money, are at this time very favourable to such a result. It must be very

gratifying to our fellow-citizens to witness this flourishing state of the public finances, when it is recollected that no burthen whatever has been imposed upon them.

The military establishment, in all its branches, in the performance of the various duties assigned to each, justifies the favorable view which was presented of the efficiency of its organization at the last session. All the appropriations have been regularly applied to the objects intended by congress; and, so far as the disbursements have been made, the accounts have been rendered, and settled without loss to the public. The condition of the army itself, as relates to the officers and men, in science and discipline, is highly respectable. The military academy, on which the army essentially rests, and to which it is much indebted for this state of improvement, has attained, in comparison with any other institution of the like kind, a high degree of perfection. Experience, however, has shown, that the dispersed condition of the corps of artillery is unfavourable to the discipline of that important branch of the military establishment. To remedy this inconvenience, eleven companies have been assembled at the fortifications erected at Old Point Comfort, as a school for artillery instruction; with intention, as they shall be perfected in the various duties of that service, to order them to other posts, and to supply their places with other companies, for instruction in like manner. In this mode, a complete knowledge of the science and duties of this arm will be extended throughout the whole corps of artillery. But to carry this object fully into effect, will require the aid of congress; to obtain which,

the subject is now submitted to your consideration.

Of the progress which has been made in the construction of fortifications for the permanent defence of our maritime frontier, according to the plan decided on, and to the extent of existing appropriations, the report of the secretary of war, which is herewith communicated, will give a detailed account. Their final completion cannot fail to give great additional security to that frontier, and to diminish proportionably the expense of defending it in the event of war.

The provisions in the several acts of Congress of the last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the Ohio, of the harbour of Presque on Lake Erie, and the repair of the Plymouth Beach, are in a course of regular execution; and there is reason to believe that the appropriation in each instance will be adequate to the object. To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superintendence of them has been assigned to the officers of the corps of engineers.

Under the act of the 30th of April last, authorising the president to cause a survey to be made with the necessary plans and estimates of such roads and canals as he might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or for the transportation of the mail, a board has been instituted, consisting of two distinguished officers of the corps of engineers, and a distinguished civil engineer, with assistants, who have been actively employed in carrying into effect the objects of the act. They have carefully examined between the Potomac and the Ohio rivers; between the latter and the lake Erie; between the

Alleghany and the Susquehanna; and the routes between the Delaware and the Rariton, Barnstable, and Buzzard's Bay; and between Boston harbour, and Narraganset Bay. Such portion of the corps of Topographical engineers as could be spared from the survey of the coast, has been employed in surveying the very important route between the Potomac and the Ohio. Considerable progress has been made in it, but the survey cannot be completed until the next season. It is gratifying to add, from the view already taken, that there is good cause to believe that this great national object may be fully accomplished.

It is contemplated to commence early in the next season the execution of the other branch of the act, that which relates to roads, and with the survey of a route from this city, through the southern states, to New Orleans, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. All the officers of both the corps of Engineers who could be spared from other services have been employed in exploring and surveying the routes for canals. To digest a plan for both objects for the great purposes specified, will require a thorough knowledge of every part of our union, and of the relation of each part to the others, and of all to the seat of the general government. For such a digest, it will be necessary that the information be full, minute, and precise. With a view to these important objects, I submit to the consideration of congress, the propriety of enlarging both the corps of engineers, the military and topographical. It need scarcely be remarked, that the more extensively these corps are engaged in the improvement of their country,

in the execution of the powers of congress, and in aid of the states, in such improvements as lie beyond that limit, when such aid is desired, the happier the effect will be, in many views of which the subject is susceptible. By profiting of their science, the works will always be well executed; and by giving the officers such employment, our union will derive all the advantage in peace, as well as war, from their talents and services, which they can afford. In this mode, also, the military will be incorporated with the civil, and unfounded and injurious distinctions and prejudices of every kind be done away. To the corps themselves, this service cannot fail to be equally useful—since, by the knowledge they would thus acquire, they would be eminently better qualified, in the event of war, for the great purposes for which they were instituted.

Our relations with the Indian tribes within our limits have not been materially changed during the year. The hostile disposition evinced by certain tribes on the Missouri, during the last year, still continues, and has extended in some degree to those on the upper Mississippi, and the upper lakes. Several parties of our citizens have been plundered and murdered by those tribes. In order to establish relations of friendship with them, congress at the last session made an appropriation for treaties with them, and for the employment of a suitable military escort to accompany and attend the commissioners at the places appointed for the negotiations. This object has not been effected. The season was too far advanced when the appropriation was made, and the distance too great to permit; but measures have

been taken, and all the preparations will be completed, to accomplish it at an early period in the next season.

Believing that the hostility of the tribes, particularly on the upper Mississippi and the lakes, is in no small degree, owing to the war which is carried on between the tribes residing in that quarter, measures have been taken to bring about a general peace among them, which, if successful, will not only tend to the security of our citizens, but be of great advantage to the Indians themselves. With the exception of the tribes referred to, our relations with all the others are on the most friendly footing; and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that they are making steady advances in civilization, and the improvement of their condition. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life. This desirable result has been brought about by the humane and persevering policy of the government, and particularly by means of the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians. There have been established, under the provisions of this act, 32 schools, containing 916 scholars, who are well instructed in several branches of literature, and likewise in agriculture and the ordinary arts of life.

Under the appropriation to authorize treaties with the Creek and Quapaw Indians, commissioners have been appointed and negotiations are now pending, but the result is not yet known.

For more full information respecting the principle which has been adopted for carrying into effect the act of congress authorising surveys, with plans and estimates for canals and roads, and on every

other branch of duty incident to the department of war, I refer you to the report of the secretary.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been maintained in the extent which was proposed in the report of the secretary of the navy of the last year, and has afforded to our commerce the necessary protection in that sea. Apprehending, however, that the unfriendly relations which have existed between Algiers and some of the powers of Europe might be extended to us, it has been thought expedient to augment the force there, and in consequence, the "North Carolina," a ship of the line, has been prepared, and will sail in a few days to join it.

The force employed in the gulf of Mexico, and in the neighbouring seas, for the suppression of piracy, has likewise been preserved essentially in the state in which it was during the last year. A persevering effort has been made for the accomplishment of that object, and much protection has thereby been afforded to our commerce, but still the practice is far from being suppressed. From every view which has been taken of the subject, it is thought that it will be necessary rather to augment than to diminish our force in that quarter. There is reason to believe that the piracies now complained of are committed by bands of robbers who inhabit that land, and who by preserving good intelligence with the towns, and seizing favourable opportunities, rush forth and fall upon unprotected merchant-vessels, of which they make an easy prey. The pillage thus taken, they carry to their lurking places, and dispose of afterwards at prices tending to seduce the neighbouring population. This

combination is understood to be of great extent, and is the more to be deprecated, because the crime of piracy is often attended with the murder of the crews; these robbers knowing, if any survived, their lurking-places would be exposed, and they caught and punished. That this atrocious practice should be carried to such extent, is cause of equal surprise and regret. It is presumed that it must be attributed to the relaxed and feeble state of the local governments, since it is not doubted, from the high character of the governor of Cuba, who is well known and much respected here, that if he had the power, he would promptly suppress it. Whether those robbers should be pursued on the land, the local authorities be made responsible for these atrocities, or any other measures be resorted to to suppress them, is submitted to the consideration of congress.

In execution of the laws for the suppression of the slave-trade, a vessel has been occasionally sent from that squadron to the coast of Africa, with orders to return thence by the usual track of the slave ships, and to seize any of our vessels which might be engaged in that trade. None have been found, and it is believed that none are thus employed. It is well known, however, that the trade still exists under other flags.

The health of our squadron, while at Thompson's Island, has been much better during the present than it was the last season. Some improvements have been made, and others are contemplated there, which, it is believed, will have a very salutary effect.

On the Pacific our commerce has much increased; and on that coast, as well as on that sea, the United

States have many important interests, which require attention and protection. It is thought that all the considerations which suggested the expediency of placing a squadron on that sea, operate with augmented force, for maintaining it there, at least in equal extent.

For detailed information respecting the state of our maritime force on each sea, the improvement necessary to be made in either, in the organisation of the naval establishment generally, and of the laws for its better government, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is herewith communicated.

The revenue of the Post-office department has received a considerable augmentation in the present year. The current receipts will exceed the expenditures, although the transportation of the mail within the year has been much increased. A report of the Postmaster-general, which is transmitted, will furnish in detail the necessary information respecting the administration and present state of this department.

In conformity with a resolution of Congress of the last session, an invitation was given to general La Fayette to revisit the United States, with an assurance that a ship of war should attend at any port of France which he might designate, to receive and convey him across the Atlantic whenever it might be convenient for him to sail. He declined the offer of the public ship from motives of delicacy, but assured me that he had long intended, and would certainly visit our Union in the course of the present year. In August last he arrived at New York, where he was received with the warmth of affection

and gratitude to which his important and disinterested services and sacrifices in our revolutionary struggle so eminently entitled him. A corresponding sentiment has since been manifested in his favour throughout every portion of our Union, and affectionate invitations have been given him to extend his visits to them. To these he has yielded all the accommodation in his power. At every designated point of rendezvous, the whole population of the neighbouring country has been assembled to greet him; among whom it has excited in a peculiar manner the sensibility of all, to behold the surviving members of our revolutionary contest, civil and military, who had shared with him in the toils and dangers of the war, many of them in a decrepit state. A more interesting spectacle, it is believed, was never witnessed, because none could be founded on purer principles, none proceed from higher or more disinterested motives. That the feelings of those who had fought and bled with him in a common cause, should have been much excited, was natural. There are, however, circumstances attending these interviews, which pervaded the whole community, and touched the breasts of every age, even the youngest amongst us. There was not an individual present who had not some relative who had partaken in those scenes, nor an infant who had not heard the relation of them. But the circumstance which was most sensibly felt, and which his presence brought forcibly to the recollection of all, was the great cause in which we were engaged, and the blessings which we have derived from our success in it. The struggle was for independence and liberty,

public and personal: and in this we succeeded. The meeting with one who had borne so distinguished a part in that great struggle, and from such lofty and disinterested motives, could not fail to affect profoundly every individual, and of every age. It is natural that we should all take a deep interest in his future welfare, as we do. His high claims on our Union are felt, and the sentiment is universal that they should be met in a generous spirit. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the subject, with a view that, regarding his very important services, losses, and sacrifices, a provision may be made and tendered to him, which shall correspond with the sentiments, and be worthy the character, of the American people.

In turning our attention to the condition of the civilized world, in which the United States have always taken a deep interest, it is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now exist within that limit, are those between Turkey and Greece, in Europe, and between Spain and the new governments, our neighbours, in this hemisphere. In both these wars, the cause of independence, of liberty, and humanity, continues to prevail. The success of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and applause; and that it has had a similar effect with the neighbouring powers, is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited in a high degree in their favour. May we not hope that these sentiments, winning on the hearts of their respective governments, may lead to a more decisive result, that they may produce an accord among them,

to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions at this day so eminently entitle her?

With respect to the contest to which our neighbours are a party, it is evident that Spain, as a power, is scarcely felt in it. These new States had completely achieved their independence, before it was acknowledged by the United States, and they have since maintained it, with little foreign pressure. The disturbances which have appeared in certain portions of that vast territory have proceeded from internal causes, which had their origin in their former governments, and have not yet been thoroughly removed. It is manifest that these causes are daily losing their effect, and that these new States are settling down under governments elective and representative in every branch similar to our own. In this course we ardently wish them to persevere, under a firm conviction that it will promote their happiness. In this their career, however, we have not interfered, believing that every people have a right to institute for themselves the government which in their judgment may suit them best. Our example is before them, of the good effect of which, being our neighbours, they are competent judges; and to their judgment we leave it, in the expectation that other powers will pursue the same policy. The deep interest which we take in their independence, which we have acknowledged, and in their enjoyment of all the rights incident thereto, especially in the very important one of instituting their own governments, has been declared, and is known to the world. Separated, as we are, from Europe by the great Atlantic

Ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the European governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, into whichever scale it may turn, in its various vibrations, cannot affect us. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every power, and on conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all. But in regard to our neighbours our situation is different. It is impossible for the European governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us; indeed, the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, if a war it may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us. It is gratifying to know that some of the Powers with whom we enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them.

The augmentation of our population, with the expansion of our Union and increased number of States, have produced effects in certain branches of our system, which merit the attention of congress. Some of our arrangements, and particularly the judiciary establishment, were made with a view to the original thirteen States only. Since then the United States have acquired a vast extent of territory; eleven new States have been admitted into the union, and territories have been laid off for three others, which will likewise be admitted at no distant day. An organization of the Supreme Court, which assigns to the judges any portion of the duties which belong to the Inferior, requiring their pas-

sage over so vast a space, under any distribution of the States that may now be made, if not impracticable in the execution, must render it impossible for them to discharge the duties of either branch with advantage to the Union. The duties of the Supreme Court would be of great importance, if its duties were confined to the ordinary limits of other tribunals; but when it is considered that this Court decides, and in the last resort, on all the great questions which arise under our constitution, involving those between the United States, individually, between the States and the United States, and between the latter and Foreign Powers, too high an estimate of their importance cannot be formed. The great interests of the nation seem to require that the judges of the Supreme Court should be exempted from every other duty than those which are incident to that high trust. The organization of the inferior courts would, of course, be adapted to circumstances. It is presumed that such a one might be formed as would secure an able and faithful discharge of their duties, and without any material augmentation of expense.

The conditions of the Aborigines within our limits, and especially those who are within the limits of any of the States, merits likewise particular attention. Experience has shown, that unless the tribes be civilized, they can never be incorporated into our system in any form whatever. It has likewise shown, that in the regular augmentation of our population, with the extension of our settlements, their situation will become deplorable, if their extinction is not menaced. Some well-digested plan, which will rescue them from

such calamity, is due to their rights, the right of humanity, and to the honour of the nation. Their civilization is indispensable to their safety, and this can be accomplished only by degrees. The process must commence with the infant state, through whom some effect may be wrought on the parental. Difficulties of the most serious character present themselves to the attainment of this very desirable result, in the territory on which they now reside. To remove them from it by force, even with a view to their own security and happiness, would be revolting to humanity, and utterly unjustifiable. Between the limits of our present States and the territories, and the Rocky Mountain and Mexico, there is a vast territory to which they might be invited, with inducements which might be successful. It is thought, if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil governments be established in each, with schools for every branch of instruction in literature, and in the arts of civilised life, that all the tribes now within our limits might gradually be drawn there. The execution of this plan would necessarily be attended with expense, and that not inconsiderable, but it is doubted whether any other can be devised which would be less liable to that objection, or more likely to succeed.

In looking to the interests which the United States have on the Pacific Ocean, and on the western coast of this continent, the propriety of establishing a military post at the mouth of Columbia river, or at some other point in that quarter, within our acknowledged limits, is submitted to the

consideration of Congress. Our commerce and fisheries on that sea, and along the coast have much increased, and are increasing. It is thought that a military post, to which our ships of war might resort, would afford protection to every interest, and have a tendency to conciliate the tribes to the northwest, with whom our trade is extensive. It is thought, also, that by the establishment of such a post, the intercourse between our western States and territories and the Pacific, and our trade with the tribes residing in the interior, on each side of the Rocky Mountain, would be essentially promoted. To carry this object into effect, the appropriation of an adequate sum to authorize the employment of a frigate, with an officer of the corps of engineers to explore the mouth of the Columbia river, and the coast contiguous thereto, to enable the Executive to make such establishment at the most suitable point, is recommended to Congress.

It is thought that attention is also due to the improvement of this city. The communication between the public buildings, and in various other parts, and the grounds around those buildings, require it. It is presumed also, that the completion of the canal from the Tiber to the eastern branch would have a very salutary effect. Great exertions have been made, and expenses incurred by the citizens, in improvements of various kinds; but those which are suggested belong exclusively to the government, or are of a nature to require expenditures beyond their resources. The public lots which are still for sale, would, it is not doubted, be more than adequate to these purposes.

From the view above presented,

it is manifest that the situation of the United States is in the highest degree prosperous and happy. There is no object which, as a people, we can desire, which we do not possess, or which is not within our reach. Blessed with governments the happiest the world ever knew, with no distinct orders in society, or divided interests in any portion of the vast territory over which their dominion extends, we have every motive to cling together which can animate a virtuous and enlightened people. The great object is, to preserve those blessings, and to hand them down to our latest posterity. Our experience ought to satisfy us that our progress, under the most correct and provident policy, will not be exempt from danger. Our institutions form an important epoch in the history of the civilized world. On their preservation, and in their utmost purity, every thing will depend. Extending, as our interests do, to every part of the inhabited globe, and to every sea, to which our citizens are carried by their industry and enterprise, to which they are invited by the wants of others and have a right to go, we must either protect them in the enjoyment of their rights, or abandon them, in certain events, to waste and desolation. Our attitude is highly interesting as relates to other powers, and particularly to our southern neighbours. We have duties to perform with respect to all, to which we must be faithful. To every kind of danger we should pay the most vigilant and unceasing attention; remove the cause where it may be practicable, and be prepared to meet it when inevitable.

Against foreign danger, the policy of the government seems to be

already settled. The events of the late war admonished us to make our maritime frontier impregnable, by a well-digested chain of fortifications, and to give efficient protection to our commerce by augmenting our navy to a certain extent, which has been steadily pursued, and which it is incumbent upon us to complete as soon as circumstances will permit. In the event of war, it is on the maritime frontier that we shall be assailed. It is in that quarter, therefore, that we should be prepared to meet the attack. It is there that our whole force will be called into action to prevent the destruction of our towns, and the desolation and pillage of the interior. To give full effect to this policy, great improvements will be indispensable. Access to those works, by every practicable communication, should be made easy, and in every direction. The intercourse, also, between every part of our Union, should be promoted and facilitated by the exercise of those powers which may comport with a faithful regard to the great principles of our constitution. With respect to internal causes, those great principles point out with equal certainty the policy to be pursued. Resting on the people, as our governments do, State and National, with well-defined powers, it is of the highest importance that they severally keep within the limits prescribed to them. Fulfilling that sacred duty, it is of equal importance that the movement between them be harmonious, and, in case of any disagreement, should such ever occur, a calm appeal be made to the people, and that their voice be heard and promptly obeyed. But governments being instituted for the common good, we cannot fail to

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prosper, while those that made them are attentive to the conduct of their representatives, and control their measures. In the pursuit of these great objects, let a generous spirit and national views and feelings be indulged; and let every part recollect that, by cherishing that spirit, and improving the condition of the others, in what relates to their welfare, the general interest will not only be promoted, but the local advantages reciprocated by all.

I cannot conclude this communication, the last of the kind which I shall have to make, without recollecting with great sensibility and heartfelt gratitude, the many instances of the public confidence, and the generous support which I

have received from my fellow-citizens in the various trusts with which I have been honoured. Having commenced my service in early youth, and continued it since with few and short intervals, I have witnessed the great difficulties to which our Union has been exposed, and admired the virtue and courage with which they were surmounted. From the present prosperous and happy state, I derive a gratification which I cannot express. That these blessings may be preserved and perpetuated, will be the object of my fervent and unceasing prayers to the supreme Ruler of the Universe.

JAMES MUNROE.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1824.

MESSAGE of the VICE-PRESIDENT of COLOMBIA, charged with the GOVERNMENT, to the CONGRESS of 1824.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the Chamber of Representatives; the present Congress meets under more favourable auspices than the former. Last year the enemy still occupied some important posts in the Republic, from whence, spreading alarm to the neighbouring departments, he redoubled the efforts of his power to strike a fortunate blow, to which the machinations of the disaffected, whom we generously tolerate in our territory, might contribute. Happily their enterprises were checked, and their projects have only served to consolidate the public opinion, and to give additional lustre to the glory of Colombia. You come to deliberate for the benefit of our constituents, in the tranquil days which Providence has granted us, by the constant sacrifices of the

Colombian people and army. As uncertain as may be the continuation of the present calm, the Executive feels itself animated with the most lively pleasure, to present to you a faithful picture of the Republic, and to offer you the ideas which experience has furnished, persuaded that you will never have a greater field than in this session, to employ with success your patriotism and talents.

The government of his Catholic majesty persists in its ancient scheme of disavowing the justice of our emancipation, and the power which has placed the Republic upon the level of independent states. The Cortes of Cadiz, in its last gasp, denied the recognition of the new American states, insisting upon the measure of sending out commissioners who might hear our

petition. The Executive had no knowledge of the commission relative to Colombia, and attributes it to the explicit declaration made to Congress in the former message, not to hear or admit any negotiation on the part of the government of Spain which should not have for its basis the firm acknowledgment of our national sovereignty. Notwithstanding the Executive has not let pass an occasion or favourable juncture to persuade the Spanish government, that we are ready to forget our grievances, to put an end to the war, and to promote the happiness and prosperity of both nations; but the catastrophe which the present regime in the Peninsula has just suffered, reduces us to the extremity of not expecting any thing but by the force of arms. The king (Ferdinand) has been restored to absolute power by the aid of a French army to which the Spaniards themselves afforded assistance. His official acts, as far as regard the new American states, show clearly that he intends to renew the war, to subject us to the ancient odious servitude of Spain. If the Executive does not doubt the views of the cabinet of Madrid, neither does it doubt that the forces which the Republic will oppose to it will be of such a nature as, in the end, to save its independence, its government and its laws. Congress has a very essential study in completing our defence, by granting to the Executive the means of preserving the external and internal tranquillity of the Republic; and I hope that your first labours will forward so important an object; and for that purpose I refer to my communication of the 9th of May last.

Our relations with the government of America have taken growth

and consistency. The military situation of Peru has carried our warriors to that country, and the president, the liberator, using the permission of Congress, has undertaken the task of leading them on to victory. The presence of the liberator in Peru has contributed strongly to save the state from the terrible calamities of civil war. The confidence which the Peruvian government and people have reposed in the liberator is a happy presage of their liberty, and there is no doubt, if, on our part, we furnish other auxiliaries, the war of Peru will terminate favourably and the fate of South America remain secured. The succour which the Republic has granted to Peru exceeds its obligation by the treaty of alliance which the Executive, with your consent and approbation, ratified; but as the geographical position of that state identifies itself with the lot of Colombia, prudence tells us, that in Peru we are acting in our own defence. The Peruvian Congress has ratified, without alteration, the treaty of alliance and amity with the Republic, and the Chilian Congress will have ratified theirs with the same modifications. The treaty entered into with the government of Buenos Ayres will be presented for your examination and approval, along with that which has been made with the government of Mexico, if, in proper time, they arrive in the capital. All these treaties have completed the American confederation which the government of Colombia undertook to form, to give stability to the independence of the new world; and as such an important project has commenced to produce in Europe the effects which we foresaw, the Executive will not rest until it sees united

the Congress of plenipotentiaries of the new American government.

The political situation of Mexico is very different to what it was last year. The Mexican people and army, excited against the administration of their chief, Iturbide, re-established the authority of the Congress, dethroned and banished that personage to Europe. This event may have eradicated all the monarchical principles which had been proclaimed, and will serve as the basis of a popular representative government. The new Mexican government marches along this path with energy and firmness—its measures to re-unite the congress, prohibit trade with subjects of the Spanish government, blockade the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa, and expel the disaffected from its territories, sufficiently demonstrate it. The provinces of the old captain-generalship of Guastimala have organised an independent state; and, for its first act, it is known that it has adopted the popular representative system. Some people of its jurisdiction sought refuge in Colombia, in the epoch of the agitation of the imperial government; but, as the Executive ought not to countenance the disorganisation of the other states, or to extend the territory of the Republic against its fundamental law, I limited myself to interpose our good offices with the government of Mexico in their favour, and I offered an inviolable asylum to persecuted patriots. This occasion appears to me favourable to declare, that the government of Colombia never has adopted the pernicious doctrine of interfering in the internal affairs of other independent states.

The residence, in this capital, of the minister plenipotentiary of the

United States, will afford us the means of strengthening the relations of amity which exist between the two governments, and to favour the interests of the Republic. The minister of Colombia was received in Washington with the consideration which his character, and the identity of principles of both nations, ought to exact. The president of the United States has signalized his administration with an act eminently just, and worthy of the classic land of liberty. In his last message to Congress, he has declared that he looks upon any interference of any European power, directed to oppress or violate the destinies of the independent governments of America, as a manifestation of hostile dispositions towards the United States. That government considers any attempt on the part of the allied powers to extend their system to any portion of the American hemisphere, as dangerous to the peace and security of the before-mentioned state. A similar policy of the human race might give to Colombia a powerful alliance, in case its independence and liberty were threatened by the allied powers. The Executive, which cannot be indifferent to the turn which the politics of the United States have taken, is occupied efficaciously in reducing the question to definitive and decisive points. The Republic of Colombia cannot be accused of any thing by the allied powers; she and her government have highly respected the rights of sovereigns, and those of their subjects. Ready to open to all nations the fountain of her national rights, she does not require any other obligation than that they respect her independence and her institutions. But if an evil genius should raise up new enemies,

time will prove that the government and the Colombians have sufficient patriotism to make the most costly sacrifices for our independence and liberty. In a mercantile view, I have managed to clear of difficulties our relations with the United States, and the protection of our commerce, by means of the appointment of consuls and agents, and publishing and observing scrupulously our laws and statutes.

The Executive had directed its efforts to Europe, with Great Britain particularly, whose politics are favourable to the cause of America, and whose communications have been more frequent and active. The symptoms of the opinion of the British and its government inspire confidence with the most flattering hopes. I am sorry that I cannot communicate to you what is the ultimate resolution of the King of his Britannic Majesty with respect to the republic. The communication from the English government is now actually in the hands of the King, from whom we have not yet received satisfactory proofs of the sentiments with which our state inspire the mind of the magnanimous people of England. The success which it has given us against the King of France will assist us in the war which Spain intends to undertake anew, to reduce us to her assistance, places us in a situation not fearing such an occurrence.

The Executive, as well as the republic, have highly estimated their interests, and I can assure the people that in the progress of the revolution which may come, I will not lose sight of the interests of the government, and the interests of the Colombian people.

If the union of the

physical and moral power of the Independent States of America, the order and regularity of our association, respect to the law, uniformity of opinion, the progress of learning, and the adherence of the government to the path prescribed by our fundamental laws, ought to weigh in the political balance of nations, we ought to hope, with entire confidence, that neither Great Britain nor the other powers will disavow the power and moral force which the republic of Colombia has acquired to put herself upon a level with them. I am determined to take advantage of any favourable opportunity to extend our relations with other powers whose friendship can be of sufficient interest and utility to the republic.

The negotiations with the Apostolical Chair being still depending, the Executive continues to experience the difficulties which I announced to Congress last session; and I have to beg you anew to adopt some certain regulation to avoid the prejudices which we suffer. It is probable that the Apostolical Chair may accede to the solicitations of the Executive, for the benefit of the spiritual necessities of the republic.

I feel the greatest satisfaction in informing Congress, that the republic is extended to all the territory which the fundamental law fixed. In all its vast extension there does not remain even a relic of the expeditionary Spanish army, and the constitution and the laws have fixed in it their empire. Only a few men of the canton of Pasto have wished to live by disorder, and the government has been obliged to resort, with pain, to employ arms to crush this bud of disunion.

Public education has had an in-

crease this year in the establishment of new schools and colleges. That this important branch of common felicity may be extended, it is necessary to leave it to the work of time, for neither can the people support the amount of contribution for education, having still to contribute towards the stability of their independence, nor have we sufficient preceptors. If the Congress authorises the Executive to appropriate a sum from the public treasury for the purpose, and sanctions the general plan of studies that I presented last session, according to its wisdom it may deem applicable to the circumstances, I believe that its progress will not be doubtful.

Few objects merit so much the attention of Congress as the administration of justice. In this branch the people suffered much, as much from the judicial districts being very extensive, the superior tribunals being placed at great distances, as the complication and contrariety of Spanish legislation present doubts, delays, and even injustice. I know well that the absolute reform of civil and criminal legislation is not the work of one session; but I am convinced that this present Congress can begin this important reform, separating it from the cognizance of the intendants and governors, the contentious parties of Justice and State, multiplying the courts of justice as our actual situation points out, organizing them on a more simple and economical scale than those of the three judicial districts, and approving of the penal code which has been presented with those alterations which your wisdom and experience believe useful to the happiness of the Colombians.

he administration of justice,

public order, and the welfare of the people, our constituents require a quick reform in, although it be only provisional in the territorial division of some departments and provinces, more particularly in the south. Although this matter supposes exact data, without which it would be difficult to accomplish a division beneficial to the people, it will not be prejudicial that Congress make an essay of what I point out.

The laws relative to the naturalization of strangers, privileges of navigation, alienation of uncultivated lands, have begun to be executed, and offer us fundamental hopes of contributing strongly to the prosperity of the republic. Four hundred thousand fanegadas of uncultivated lands, in different provinces, have been alienated in virtue of the law of the 7th of June. The Executive will pass to the Congress the applications for the privilege of steam-boats in the lake of Maracaibo, the frith of Guayaquil, and coast of the Pacific; and, as I do not doubt the good success of them, we may flatter ourselves that it will be of infinite consideration to the improvement the republic will receive in its internal productions and commercial relations.

The constitutional organization has continued advancing with regularity. All the authorities have endeavoured to observe the Bill of Rights of the Colombian people, and if the difficulties which war, in a country so fatigued with its ravages, throws in its way, have forced me to use the extraordinary prerogatives which the law grants me, I have never exercised it of my own accord, nor longer than danger warranted it. The regularity of our political career ought to be

particularly satisfactory to us, and the respect that we profess to the constitution has inspired civilized nations with a very favourable idea of the republic; and we have still to hope for events of greater importance to our security, dignity, and power.

The national fund will be for some time an object of serious meditations, and unfruitful, and perhaps prejudicial, essays. To create a national fund in a country impoverished by the political regimen of the old government and laws, wasted by a long and disastrous war, cannot be the work but of peace, of experience, and the lapse of time. The Congress can infer from these principles, and those they heard last session, what have been the afflictions the Executive has experienced in the course of the year, and to what an extraordinary degree have been the efforts employed to drive the enemy from our territory, or to give solidity to the republic. I confess, with the most lively pleasures, that without the pure patriotism of the Colombian people, and without the heroic sufferings of our warriors, we should not have come off victorious in the struggle. Although the resources which the last Congress afforded have not yet been realized, counting upon them, I have made bold to have recourse to other means to facilitate the course of administration. I trust that the Congress will lend its authority, that the executive may fulfil its promises, and comply with the arduous and important duties the constitution imposes.

I esteem it for the bettering of the national treasury to change the esteem of administration and direction of the revenue. A chancellor of the exchequer's office,

stationed at the seat of government, will facilitate the administration of finance, as well as an establishment of departmental exchequers, where the accounts are to be presented as early as possible for their revision, and to be audited. This regulation contemplates the abolition of the accomptant-general, the same officers in the departmental treasuries, which saving will be sufficient for the expense of the new offices. The Congress will receive a separate plan, which will develop this idea.

I return again to recommend to Congress the organization of the tobacco monopoly. This branch of revenue, receiving the support which may be expected, is, in my opinion, calculated to increase the payment of the interest of the foreign national debt, at the same time producing an acknowledged benefit to the cultivators. The Executive has issued orders to apply the product of this revenue to a considerable part of the loan decreed by Congress; and it only remains that the loan may be organized and its administration made uniform, leaving to the executive sufficient authority to follow the influence of circumstances, which may be variable during the recess of the legislature. The revenue of tithes, which, above providing for the clergy, affords to the republic some resource, requires also uniformity in its administrative regimen, and a check upon the clandestine inversion of its product. The direct contribution, although the most congenial to a liberal system, is involved with obstacles and difficulties which have occupied the vigilance of the legislative body. Its entire reform appears necessary, reducing it to terms less confused and odious, and more productive.

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I feel the same on the other laws on indirect contributions. The tax of one dollar on each mark of gold for the national museum ought not to exist: the product of this contribution, compared with the deficit which results from the clandestine extraction of metals in bars or dust, which it causes, is so little, that it ought to be done away with.

The department of the post-office ought to occupy the attention of Congress. The boundaries of the republic are immense, and whilst the use of steam-boats and good roads shorten the distance, the posts ought to facilitate the communication among all the citizens, and between them and the government. This revenue ought not only to accomplish such important objects, but will be productive to the national treasury. I think I do not deceive myself by being sure, that by improving our actual revenue, it will be sufficient for our ordinary expenses, when once we have paid for the rudiments of war which we possess, and the army be placed on the peace establishment.

There is not time to know the result of the operations of the Executive in arranging and settling the loan of March, 1822. The interested in it have protested against the law of the 1st of July; but as the Executive has endeavoured to fulfil the views of Congress and the wishes of the friends of Columbia, I hope to terminate this business to the satisfaction of the parties interested, and to facilitate the negotiation of the new loan. Then we shall have given a noble example of the good faith of the government, and establish the credit of the republic. Pos-

7 will not have to blame us

with having uselessly burthened it with a superfluous debt to satisfy fictitious necessities; no, to posterity we will leave our country and liberty.

I now come to speak of the glories of the army of Colombia. On the 6th of August the city of Maracaibo was restored to the republic, after various successes to our arms, particularly in the glorious naval combat of the 24th of July. The chiefs to whom the Executive gave the directions of the sea and land forces corresponded exactly well with the hopes of the republic; and in virtue of the instructions which they had granted to the general of the enemy, a capitulation, the merit and generosity of which cannot be denied by the Spaniards themselves. Scarcely had the republic congratulated itself with the triumph of the army of the Zulia, when its attention was called to the acquisition of Puerto Cabello, on the 6th of November, in a manner which will always reflect honour on the army of the department of Venezuela and its chief. This post had constantly resisted the forces of the republic, and in it the enemy had established a rallying point for their operations. Since Puerto Cabello unfurled the Colombian banner, Venezuela has been restored to tranquillity, and actual war is concluded. The Executive has not seen with indifference these successes in the decrees which will be presented to Congress; I have preserved the recollection and approbation which they have deserved from the republic and government.

The army of Colombia, which has made war to conquer peace, independence, and liberty, to whose constant and eminent services the

republic owes its tranquillity, whose arms are the strong shield which defends the constitution—this army, as much the friend of independence as of liberty — such sufferers in privations, as well as valorous in the field of battle, deserve laws to preserve them from oppression and vexations, and to secure to them a decent subsistence, to open the door to honour, to favour them with justice in the distribution of their rewards, and that their families may not be forgotten after death. These laws I ask from the Congress of Colombia, entirely possessed with the confidence that the legislation of the republic feel as sensibly as the executive the eminent services of the defenders of its independence and liberty.

Our small force of marines, a very important part of the army, has accomplished important services, and will always achieve the like, if they are placed on the footing once before I said they ought to be. Some obstacles have presented themselves in attaining this, but I have confidence that they will be overcome by the wisdom of your laws of organization, and the constancy of the executive. The secretary of marine will inform you of the use I have made of the authority granted by the law of the 1st of July. I hope that the congress, bringing before them the memorials which the secretaries of correspondence presented by my

order last sessions, may turn their attention to the object therein described. They provide abundant matter for the representatives to employ their talents and experience in favour of the heroic people, our constituents, whose favourable votes we may be sure of while we devote ourselves to their happiness and tranquillity.

On finishing this picture, I ought to confess that my heart is full of bitterness to see that I have not been able to do all the benefit for the public which my conscience dictates to me. It is to your talents and your power that it is left to fill Colombia with prosperity, and to correct the errors which I may have involuntarily made in the course of my administration. It serves me, however, as a comfort, to present you Colombia free for the first time from her enemies, admitted into the society of nations, tranquil in its interior, and rigidly adherent to the constitution. Under such auspices you have the most precious opportunity to open the fountains of public prosperity, and to reciprocate the confidence which the nation has placed in you. Count upon the promptitude of the Executive in the observance and perfection of your deliberations, and of its absolute consecration to the well-being and security of the republic.

FRANCISCO DE P.
SANTANDER.

Bogota, April 6, 1824.

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The SECRETARY of STATE for FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC, in reply to the REPRESENTATIONS made by VICE-ADMIRAL SIR L. W. HALSTED, relative to the TRADE on the MOSQUITO SHORE.

Republic of Colombia.

Secretary of State's Office for
Foreign Affairs,

Bogota, June 19, 1824.

To his Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Lawrence Halsted, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in the West Indies, &c.

SIR;—Colonel Hamilton, his Britannic Majesty's principal commissioner to the Colombian government, has had the kindness to deliver to me your Excellency's communication of the 30th of April last, relative to the trade now carrying on between the island of Jamaica and the coasts of the Mosquitos of Darien and Goagira, accompanied by a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the merchants and underwriters, held in the city of Kingston, relative to the same subject; and having submitted your said communication to the consideration of the Executive, I am directed to make you the following reply:—

As far back as the year 1819, the provinces composing the old captaincy-general of Venezuela, and the kingdom of Grenada, were united into one single body under the name of 'Republic of Colombia.' Under our primitive fundamental law, as well as under that which was subsequently promulgated in a more solemn manner on the 18th of July, 1821, it was decreed that the boundaries of the republics should be the same as those of Venezuela and of New Grenada, when

those countries were subject to the jurisdiction of the king of Spain.

Long before this important act of the union had passed, the limits of New Grenada were perfectly defined, and laid down. They reached from the coasts in the neighbourhood of Jamaica, as far as Cape Gracias a Dios, including the island of St. Andrea, and others adjacent to it. The part of the coast from Cape Gracias a Dios, to the river Chagres appertained for some time to the captaincy-general of Guatemala; but all this territory was finally incorporated with New Grenada, on the 30th of November, 1803. Ever since that period, the Spanish authorities exercised over this part of the country, as well as over the other provinces under their jurisdiction, all those acts attendant on the power and dominion which Spain maintained over the lands (as well cultivated as uncultivated) of New Grenada, the possession of which is now completely vested in the republic of Colombia.

The merchants and underwriters of Jamaica know perfectly well, that although the British authorities countenanced their trade with the neighbouring coasts, belonging to the country, their persons, vessels, and cargoes, were nevertheless constantly exposed to the vigilance of the Spanish guarda costas, and to the risk of being captured by them whenever they might be detected trading on the said coasts. While the Spanish government existed here, its orders on this head were attended to and

carried into execution in the most vigorous manner; and I can assure your Excellency, that until the year 1819, vessels from Jamaica were condemned at Carthagena, without their ever having been reclaimed by the British government, this traffic being considered illegal, according to the law of all civilized nations; and in truth it is very evident, that one of the most essential rights inherent in power and dominion, is that which every country ought to possess of regulating its internal and external commerce in the manner that may appear most just and convenient to its own interests.

During this long war, the Colombian Government abstained nevertheless from making use of its right, until it had completed the possession of her territory; the attainment of which object gave rise to the present contest.

Having now fully established this possession, by means of the victories that have been obtained by the Colombian arms over the Spaniards, the empire of the republic remained, in fact, and by right, established over the territory of ancient New Grenada and Venezuela; and it was under these circumstances that the government issued the order of the 9th of March, the suspension of which you require, until it may be made known to his Britannic Majesty's government, and until satisfactory arrangements can be made on behalf of all parties concerned.

Permit me, however, to observe to your Excellency, that the Colombian government does not see any necessity for this suspension. The before-mentioned order does not lay down any thing contrary to the provisions of the ancient law—far from it: the rela-

tions of the merchants of Jamaica with the uncultivated coasts of Colombia, are now placed upon a much more advantageous footing than that upon which they were under the ancient dominion of Spain. These relations may, in time, be rendered still better, and some restrictions may even be abolished; but this must be the result of a special agreement with his Britannic Majesty's government, as soon as the republic of Colombia shall have been finally acknowledged.

What I have now stated appears to me sufficient to expose the futility of the grounds upon which the merchants and underwriters of Jamaica have founded the documents which they addressed to you. Although the republic has not any establishment on these coasts, this is no reason why she should not exercise over them the dominion and power which she has lawfully acquired. Such a principle would be pernicious to the peace and tranquillity of the civilized world, and would give rise to endless discords and disgusts.

Give me leave to add another reason, which is intimately connected with the repose of Colombia, in the actual state of warfare in which she is unfortunately engaged. The Spaniards have, on several occasions, availed themselves of the savages, in order to increase the horrors and calamities of the struggle. It is very probable, now that they do not possess one single spot of land in this country, that they may renew their intrigues with those wandering tribes, who have no home whatever, and whom it is but too easy to employ when they are permitted to carry death, pillage, and desolation among their neighbours. Humanity requires,

than, that every legal means should be resorted to that may tend to prevent such a horrid state of things; and I trust, your Excellency, that no measure is or can be so efficacious as the prohibition of every kind of foreign trade with them direct.

The direct trade—that is, the trade carried on from our ports in national and foreign vessels, with Goagira, Darien, and the part of the Mosquito coast belonging to Colombia—is permitted by my government in the most liberal form. Such vessels as may be desirous of communicating with these coasts, and of trading with the savages, have no other obligation to fulfil than that of coming to the nearest port open to foreign trade, and of entering at the Custom-house their respective cargoes, from which must be excluded all articles generally known by the name of ‘contraband of war,’ paying no other duty than twelve reals per ton. After complying with this formality, the vessel may proceed to the part of the savage coast to which she is bound, without being

exposed to the slightest trouble or vexation from the guarda costas of the republic.

This practice, as rational as it is just, is already in force and vigour in several parts, especially in Goagira, and all have submitted to it without any kind of repugnance. And it is to be presumed that the merchants and underwriters will prefer a secure and legal trade, like the one offered to them by these means, to another, like the former one, which was constantly subject to accidents of a prejudicial nature to their interests.

In the mean time, the Colombian government trusts that your Excellency will feel satisfied that the trade direct from Jamaica to the uncultivated coasts of Colombia is illegal; and that as such it cannot receive the protection which the merchants and underwriters have requested.—With sentiments of the greatest respect and consideration, I have the honour to be your Excellency’s most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

PEDRO GUAL.

MESSAGE of the BUENOS AYRES EXECUTIVE, to the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, or HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Gentlemen Representatives:—The fourth meeting of the legislature of the state, assembled together in the manner prescribed by the laws, will afford to those who have any regard for institutions established for the preservation of their liberties, additional confidence; and the government, in rendering you an account of the present state of public affairs, commences by congratulating itself on that feeling, which, yearly increas-

ing, will more and more conduce to the security of the representative system.

Peace has been maintained with the nations of the continent, and every true American heart has been filled with satisfaction at the reception in our city of the first minister plenipotentiary of the republic of the United States—an honour which has been returned by our appointment of a minister of corresponding rank, who has

already departed for Washington. He has been instructed to suggest to the government of that republic, how desirable it would be, if, in addition to those two great principles,—*vis.* that of the abolition of piratical warfare, and that of the non-European colonisation of American territory,—it could also be declared that none of the new governments of this continent shall alter by force their respective boundaries, as recognized at the time of this emancipation. Thus may be destroyed the germ of future dissensions, which, springing up amongst new states, might have a fatal influence upon their civilization and manners.

The same minister will establish our relations with the republic of Mexico, which, after many fearful vicissitudes, now gives us hopes corresponding with her exalted destinies.

The republic of Colombia at last sees its vast territory entirely free from enemies, and the happy state of our mutual relations induces us to expect shortly the ratification of the treaty of the 8th of March.

The minister sent to the republic of Chile and Peru has strengthened the bonds of our natural amity and alliance with them. The illustrious president of Colombia will shortly open the campaign against the only forces of the enemy which remain on the continent. The number and quality of his troops, the spirit which animates them, and the ability of the chief who commands them, promise the happiest results.

The base revolt of the garrison of Callao, which has at this moment thrown a temporary gloom over our expectations, will soon be lost among those successes which

must, ere long, put an end to the oppression of Peru. Time as more closely cemented our alliances with the provinces of Santa Fe, Entre Rios, and Corrientes. The remaining provinces of the Old Union continue in a state of tranquillity, and the government has not only cultivated friendly relations with them all, but its efforts for the establishment of a national representation promise to be crowned with success. Many of the provinces have already elected their representatives, whilst others are preparing to do so; and it is probable that we shall shortly see the installation of a general Congress, and the re-union of one common family, too long dispersed and divided.

In the intimate persuasion that nothing will so much contribute to create a national spirit above all individual prejudices, as the dissemination throughout every part of the union of real advantages which till now have been unknown, this government has hastened its preparations for a general Congress.

The public credit and connexions acquired by this government have enabled it to promote the formation of powerful companies of capitalists ready to undertake to explore our mines—to facilitate the inland trade and navigation of the great rivers which traverse the provinces of the Union—to introduce in others the means of transport by steam-vessels—and, finally, to establish a national bank, which may assist these operations, and provide for the provinces that capital which is necessary for the promotion and encouragement of their respective industry.

It is much to be lamented, gentlemen, that the court of Brasil should have refused to listen to the

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first remonstrances made for the restitution of the province of Monte Video. Enough has been done to prove our moderation; for the rest, it remains with the general government to act. It is a national cause, and it is for the nation to defend it.

The government had flattered itself that the dictates of reason would have led to the ratification of the convention of the 4th of July, signed by the commissioners of his Catholic majesty, and the establishment of a permanent peace; but the policy which predominates in Madrid since the fall of the Spanish constitution, and the hostile measures since renewed, incline us to believe that it may, perhaps, be still necessary to complete with the sword the work of our independence. Having given his Catholic majesty an unlooked-for example of generosity, we shall show him that our original energy is increased with our means of defence.

For this purpose those resources are in preparation which the good state of our domestic affairs enable us to raise. To the new administration is reserved the merit of making the wisest and most efficacious use of them. Some measures will, in consequence, be immediately submitted for your consideration, and it will be satisfactory for you to know the means which you are possessed of for sustaining a regular warfare with more energy and fewer sacrifices than heretofore. In the meantime, we have sent, and continue to send, succours to Salta, without reference to those sums of money which will be proposed for your approbation.

Under these circumstances, it is very satisfactory to you to

observe the policy adopted in a manner so dignified, as well as frank and decided, by his majesty the king of Great Britain.

The analogy of feelings and principles manifested by the cabinets of London and Washington will convince Spain that she must contend singly with the free nations of the New World. This conviction will perhaps introduce into her council that wisdom and moderation which are of so much importance to her existence.

We have received, honourably, a consul-general from his Britannic majesty, who will reside in our city; and it has been deemed expedient, in return, to appoint a consul-general to reside in London.

In the meantime, the public peace has not been disturbed, and the last popular elections, joined to the quiet circumspection with which before a free and respectful people you have elected a new governor for the province, at the time, and in the mode, prescribed by the laws, all prove that good citizens will not lose their spirit in making a peaceable use of their freedom. The establishments decreed for juvenile education in the city and in the country have been completed. These, together with the schools for poor female children founded in the city, make a progress which cannot but serve as a stimulus to the other establishments of a similar description; they have multiplied considerably, and give us reason to look forward to the prospects of a rising generation much surpassing that which has preceded it.

The youth of this and the other provinces of the Union who are educated in our Universities, acquire fresh means of advancing in

the moral and natural sciences, and are neither likely to render fruitless the exertions of the Government, or the zeal of their masters. The study of political economy has been commenced this year, a knowledge of which will tend to ensure us hereafter intelligent officers.

Professorships have been established which were necessary for the classical education of those young men who dedicate themselves to the Church.

The Schools of Surgery have been provided with an abundant and excellent collection of instruments.

A laboratory of Chemistry, and a most complete physical apparatus, have been brought from Europe, to serve for the instruction of the natural sciences.

To the collection of minerals which already exist, will shortly be added the machinery adapted to the study of Mineralogy. The School of Practical Agriculture has commenced the introduction into our country of trees of which it was much in want, and will disseminate practical information which will render this branch plain to the simplest understanding. The library continues on the best footing, and has received in the present year valuable additions. The Charitable Society has completely fulfilled the public expectations. To the zeal and intelligence of the ladies who compose it, are due both the progress in the education of the girls and the excellent appearance which the female Orphan School presents. The Hospitals are enlarging, and their interior arrangements are improving, with a considerable reduction of expense. The Vaccine Establishment has proved, in this year of sickness, its

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power to contend with, and to overcome, all the violence of the disease. Public worship is conducted with its usual splendour; the embellishment of the cathedral of the province goes on with celerity; some churches have been repaired, others are building in the country, and the treasurer has assisted them with sums of money which will be laid before you for your approbation. The clergy continue to do honour to the station they hold in society; in fine, the country may rest assured, that, under every circumstance, it will preserve without reproach that glory which it has acquired in the cause of liberty. Reform in the administration of justice is an object of primary importance to the country, but it is, at the same time, one most difficult and dangerous to carry into effect. That reform must be founded on the existing codes; but it would be imprudent to apply these, until their first principles are sufficiently understood by those whose duty it may hereafter become to explain and administer the laws.

The magistracy has succeeded in gradually diminishing the existing difficulties, by an augmentation of its moral force, and an active anxiety to prevent crimes, and to discourage litigation; and it is but just to confess, that it has fulfilled its duty with a laudable zeal; that it has overcome great difficulties, arising out of the laws themselves; and that its labours have been productive of a more efficacious mode of correction of crimes, and a more correct knowledge of rights.

The system of the Police has been improved with greater economy. The execution of the law of the 20th December last has

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placed in the hands of the citizens that duty, purely civil, with which the army was formerly improperly intrusted.

The moveable property in the country, which becomes more liable to be attacked in proportion to its increase, is better secured against robbery, and the means adopted to regulate the service in the plains have produced the best effects. The streets of the town and the roads have received extraordinary improvements, and a useful spirit of enterprise in constructing bridges and other public works begins to show itself in the city. The departments of architecture and hydraulics have satisfactorily fulfilled the duties of their institution; in a short time they will be provided with those instruments which are requisite for facilitating and extending their operations, especially that of the harbour. The standing army preserves its moral discipline; it has driven back the savages who invaded our province, recovering from them an immense booty, and it is now occupied in constructing works on the new frontiers. By the decree of the 23rd of April of last year, which has been since carried into execution, the education of those young men is sufficiently provided for, who may be expected to distinguish themselves in the rank of officers. But it is necessary to declare to you, that the laws appointed for recruiting and filling up the army are insufficient. The Government has made every species of sacrifice to effect this object out of the province, and has only been successful in the Entre Rios. You will perhaps now be convinced that there is no other means than those laid before you in the year 1822. The military treasury is in an excellent

state; the result of the examination of the chests of the different corps, just finished, has done honour to their commanders. The ordnance, which is now sufficiently provided for ordinary occasions, will be augmented to meet extraordinary emergencies. The administration of the public finances proceeds in good order. It will continue so, provided we consider as sacred this principle—viz. "that the just payment of our debts is itself a fund of riches." Our whole debt is now consolidated. The system of public credit is becoming more intelligible even to the most prejudiced and to the least instructed; and this will best ensure its preservation. The Bank has completed capital assigned to it on its foundation. Its prosperity exceeds the most sanguine hopes, and its utility is felt by all classes.

It remains to carry into effect a coinage suited to our wants, and which may be substituted for that which Spain issued to us after the model of her own. For this object, plans and measures are prepared for the establishment of a mint on the most perfect and economical footing. The public revenue has sufficed not only for the ordinary, but also for the great extraordinary expenses of the year. It is, however, to be regretted, that experience shows us the necessity of a recourse to more efficacious measures, to obtain from the citizens those moderate direct contributions which have been decreed as indispensably necessary for the preservation of public order, since it appears that the conviction of duty and the stimulus of honour upon which they were founded are totally insufficient.

Industry in the country increases rapidly, and the amount of capital

employed in agricultural pursuits becomes every day greater. The necessary means have been taken for the encouragement of an increase of agriculturists; and it is to be hoped that the industrious families who are to people the rich plains of the South, will begin to arrive. In proportion as the value of land increases, the necessity is felt of adopting some decisive plan for cutting short those litigations as to the boundaries of property which impoverish families, and desolate the country. The government has adopted such as it could, and has others in preparation, as well as a general basis for the distribution of public lands, which, by encouraging industry, will become a principal source of public revenue. Commerce, assisted by institutions which legalize and encourage it, has preserved its prosperity, notwithstanding political circumstances which limit the sphere of its operations. The dangers of the navigation of the river up to this city have been diminished by placing buoys on the inner banks, and it is determined to form an establishment of safe and economical vessels, which will be stationed on all the shoals from the isle of Lobas, and which will be furnished with signals for the guidance of navigators, both by day and night. The accounts of last year, and the sums required for the ordinary service of the next, are presented on this occasion by the minister of finance, for your opinion and deliberation.

Finally, gentlemen, it is impossible that you can contemplate the actual state of the affairs of this province without directing your attention to a comparison with that in which they appeared three years ago, when a feeling of public virtue brought us together, to lay the foundation of those wholesome institutions which have restored to us liberty, and a prospect of peace, then lost to us. The new administrations will have to preserve those institutions from the errors and false zeal of the well-disposed, which the disorganizing activity of bad citizens, and the artful hypocrisy of foreign tyrants, may turn to their own account. Your cordial and zealous co-operation will not be less necessary to the Government to preserve, than it was to create, these institutions. You will not, therefore, disapprove that it concludes by repeating to you the words which the venerable president of the great republic of our continent has made use of to its representatives in his last message:—

“There never was a period since the establishment of our revolution, when, regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism, and union in our constituents.”

(Signed)

BERNARDINO RIVADAVIA.
MANUEL I. GARCIA.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of the late REV. E. D. CLARKE, L. L. D.
 PROFESSOR of MINERALOGY in the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE,
 &c.

EDWARD DAN. CLARKE was born June 5, 1769, at Willington, in the county of Sussex, and was descended from a line of ancestors, whose learning and abilities reflected, for a long series of years, the highest credit upon the literature of their country. The celebrated Dr. William Wotton was his great-grandfather. His grandfather, "mild William Clarke," was one of the most accomplished scholars of his age; and his father, the Rev. Edward Clarke, was distinguished in the same honourable career. He was from his infancy an amusing and attractive child; and exhibited in the narrow sphere of his father's parish, the same talent for playful conversation and narrative, which afterwards distinguished him in the various and extensive circles through which he moved. He showed, when very young, a decided inclination to those objects of science which were the favourite studies of his later years. Having received the rudiments of his education at Uckfield, a small town within his father's parish of Buxted, under Mr. Gerison, who had been his grandfather's curate, and his father's preceptor, he was removed, when somewhat more

than ten years old, to the grammar-school of Tunbridge, at that time conducted by Dr. Vicessimus Knox. His progress there was not very satisfactory: his attention appears to have been engrossed by various attractive subjects, some of a scientific nature, which were unfavourable to his progress in classical literature. In the year 1786, when only sixteen years of age, he obtained, through the kindness of Dr. Beadon, then master of Jesus College, and now the venerable bishop of Bath and Wells, the situation of chapel clerk in that society.

The three years which Edward Clarke spent in college, before he took his bachelor's degree, present no incidents of life, or points of character, sufficiently important to deserve notice; nor has there been found a single academical composition written by him at this time, in any department of learning, either in prose or verse, which would be considered worthy of his subsequent fame. Indeed, it is not the least extraordinary circumstance in his history, that this critical period, which generally lays the foundation of other men's fortunes, and exercises the greatest influence upon the conduct of their

future lives, was by him suffered to pass, not only without academical honours or distinctions of any kind, but apparently without fixing any character whatever upon his literary views; and evidently without even those moderate advantages which a common mind might have derived from it. The loss itself, however, is much more easy to account for, than the singular vigour of mind, with which he afterwards redeemed it. Mathematical studies formed the principal path to college honours and emoluments; but for these, unhappily, Edward Clarke had no taste, and therefore made little progress in them; and with respect to classics, there was nothing at that time, either in the constitution or the practice of his college, calculated to encourage a taste already formed for them, much less to create one where nothing of the kind was felt before. Under these circumstances, with a strong passion for literature, and, without a pilot to direct him, it was natural for him to form his own plans, and to steer his own course. Though he made little progress in the appropriate studies of the place, his literary ardour was not directed to unworthy objects, nor conducted upon a narrow scale. His active mind ranged lightly over a wide and interesting field of literature: history, ancient and modern; medals, antiquities, with all the variety of polite learning which is comprehended under the name of the Belles Letters, shared by turns his attention and his time. But English poetry was the element in which his youthful and ardent imagination delighted to expatiate. To these pursuits may be added Natural History in some of its branches, particularly mineralogy;

but, as he had few books, and no assistance in these subjects, it was not probable that he could make much progress in them.

About the end of the year 1799, he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts; and, within a few months afterwards, through Dr. Beadon's recommendation, he became the tutor of the hon. Henry Tufton, with whom he made the tour of Great Britain in the summer of 1791. This was undoubtedly a most important epoch in Mr. Clarke's life; it was the first opportunity he had of gratifying a passion which was always uppermost in his mind, but which he had hitherto been unable to indulge; and it necessarily threw in his way many opportunities of acquiring information in those branches of natural history, for which he had early shown a decided taste, and to which he afterwards owed so much of his celebrity. It was likewise the cause of his first appearance before the public in the character of an author; he kept a journal of his tour, and at the request of some of his young friends, upon his return, was induced to publish it. The work is now exceedingly scarce, the greater part of the copies having been destroyed or lost within a short period after its publication. Indeed, Mr. Clarke himself soon learnt to have a lower opinion of its merits than others perhaps, more considerate, would be disposed to entertain, when the age and circumstances of the author are taken into the account.

In October, 1791, Mr. Tufton's brother being about to join lord Thanet in Paris. Mr. Clarke and his pupil seized the opportunity of passing over with him to Calais; and thus he, who afterwards tra-

versed so large a portion of the globe, first set his foot on foreign ground. In the spring of the year 1792, his engagement with Mr. Tufton terminated; and lord Berwick, who had been of the same year with him in college, and was now of age, proposed that Mr. Clarke should accompany him, in the capacity of a friend, to Italy. This proposal was soon agreed to; and about the middle of July, they set out on their intended tour. As it was necessary to avoid the French territory, which was then agitated throughout by the revolution, they took the route of the Low Countries to Cologne, and then ascending the Rhine to Schaffhausen, passed from thence through Switzerland, by the way of Lucerne and St. Gothard, to Turin.

To a mind like that possessed by the subject of this memoir, it was no small achievement to have thus passed the barrier of the Alps, and to be treading in the paths which had been hallowed in his eyes by the footsteps of Addison and Gray. But this was only a part of his enjoyment while on this tour. The country which he had entered, abounded in scenes and objects calculated, above all others, to awaken every pleasing association connected with his early studies, and to gratify his prevailing taste. The precious remains of antiquity dispersed throughout Italy, the fine specimens of modern art, the living wonders of nature, of which even the descriptions he had read, or the faint resemblances he had seen, had been sufficient to kindle his enthusiasm, were now placed before his eyes, and submitted to his contemplation and inquiry; nor were the springs and resources of his own mind unequal to the excitement which was thus power-

fully acting upon them. At no period, even of his subsequent life, does he seem to have exerted himself with more spirit, or with better effect. He made large and valuable additions to his stock of historical knowledge, both ancient and modern. He applied himself so effectually to the French and Italian languages, as to be able in a short time to converse fluently, and to obtain all the advantages of acquirement and information in both; and, what was less to be expected, by dint of constant and persevering references to those classical authors, whose writings have contributed, either directly or indirectly, to illustrate the scenery or the antiquities of Italy, he made greater advances in Greek and Latin than he had done before, during the whole period of his education. He studied with great attention the history and progress of the arts, and, more particularly, of the different schools of painting in Italy; reading carefully the best authors, conversing frequently with the most intelligent natives, and then, with all the advantage of his own good taste and discernment, comparing the results of his inquiries with those of his own actual observation.

Nor was his attention less powerfully attracted towards those rich treasures of Natural History, which the peculiar resources of the country, or the industry of collectors daily presented to him. Vesuvius, with all its various phenomena and productions, was his particular study and delight. He was the historian and the guide of the mountain, to every intelligent and distinguished Englishman, who came to Naples during his stay; and connecting, as he did, a considerable degree of science and

philosophy, with all the accurate local knowledge, and more than the spirit and adroitness of the most experienced of the native guides, his assistance was as eagerly sought after as it was highly appreciated by his countrymen. He made a large collection of vases and medals, many of which have since found their way into different cabinets of Europe; and besides numerous valuable additions which he made to his own specimens of minerals, he formed several complete collections of Italian marbles and volcanic products for his friends. With his own hands he constructed models of the most remarkable temples and other interesting objects of art or nature in Italy; and one particularly of Vesuvius, upon a great scale, of the materials of the mountain, with such accuracy of outline and justness of proportion, that sir William Hamilton pronounced it to be the best ever produced of the kind, either by foreigner or native; it is now at lord Berwick's seat at Attingham, in Shropshire. These things he did, and much more, within a broken period of two years, during which, as it appears from his journal, so many of his hours were placed by his own good nature at the disposal of his countrymen in their literary or philosophical inquiries, so many others were dedicated as a matter of duty to lord Berwick and his concerns, and so many more were devoted to the pleasures of society, and to those active amusements which our countrymen usually assemble round them whenever they take up their abode together, and for which the fine climate of Italy is so well adapted, that it must be a matter of surprise to learn, that he was able to do so much for

himself. Nor will this surprise be lessened, when it is known, that besides his journal, he left behind him a great number of manuscripts connected with this tour, including some maps of his own construction.

In the winter of 1793, lord Berwick having formed a plan of a voyage to Egypt and the Holy Land, and submitted the preparations for it to Mr. Clarke, his whole time and thoughts were, for several weeks, almost exclusively occupied in this project. In the month of November he left Naples for England, on some particular business for his lordship, which he had undertaken to execute, in order to facilitate their journey to the east, and landed at Dover on the 30th. Having arranged the business in question, he was on the point of setting off on his return, when he received a letter from lord Berwick, intimating the sudden postponement, or, in other words, the abandonment of the voyage.

This disappointment was felt by Mr. Clarke more bitterly than any which he had ever before experienced. For many years this feeling was constantly breaking out in his letters and conversation; and it could never be said to be entirely overcome, till, under other auspices, and at a maturer age, he had been permitted to drink freely of that cup which was at this time unexpectedly dashed from his lips.

Mr. C. set off on his return for the continent on the 20th of January, 1794, and arrived at Naples early in March. His residence there with lord Berwick, however, continued only for three weeks more; and travelling by Rome, Acosta, and St. Remo, through Switzerland to Mannheim,

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and thence by Mayence to Cologne and the low countries, they landed at Harwich on the 8th of June.

In the autumn of the year 1794, at the recommendation of the bishop of St. Asaph, Dr. Bagot, Mr. Clarke was requested to undertake the care of Mr. Mostyn (now Sir Thomas Mostyn), at that time a youth of about seventeen years of age. He accordingly went to reside with Sir Roger Mostyn's family, at Mostyn, in Wales, but, for some unexplained reason, the connexion ended in little more than a year. In the course of the general election of 1796, he was one of a large party assembled at lord Berwick's seat in Shropshire, at that time a scene of prodigious interest and agitation, in consequence of the contest for the borough of Shrewsbury, between the Hills of Attingham, and the distinguished family of the same name, at Hawkstone. This contest was the means of exhibiting Mr. Clarke's talents in controversy, — a field in which they had never been exercised before, and in which, happily for himself, they scarcely ever appeared afterwards. The occasion of it was this: a long and laboured pamphlet, called "*Hard Measure*," had just issued from the opposite party, written as was supposed by sir Richard Hill himself, and containing many sharp and cutting reflections upon the Attingham family and cause, with some strong documents in support of them. To this it was necessary to reply without delay; and for the sake of greater dispatch, several literary friends of lord Berwick, who were in the house, undertook to divide the task amongst them, each taking the part which he thought himself most competent to answer; but as it was after-

wards evident that this scattered fire would be much more effectual, if skilfully brought together, and directed by a single hand, Mr. Clarke was fixed upon for this purpose, and to him was confided the delicate and difficult operation of selecting, shaping, and combining, from the materials so prepared; with permission, of course, of which he availed himself largely, to add whatever arguments of his own he might think likely to increase the general effect. Accordingly, he set himself to work with his usual spirit, and having scarcely slept while it was in hand, he produced, in a very short time, matter enough for a quarto pamphlet, of a hundred closely printed pages, which, having been carefully revised by the lawyers, was rapidly hurried through the press, and immediately published, under the happy title of "*Measure for Measure*." This work answered completely the object it had in view: it produced a great sensation at the time, was a source of no inconsiderable triumph to the party whose cause it advocated, and, as it is believed, received no reply.

Mr. Clarke accompanied lord Berwick to Brighton, in the autumn of the same year, and there commenced a periodical work, entitled, "*Le Rêveur, or the Waking Visions of an Absent Man*." It proceeded no further than the twenty-ninth number, the first of which was dated Brighton, Sept. 6, 1796, and the last, London, March 6, 1797. With the exception of a single number, or at most two numbers, furnished by his valued friend the Rev. George Stracey, and two short poems, one by Miss Seward, the other by Dr. Busby, afterwards dean of Rochester, it was entirely the production of his

own pen. The principal materials upon which he depended, were the substance of the information he had gathered, and of the observations he had made in the different situations in which he had lived, whether at home or abroad, since the publication of his tour; but as these were of a nature soon to be exhausted, and as the contributions of his friends came in but slowly, we cannot wonder that it was brought to a conclusion within the compass of a few months. Before it had extended so far, also, the author was engaged in an occupation which required the greatest part of his time, and all the attention he could command. The work is now no longer to be found: the separate numbers, which obtained no great circulation, have, it is thought, perished long ago, with few if any exceptions: and the volume in which they were afterwards reprinted collectively, was stifled by an accident in its birth;—some cause of delay had intervened to prevent its publication, and the whole impression was found in the bookseller's warehouse, so injured by the damp that not a single copy could be made up for sale. By this time, however, Mr. C.'s fears respecting the success of his work had begun to predominate over his hopes; and he afterwards confessed to a friend, that he was never more delighted in his life, than when this accident so completely put an end to both.

The next occurrence in the history of Mr. Clarke's life, is his connexion with the family of the late lord Uxbridge; a connexion formed, it is uncertain under what auspices, or upon what terms, but eventually not less honourable to Mr. Clarke, than satisfactory to

many members of that family, to whom, in the course of his engagement, he became intimately known. The first object of his care was the youngest son of the family the honourable Brownlow Paget; a boy of tender age, and of a constitution so very delicate, as to render it advisable that his education should be commenced as well as continued at home. In this view an engagement of some standing with Mr. C. was contemplated by the family; and rooms having been expressly prepared for their permanent residence together, at Beau Desert, the seat of lord Uxbridge, in Staffordshire, he joined his pupil at that place, in the autumn of 1796. In the following spring, however, Mr. Paget's health, which had hitherto been considered as only delicate, began visibly to decline, and before that season was far advanced, his disorder arrived at a fatal termination. Mr. Clarke's connexion with lord Uxbridge, though interrupted, was not broken, by this unhappy blow. In a few weeks, the next youngest son of the family, the honourable Berkeley Paget (now one of the lords of the Treasury), having finished his education at school, was admitted at Oxford: and, it having been thought advisable that the summer before his residence in college should be spent in travel, Mr. Clarke was desired to undertake the tour of Scotland with him, and the plan was carried into execution without delay.

This journey, which occupied Mr. Clarke and his companion from June 22 to September 26, 1797, furnishes considerable extracts for the work of his biographer Mr. Otter. "Mr. Clark's journal," he observes, "is very full and particular, and evidently drawn up with a

view to the publication of it by himself. At several subsequent periods of his life, preparations were made by him for this purpose; and so late as the year 1820, an advertisement was drawn up, announcing it to the public, and a part of the manuscript was actually transcribed for the press. Beyond this, however, no farther step was ever taken towards the completion of the work, and in the pressure of other labours, which occupied him to the last moment of his life, abundant reason might be found for the delay; but in truth, there was another obstacle, which requires some explanation, because, whatever share it may have had either in delaying or preventing the publication of the journal by himself, it certainly led to a restriction, which must diminish the interest of the extracts, when selected by another. This obstacle was the unsettled nature of his opinions respecting certain facts, connected with geology, accidentally a prominent feature in the tour. In the course of his Italian travels, his attention was frequently and specially directed to the two great theories, which at that time divided, and have since continued to divide, the judgment of philosophers, in every part of Europe. To this subject allusions are often made in his Italian journal, as well as in his letters after his return; and the interest thus excited in his mind, although afterwards apparently suspended, was revived with much greater force, when the journey to Scotland was proposed to him. It was not that he attached an undue importance to any opinions he might form in that early stage of his knowledge; but he was eager to engage in the inquiries to which the controversy

had given rise; and having had frequent occasion during his residence in Naples, to notice the observations of Scotch gentlemen, relative to the resemblance which they affirmed to exist between the minerals of the Western Islands and the productions of Vesuvius, he was willing to believe, that by a stricter scrutiny of this tract than it had hitherto received, he might be able to ascertain more correctly the nature and extent of this resemblance, with its proper bearing upon the controversy; and he was the more sanguine in this hope, because after the particular attention which he had paid for nearly two years, to the operations of subterraneous fire, both in a state of activity in Vesuvius, and in the traces of its influence among scenes no longer subject to its immediate agency, he thought himself so far competent to recognize them in any other country, if they were to be found. This is the substance of his own account, and one natural consequence of his pre-occupation was, that his attention was more alive upon the journey to geological facts, than to any other; and that a larger portion of his time and labour was bestowed upon this question, than it would naturally have claimed, in a tour not undertaken expressly with a view to it. Had this, however, been the only objection, the reader might not have lost much; for whatever value might be attached to his inferences at that time, his researches are often curious and minute, and his reasoning always ingenious and amusing; but it unfortunately happened, that the leaning of his judgment in the course of his tour, seems to have been in a different direction from that which it afterwards took, when, in a maturer

state of his own knowledge, the learned and accurate labours of Dr. Macculloch had been submitted to him. Hence the difficulty, which applied to himself, and hence the restriction enjoined upon his friends; in conformity to which they feel themselves compelled to withhold, not only those parts of his journal in which his arguments are directly stated, but even all the more general remarks from which his mode of reasoning might be inferred."

At Easter, 1798, having been elected a fellow of Jesus College before his departure for Scotland, Mr. Clarke prepared to take up his residence there. In the mean time a new engagement was proposed to him, which led eventually to important consequences; being the cause of his undertaking, and the means of his completing the extended tour in Europe, Asia, and Africa, from which the fame he subsequently acquired was principally derived. Mr. Cripps, a young gentleman of his own neighbourhood, in Sussex, having lately succeeded to a considerable estate in that county, was desirous of placing himself under the guidance and instruction of Mr. Clarke for three years, in the hope of supplying the defects of an indifferent education, by those means, which, though late, were still within his power. In the pursuit of this advantage, place was of secondary importance to him, and he was easily induced, at Mr. Clarke's recommendation, to admit himself a fellow-commoner of Jesus college, and to accompany his tutor to Cambridge; with an understanding equally agreeable to both, that, after a certain time spent in preparatory study, they should undertake some journey to the continent

together. The pecuniary part of the proposal was very liberal; the plan was entered upon without delay; and during the next twelve-month, Mr. Clarke resided constantly with his pupil at Jesus college.

Mr. Clarke and the early and intimate friend who has become his biographer, the rev. W. Otter, had long entertained a scheme of going abroad together, and during this year of his residence in Cambridge, he often urged upon Mr. O. the immediate execution of this plan. As no part of the continent was then open to English travellers, but the north of Europe, it was at length determined, after various plans had been proposed and rejected, that they should visit Norway and Sweden, with as much of Russia besides, as could be comprehended within the extended limits of a long summer vacation. Mr. Cripps was of course of this party from the beginning, and with it was afterwards associated a gentleman since highly distinguished in the literary world, Professor Malthus.

The party set out from Cambridge on the 20th of May, 1799, and the journey which was at first intended to occupy only six or seven months, was continued by Mr. Clarke and his pupil for more than three years and a half. Their companions, adhering to the original arrangement, left them near lake Wener, in Sweden, and thence proceeded to the south of Norway.

Dr. Clarke, in a letter to Mr. Otter, dated Constantinople, Feb. 15, 1802, gives the following statement of the extent of his tour:—"In examining the extent of our travels by Mercator's chart, I found they comprehend no less than 45 degrees of east longitude,

from the meridian of Greenwich to that of cape St. Mary, in the isle of Madagascar; and $36^{\circ}30'30''$ of North latitude. We have visited three of the four quarters; Europe, Asia, and Africa; and certainly in Asia, the tract we passed over comprehends no small field of inquiry. The globe offers very little variety of climate, to which we have not been exposed, and in the examination of its productions, we have the satisfaction to hope, that you will neither reproach us with idleness nor neglect." The travellers left Constantinople in the suite of the Ottoman ambassador to France, and passing through Bulgaria, Wallachia, Transylvania, and Hungary, arrived at Vienna in May, whence they set out for Paris in the beginning of July, and returned to England in October, 1802. Mr. Clarke commenced his permanent residence at the university towards the end of the following month.

For some time Mr. Clarke took no college office, nor was such an employment essential to, or even compatible with his views, for Mr. Cripps still continued with him as his pupil, and the engagements arising out of his travels were quite sufficient to occupy all the time he had to spare: amongst these his first care was, to collect and examine the cases and packages, containing their acquisitions in the various departments of antiquity, art, and science, which had been awaiting their arrival at the different custom-houses of the country. Mr. C. had sent to England more than seventy cases of his own before he left Constantinople, whilst his companion had upwards of eighty, obtained under his advice and influence; and considering the remoteness of the places from which they had

most of them been dispatched, and the variety of conveyances to which they had been entrusted, so little had been sustained by them, either of loss or of injury, as to be matter of just congratulation to the collectors.

Of all these treasures, the first place in Mr. Clarke's estimation was given to the Eleusinian statue of Ceres; and this, not only on account of the high distinction to which the statue was destined in the university, but for the rank he assigned to it, amongst the monuments of the purest age of Grecian sculpture, and the many classical associations connected with its history. By the liberality of government, it was allowed to be taken out of the Custom-house duty free; and when at last a place had been assigned to it by the university authorities in conjunction with the donors, and the proper preparations had been made for its reception, it was securely placed upon its pedestal, with all due form and honours, in the most conspicuous part of the vestibule of the public library, on the 1st of July, 1803; and the names of Dr. Clarke and Mr. Cripps were, by the desire of the university, inscribed upon the base. The public appearance of the statue was quickly followed by a tract from Mr. Clarke's pen, which naturally grew out of the transaction, and was indeed important to the illustration of it. In this work, which is entitled "Testimonies of different Authors respecting the Colossal Statue of Ceres," the monument in question is proved to be the bust, described as lying at Eleusis, by Wheler and Spon, Pococke, Chandler, and others, and considered generally as the representation of the goddess. In the winter of this year a grant was

passed unanimously in the senate of the university, for conferring the degree of LL.D. upon Mr. Clarke, and that of M.A. upon Mr. Cripps; and to mark with more distinction the sense of the university, in conferring these honours, a third grace was subsequently carried, to defray the whole expense of Dr. Clarke's degree from the university chest.

The next object connected with his travels to which he directed the public attention, was the celebrated Sarcophagus, now in the British Museum, captured from the French at Alexandria. It is well known how instrumental Dr. Clarke had been in discovering this noble monument of Egyptian art, when it had been clandestinely embarked for France, on board a hospital ship, in the port of Alexandria, and in rescuing it from the hands of General Menou, and the French Institute, who clung to it with a degree of obstinacy almost incredible: and it was very natural that the interest he had taken in it in Egypt, should revive with its arrival in England; especially as the origin of the monument soon became the subject of much speculation and perplexity amongst the learned, and Dr. Clarke conceived himself to be possessed of evidence calculated to throw light upon it. Under this impression he drew up, in 1805, a Dissertation on the Sarcophagus in the British Museum, brought from Alexandria. It was inscribed to lord Hutchinson, under whose authority he had acted in Alexandria, and the main object of it was to vindicate the pretensions of the monument to the title of the tomb of Alexander. To this hypothesis he had been first led by the name it bore (the tomb of Iscander), amongst the neighbouring inhabit-

ants, coupled with the extreme veneration felt for it as such by the Turks and other persons of every description in the city of which this hero was the founder; and having been afterwards partially confirmed in his opinion by the reports he found in the works of early travellers, as well as by the conversation of learned men on the continent, and at last more decidedly by an accurate examination of such classical authors, as had treated of the subject of Alexander's death and burial, he collected his proofs and arguments in a manuscript, which, after being handed about among his friends, in 1804, was, by their advice, published in the following year, under the title already mentioned. The work had been placed in the hands of lord Hutchinson, with a view to its being printed by the Antiquarian Society, but was afterward withdrawn at the suggestion of his friends, who thought it would appear more expeditiously, as well as advantageously, from the university press, the managers of which undertook to print it.

It was ornamented with an accurate coloured engraving of the tomb, from a drawing by Alexander, and accompanied with several appendices, in one of which was inserted a learned and ingenious illustration by Dr. Parr, of a Greek inscription found among the ruins of Tithorea by the author; and being the first book in which the name of Edward Clarke had appeared in the title-page (all his former publications having been anonymous), it was otherwise got up with great care, and at no inconsiderable cost. But this over-nursing was in one respect injurious to it. The subject, though excellent for a pamphlet, was neither popular nor comprehensive

enough for the expensive form in which it was thus obliged to appear (the price was 18s.), and the introduction of such topics as the ruins of Sais and Tithorea, however interesting in themselves, was so far injudicious, that it injured the unity of the piece, and added to the expense without furnishing any ground for the argument: thus, notwithstanding the advantages under which it came out, the work was by no means lucrative, either to himself or his publisher, Mr. Mawman, in whose hands a large number of copies remained for many years. To the author, however, it was productive of essential advantage in many ways. It was the means of making him favourably and intimately known to men of learning and genius, whose friendship he never lost. Above all, it gave him confidence in his own powers, and enabled him to stand upon much higher ground, when soon afterwards he had to treat with the booksellers for his travels. Nor can it be denied, that his position was maintained with great ingenuity: by many learned persons, the proofs were considered conclusive, as their letters show; others, more reserved, readily expressed their surprise that such a mass of evidence existed; and all were disposed to allow, that a vague and obscure tradition had been elevated in his hands to the rank of a learned and probable conjecture.

The extraordinary activity of Dr. Clarke's mind enabled him, in the very midst of a controversy to which this publication gave rise (Easter, 1805), to compose and send to press "a treatise on Mineralogy, principally intended for students of which the following notice is given in a letter to Dr.

Healey: — 'I have already sent another work to the press, very different in its nature, which will be mere play to me this Easter vacation. It is "An easy and simple Method of arranging the Substances of the Mineral Kingdom," by which I hope to make mineralogists, as fast as Bolton makes buttons. The introduction only is addressed to persons rather above the class of students, and is intended to develop the theory of elementary principles, the cause and origin of the fluid matter of heat, the formation of atmosphere, &c. &c. It is a portable volume, small and pleasant for travellers.' The work was never published, and its existence is scarcely known to any of his friends, but one or two copies were found amongst his papers, and a slight view of it is sufficient to show that it must have cost him considerable time and labour, at the moment his hands appeared to be full of other things."

A matrimonial connexion which Dr. Clarke had now for some time contemplated, rendering it necessary for him to enter into professional life, he determined to take holy orders, and was ordained by his old friend the bishop of Bath and Wells, in Dec. 1805, and immediately instituted to the vicarage of Harlton, belonging to Jesus College. On the 25th of March, 1806, he was married to the lady of his choice, Miss Angelica Rush, the fifth daughter of sir William Rush, of Wimbledon; and to this union, from which, and for reasons apparently cogent, unhappy consequences had been anticipated by his friends, his future life was indebted for its greatest happiness, and even its prosperity.

The course of Dr. Clarke's life now turns from this happy union

to a department of his labours, which had long been uppermost in his own thoughts, and next to his 'Travels,' obtained for him his highest distinctions, as a literary man:—viz. his Lectures on Mineralogy. During the whole course of his travels, that science, and the objects connected with it, obtained every where the greatest share of his attention, and had been cultivated by him with the greatest success; to which several circumstances had contributed. Low at that time as was this branch of natural history in our universities, it had risen under a variety of encouragement and patronage—the result of policy as well as of taste—to a high degree of importance in every public establishment for education on the continent; and as Mr. Clarke brought letters of recommendation to the most eminent professors wherever he went (an advantage which his own spirit always contributed to improve), he was in all places cheerfully admitted to a participation of all the local discoveries or improvements, and supplied with specimens of all such minerals as they respectively produced. But this was not all; the course of his travels often led him to remote districts, particularly in the eastern and southern parts of Russia, not accessible to the ordinary mineralogist; and has spared neither pains nor money in his researches, besides a very ample store of minerals more or less known, he brought to England several rare and valuable specimens, which were for some time almost peculiar to his collection. To bring forward this collection before the public eye, and with more advantage than his own limited apartments would permit—to communicate to others the lights which he himself

had obtained, and to disseminate throughout the university a portion of that flame which burned within himself, were, from the first, subjects infinitely more pressing in his mind, than the hope of reputation or advantage from any other quarter; and as the only obvious means of embracing at once these objects was the delivery of lectures under the patronage of the university, it was to the attainment of this, that his efforts, from a very early period after his return, were uniformly directed. But the task was not an easy one. The subject was by no means popular in the university; nor was there any room suited to the purpose, but what was either pre-occupied or appropriated; and besides, there was an apprehension of the lectures interfering with the Woodwardian professorship, at that time occupied by a gentleman for whom Dr. Clarke had justly a very great respect. By degrees, however, all these difficulties gave way. Every facility was afforded by the university to the plan; Dr. Martin, the botanical professor, gave up his room in the botanic garden, which his age and infirmities prevented him from using himself; and the Woodwardian professor, whose proper department was geology, so far from considering these lectures as an interference with himself, concurred in every measure which was required for their establishment. In short, as soon as he could enter upon it, Dr. Clarke had the happiness to find, that the field was open to him without either opposition or ill-will, and the fiat of the vice-chancellor followed almost as a matter of course. Having, therefore, finished his preparations, which were both expensive and laborious; and having published a new

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synopsis of the mineral kingdom ; and an extensive syllabus, he at last announced a day for the opening of his lectures, the 17th of March, 1807. They were crowned with complete success ; and in the course of the following year, his reputation as a mineralogist, in the university, was so far established, as to encourage his friends in the hope of obtaining for him the establishment of a new professorship in his name. This measure met at first with some opposition, and having been prematurely pressed, failed in the first instance ; but in the latter end of 1808, the second year of his lectures, the sense of the university having been previously tried, a grace to that effect was brought up to the senate by the proctor, the Rev. G. D'Oyly (now Dr. D'Oyly, rector of Lambeth, &c.) and carried almost unanimously.

Not long afterwards he was presented by sir W. Rush, to the rectory of Yeldham, in Essex.

The next important concern in which he engaged was the disposal of the manuscripts he had collected in his travels. These, after having been examined by professor Porson, and other eminent scholars, were purchased in 1809 by the curators of the Bodleian library, at Oxford, for 1,000*l.* His Greek coins, the fruits of the same travels, he disposed of to the late Mr. Payne Knight, in the course of the year, 1810. On both these occasions Dr. Clarke displayed great liberality during the negotiation, with much anxiety for the ulterior use and destination of the collections. Early in the year last-mentioned, the first volume of his 'Travels' appeared, the second in 1812, the third in 1814, the fourth in 1816, the fifth in 1819: of the sixth only

twelve chapters were finished at his death ; the rest were added by his friend the rev. Robert Walpole, to whom the public are indebted for many interesting and valuable notes in the former volumes.

The year 1817 opened with a most flattering testimony of the esteem in which he was held in the university, by his election to the office of sub-librarian vacant by the death of Mr. Davies, and the promotion of Mr. Kerrich to that of principal librarian. His attention during this year was principally occupied by his experiments with the 'gas blowpipe,' most of which he described in the *Annals of Philosophy*.^{*} In the same year he contributed two papers to the Society of Antiquaries, and one to the Geological Society ; all which have been noticed in the *Annals*: (vol. ix. p. 395, and N. S. vol. vii. p. 73). In 1819 he collected his experiments with the 'gas blowpipe' into a small octavo volume, which was published under that title, with engravings of the instrument, the safety apparatus, &c. This year also produced his dissertation on the Lituus, read before the Antiquarian Society in 1820, and published in the *Archæologia* for 1821.

Dr. C. was one of the most zealous founders of the Philosophical Society of Cambridge, and drew up, for the first meeting, an address explanatory of the design and objects of the Institution. This address is given in the *Annals* for March, 1821. He afterwards

^{*} See vol. viii. p. 313, 357 ; vol. ix. p. 89, 162, 194, 326 ; vol. x. p. 373. Both series of the *Annals* contain papers on various other subjects by Dr. Clarke ; and the last he ever wrote will be found in the Number for March, 1822 ; N. S. vol. iii. p. 195.

communicated three papers to the society, which were printed in the first volume of its transactions.

At no time after his return from his last journey, could his health be considered as well established. Besides many other occasional derangements of his system, there was scarcely a single year in which the exertions and confinement attending his lectures did not bring on some serious illness, frequently accompanying, but generally following them; and when these were over, instead of relaxation and repose, he often found such long arrears of composition or correction for his travels, as required the strongest application to recover. It was not so much the number and variety of his employments that broke down his health, as the extreme and intense anxiety with which some of them, particularly the philosophical, were pursued by him; an anxiety which intruded upon his hours of rest, and rendered him insensible to those corporeal warnings, which usually guard other men against too continued or too intense an employment of their faculties. In the autumn of 1821, his wife, far advanced in pregnancy, and three of his younger children, sickened one by one with a typhus fever; and in a few days were all reduced by the violence of the disorder to a state of the most imminent danger. All happily recovered; but the fatigue and anxiety which Dr. Clarke underwent, aggravated the symptoms of his disorder, on its return in the winter of that year. This was succeeded by a sort of crisis, during which he was more thoroughly sensible of the perilous state of his health, than at any other period either before or after.

A short and deceitful interval of
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ease followed, in which the intermitting of the disorder gave him reason to hope that he was slowly recovering. Under this impression he entered once more upon a course of chemical experiments, preparatory to his lectures, which were to begin in March. The excitement attending this preparation co-operating with the effects of the disorder, which ultimately terminated in an affection of the brain, brought on a course of unnatural efforts, infinitely exceeding all his former imprudencies, and partaking strongly of the delirium which quickly followed. "I have left him in an evening," says a friend, "about this time, with a promise that he would go to bed, and on the following morning have found that he had been up a considerable part of the night, engaged in a series of unwholesome operations with sulphuretted hydrogen." In this melancholy state of self-abandonment, deaf to the remonstrances of his friends, insensible of his own danger, almost incapable of self-control, and intent only upon the due performance of his approaching duties, he supported an ineffectual struggle with his disorder till the middle of February, when his strength entirely failing him, and being no longer able to stand up, he sunk reluctantly into his bed, and from thence dictated to his servant the course of operations he wished to pursue, and there received from him the results. Up to this time, however, the arrangements of his mind seem to have been vivid and distinct, as far as philosophy was concerned, and its energies unabated. His last paper, in the *Annals of Philosophy* (N. S. vol. iii. p. 195), is dated the 6th of February, and contains a clear statement of a complicated opera-

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tion in chemistry, for obtaining cadmium from sheet zinc. On Tuesday the 12th, he wrote from his bed upon the same subject to the rev. Mr. Lunn (who had frequently assisted him in his operations); and on Thursday the 20th, another letter to Dr. Wollaston, reporting his last operation. On Friday the 21st, Mr. Lunn saw him, when he was quite rational upon this subject, as far as he was permitted to speak, though sick and in bed. On Saturday he was carried to town for advice, by sir William and lady Rush, where he was attended by sir Astley Cooper, Dr. Bailey, and Dr. Scudamore. But their efforts to save him were in vain. Nothing seemed to occupy his attention, but the syllabus of his lectures, and the details of the operations, which he had just finished: nor could there exist to his friends a stronger proof that all

control over his mind was gone, than the ascendancy of such thoughts, at a season when the devotion so natural to him would, in a sounder state, have been the prime, if not the only mover of his soul. One lucid interval there was, in which, to judge from the subject and manner of his conversation, he had the command of his thoughts as well as a sense of his danger; for in the presence of lieut. Chappell and Mr. Cripps, he pronounced a very pathetic eulogium upon Mrs. Clarke, and recommended her earnestly to the care of those about him; but his mind soon relapsed into its former state. He died on Saturday, the 9th of March and was buried in Jesus College Chapel, on the 18th of the same month.

He left seven children; five sons and two daughters; the eldest was not fifteen years of age at the time of his death.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR of Lord BYRON.

GEORGE GORDON BYRON, was born at Dover, on the 22nd of January, 1788. His father John Byron, grandson of William, 4th Lord Byron, died at Valenciennes in 1791; so that the whole care of the poet's infant years devolved upon his mother. Mrs. Byron retired to Aberdeen; where she lived in almost perfect seclusion, in consequence of the great deterioration which her finances had suffered from the extravagance of her husband. George was her darling; and when he went out, though only for an ordinary walk, she would entreat him, with the tear glistening in her eye, to take care of himself, as "she had no-

thing on earth but him to live for." The circumstances in which she had been left with him, a slight malformation of one of his feet, and great weakness of constitution, naturally solicited for him, in her heart, a more than ordinary portion of maternal tenderness.

At the age of seven years, George, whose previous instruction in the English language had been his mother's sole task, was sent to the grammar school at Aberdeen. He contented himself with being considered a tolerable scholar, and never made any violent effort to place himself at the head of the highest form: but out of school, he aspired to be the leader of every

thing. In all boyish games and amusements he would be first if possible.

While he was at Aberdeen, William, the fifth lord Byron, died. As the son of lord William had died in the same year in which George was born, and as the descent both of the titles and of the estates was to heirs male, the latter of course succeeded to the titles and estates of his great uncle. It was on the 17th of May, 1798, that the state and prospects of George were thus changed, when he was little more than ten years old.

Lord Byron was now removed from the immediate care of his mother, and placed as a ward under the guardianship of the Earl of Carlisle, who had married Isabella, the sister of the late lord Byron. This grand aunt resembled the bard somewhat both in her talents, and in her character. She wrote verses of considerable beauty and power; and after showing for many years how well she was calculated to be the first ornament of the gay and fashionable world, she left it without any apparent cause, and in a great measure shut herself up from society.

The young nobleman was immediately sent to Harrow; where he was placed under the tuition of the rev. Dr. Drury. A change of scene and of circumstances, so unforeseen and so rapid, would have been hazardous to any boy; but it was doubly so to one of Byron's ardent mind, and previous habits. Taken at once from the society of lads in humble life, and placed among youths of his own newly-acquired rank, with means of gratification which to him must have appeared without limit, it is not at all wonderful that he should

have been betrayed into all sorts of extravagances. None of them, however, appear to have been of a very criminal nature. "Though he was lame," says one of his school-fellows, "he was a great lover of sports, preferred hockey to Horace, relinquished even Helicon for 'duck-puddle,' and gave up the best poet that ever wrote hard Latin for a game of cricket on 'the common.' He was not remarkable (nor was he ever) for his learning; but he was always a clever, plain-spoken, and undaunted boy. I have seen him fight by the hour like a Trojan, and stand up against the disadvantages of his lameness with all the spirit of an ancient combatant. 'Don't you remember your battle with Pitt?' said I to him in a letter (for I had witnessed it); but it seems that he had forgotten it. 'You are mistaken, I think, (said he in reply); it must have been with Rice-pudding Morgan, or lord Jocelyn, or one of the Douglasses, or George Raynsford, or Pryce (with whom I had two conflicts), or with Moses Moore, (the clod), or with somebody else, and not with Pitt; for with all the above-named, and other worthies of the fist, had I an interchange of black eyes and bloody noses, at various and sundry periods. However, it may have happened, for all that.'"

In a subsequent part of lord Byron's life, he indulged in some severe animadversions upon the nature and tendency of the system of our great public schools in general, and of Harrow in particular; yet he always cherished an affectionate remembrance of the school, and a great veneration for his preceptor. "I believe," he observes in a note to the fourth Canto of *Childe Harold*, "I believe no

one could be more attached to Harrow than I have always been, and with reason:—a part of the time passed there was the happiest of my life; and my preceptor (the rev. Dr. Joseph Drury) was the best and worthiest friend I ever possessed, whose warnings I have remembered but too well, but too late when I have erred," &c. The fact was, that lord Byron ill brooked the restraints of school discipline; for, besides the evil of excessive indulgence in his infancy, his natural violence of temper had been encouraged by the flattery of servants, and he had been accustomed to command. Every thing like a task was therefore repugnant to his feelings.

While he was yet a boy at Harrow, lord Byron fell deeply in love. The object of his flame was somewhat older than himself; a Miss Chaworth, a daughter of the Mr. Chaworth, who had been killed in a duel by lord Byron's great uncle. It was during his vacations, which he spent at Newstead, that he became acquainted with this young lady. She was the *beau idéal* of all that his youthful fancy could paint of beautiful. They had stolen meetings; and their letters passed through the medium of a confidante. The ardour, however, was principally on the young gentleman's side—at least, so it appeared; for notwithstanding their mutual vows, the young lady married another. The stanzas addressed to the picture of his fair one, which she had presented to him, beginning—

"Oh! had my fate been joined with thine," &c.

and which were inserted in his first publication, sufficiently show, how much he endured, or fancied that he endured, on the occasion.

At the age of little more than sixteen, lord Byron was removed to the University of Cambridge, where he became a student of Trinity College. Of course, he entertained a great dislike for college, as for all other, rules; and there, as at Harrow, the irregularity of his conduct drew down upon him the severe but just animadversions of his superiors. These animadversions were replied to on the part of lord Byron by sarcasm and satire. Among other means which he adopted to show his contempt for academical honours, was that of keeping a bear, which, he told all his friends, he was training up for a degree.

When about nineteen years of age, lord Byron bade adieu to the university, and took up his residence at the family seat of Newstead Abbey. There his pursuits were principally those of amusement. Among others, he was extremely fond of the water. In his aquatic exercises, he had seldom any other companion than a large Newfoundland dog; to try whose sagacity and fidelity, he would sometimes fall out of the boat, as if by accident, in order that the dog might seize him, and drag him ashore. On losing this dog in the autumn of 1808, his lordship caused a monument to be erected, with an inscription commemorative of its attachment.

In the year 1807, while still at Newstead, lord Byron arranged, and caused to be printed at Newark, a small collection of his poems, under the whimsical title of "Hours of Idleness; by George Gordon, Lord Byron; a Minor." These poems had such faults of conception and diction as are usual in juvenile attempts; and might, perhaps, be considered re-

ther as imitations of what had caught the ear and fancy of the youthful author, than as exhibiting originality of thought and expression. The Edinburgh Review immediately pounced upon the noble poet, and entertained their readers with a lively article on his work, without much respect either to the feelings of the author, or even to the indications of merit which his productions exhibited. The review excited mirth; the poems were neglected: the author became irritated, and took his revenge in keen iambics, not only on the offending critics, but on many others, in whose conduct or writings the juvenile bard had found, or imagined he had found, some cause of offence. This satire, which was published under the title of "English Bards, and Scotch Reviewers," manifested a spirit at least sufficiently poignant for all the purposes of reprisal; and although the verses might, in many respects, be deemed the offspring of hasty and indiscriminate resentment, they bore a strong testimony of the ripening talents of the author. It is, however, impossible not to perceive that Lord Byron's feelings, rather than his judgment, guided his pen on this occasion, and that, in many cases, he seemed indifferent whether he should praise or blame. For instance, "Smyth" was originally described as one of the disgracers of "hoary Granta;" and the redeeming merit was ascribed to "Hodgson" alone:—

"Though printers condescend the press
to soil
With odes by Smyth, and epic songs by
Hoyle."

"————— For Granta's
name,
Let Hodgson's genius plead, and save
her fame."

But, before the work was sent to press, the stigma of dulness was removed from the brow of "Smyth;" he was made to participate in saving the glory of the vandal university; and the lines stood thus:—

"Though printers condescend the press
to soil
With rhyme by Hoare, and epic blank
by Hoyle."

"So sunk in dulness, and so lost in
shame,
That Smyth and Hodgson scarce redeem
thy fame."

Before lord Carlisle offended the young poet, he was the very Apollo of the peerage:—

"On one alone Apollo deigns to smile,
And crowns a new Roscommon in Car-
lisle."

But after the resentment of the satirist was excited, (whether justly or not, has nothing to do with the question), the case was entirely reversed. Apollo and the Muse

"No more will cheer, with renovating
smile,
The paralytic pulings of Carlisle;"

and he is advised, at the end of a long tirade of contemptuous ridicule, for his imbecility from "puny boyhood" to "grey hairs," to case his volumes in congenial calf:—

'Yes! doff that covering where morocco,
shines,
And hang a calf-skin on those recreant
lines."

It happened, singularly enough, that several of the individuals who were here subjected to the lash of satire, were afterwards numbered among lord Byron's intimate friends. In consequence of this circumstance, after the work had passed through four editions, a fifth, that was ready for publication, was suppressed.

Up to the time of his majority, the noble lord continued to follow

his fancies, as they led him, alternately to Newstead, and to the metropolis. The life he led, when in London, was, unhappily, one of riot and dissipation. The miserable consequences of such a course were soon apparent. His own master at an age when he most required a guide, and left to the dominion of his passions, when they were the most unmanageable—with a fortune anticipated before he came into possession of it, and a constitution impaired by early excesses—in the year 1809 he determined to travel; but it was, as he himself said, “with a joyless indifference to the world that was all before him.”

His original plan included a much larger portion of the world than that which he actually visited. He first thought of Persia; to which idea, indeed, he for a long time adhered. He then contemplated sailing for India, and even wrote for information from the professor of Arabic at Cambridge, and made many inquiries respecting the necessary preparations for the voyage. At one time, he entertained the idea of entering into some foreign service—the Austrian, the Russian—or even the Turkish, if he liked their manners. At length, in July, 1809, in company with John Cam Hobhouse, esq. (his acquaintance with whom commenced at Cambridge), lord Byron embarked at Falmouth, for Lisbon; and thence proceeded, by the southern provinces of Spain, to the Mediterranean. The objects he met with as far as Gibraltar, which seem to have occupied his mind, to the temporary exclusion of his gloomy and misanthropic thoughts; for a letter, which he wrote to his mother from thence, contains no indication of them; but, on the

contrary, much playful description of the scenes through which he had passed. Lord Byron kept no journal; but he wrote to his mother from Malta, announcing his safety; and again from Previsa, in November. Upon arriving at Yanina, lord Byron found that Ali Pacha was with his troops in Illyrium, besieging Ibrahim Pacha in Berat; but the visier having heard that an English nobleman was in his country, had given orders at Yanina, to supply him with every kind of accommodation, free of expense. From Yanina, lord Byron went to Tepaleen. Here he was lodged in the palace, and the next day introduced to Ali Pacha, who declared that he knew him to be a man of rank from the smallness of his ears, his curling hair, and his white hands; and who sent him a variety of sweetmeats, fruits, and other luxuries. In going in a Turkish ship of war, provided for him by Ali Pacha, from Previsa, intending to sail for Patras, lord Byron was very nearly lost in but a moderate gale of wind, from the ignorance of the Turkish officers and sailors; and was driven on the coast of Suli. Subsequently he visited Smyrna; whence he went in the *Salsette* frigate to Constantinople. While the *Salsette* frigate lay in the Dardanelles, a dispute arose among some of the officers respecting the practicability of swimming across the Hellespont. Lord Byron and Lieutenant Ekenhead agreed to make the trial; they, accordingly, attempted this enterprise, on the 3rd of May, 1810. The following is the account given of it by his lordship:—

“The whole distance from Abydos, the place whence we started, to our landing at Sestos, on the other side, including the length we

were carried by the current, was computed by those on board the frigate at upwards of four English miles; though the actual breadth is barely one. The rapidity of the current is such, that no boat can row directly across; and it may, in some measure, be estimated, from the circumstance of the whole distance being accomplished by one of the parties, in an hour and five, and by the other in an hour and ten minutes. The water was extremely cold, from the melting of the mountain snows. About three weeks before, we had made an attempt; but having ridden all the way from the Troad the same morning, and the water being of an icy chillness, we found it necessary to postpone the completion till the frigate anchored below the castles, when we swam the Straits as just stated, entering a considerable way above the European, and landing below the Asiatic, fort. Chevalier says, that a young Jew swam the same distance for his mistress; and Olivier mentions its having been done by a Neapolitan; but our consul at Tarragona remembered neither of those circumstances, and tried to dissuade us from the attempt. A number of the Salette's crew were known to have accomplished a greater distance; and the only thing that surprised me was, that as doubts had been entertained of the truth of Leander's story, no traveller had ever endeavoured to ascertain its practicability."

This adventure, of which lord Byron was ever after extremely proud, was followed by a fit of the ague, which, however, was soon cured. It was not until after lord Byron arrived at Constantinople, that he decided not to go on to Persia; but to pass the following

summer in the Morea. At Constantinople, Mr. Hobhouse left him, and returned to England. On losing his companion, lord Byron went again, and alone, over much of the old track which he had already visited; and studied the scenery and manners of Greece, with the searching eye of a poet and a painter. His mind appeared occasionally to have some tendency towards a recovery from the morbid state of moral apathy which he had previously evinced; and the gratification which he manifested on observing the superiority, in every respect, of England to other countries, proved that a latent spark of patriotism was in his heart. The embarrassed state of his affairs, at length, induced him to return home, to endeavour to arrange them; and he arrived in the Volage frigate on the 2nd of July, 1811; having been absent exactly two years. In approaching the English shore, however, he experienced feelings of indifference similar to those with which he had quitted it. His health had not suffered by his travels, although it had been interrupted by two sharp fevers; he had put himself entirely on a vegetable diet, and drank no wine.

Immediately after his arrival, he was summoned to Newstead, in consequence of the serious illness of his mother; but on reaching the Abbey, found that she had breathed her last. He suffered much from this loss, and from the disappointment of not seeing her before her death; and while his feelings on the subject were still very acute, he received the intelligence, that a friend whom he highly esteemed, had been drowned in the Cam. He had heard, not long before, of the

death, at Coimbra, of a school-fellow, to whom he was much attached. These three melancholy events, occurring within the space of a month, had a powerful effect on lord Byron's feelings.

Towards the termination of his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," the noble author had declared, that it was his intention to break off, from that period, his newly-formed connexion with the Muses; and that, should he return in safety from the "minarets," of Constantinople, the "maidens" of Georgia, and the "sublime snows" of Mount Caucasus, nothing on earth should tempt him to resume the pen. Such resolutions are seldom maintained. In February, 1812, the first two cantos of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" (with the manuscript of which he had presented his friend Mr. Dallas) made their appearance, electrified the mass of readers, and placed, at once, upon lord Byron's head the garland of genius. Those who had so rigorously criticised his juvenile essays, were the first to pay warm homage to his matured efforts; while others, who saw in "Childe Harold" much to regret and to censure, could not withhold their tribute of applause to the depth of thought, the force of expression, the beauty of description, and the energy of sentiment, by which it was animated. If the volume were laid aside for a moment, under the melancholy and unpleasing impression that it seemed calculated to chase hope from the side of man, and to dim his prospects both of this life and of futurity, it was immediately, and almost involuntarily, resumed, as a feeling of the author's genius predominated over our dislike to contemplate the gloomy views of hu-

man nature, which it was his pleasure to place before us.

It was amidst such feelings of admiration, that lord Byron entered, it might almost be said for the first time, the public stage. Every thing in his manner, person, and conversation, tended to maintain the charm with which his genius had invested him; and those, who were admitted to his conversation, far from finding that the inspired poet sunk into ordinary mortality, felt themselves attached to him, not only by the appearance of many noble qualities, but by the interest of a mysterious, undefined, and almost painful curiosity.

At one of the fashionable parties where he was present, His Majesty, then Prince Regent, entered the room. Lord Byron was at some distance at the time; but on being informed who he was, His Royal Highness sent a gentleman to him to desire that he would be presented. Of course, the presentation took place. The Regent expressed his admiration of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," and entered into a conversation which so fascinated the poet, that, had it not been for an accident which delayed a levee, that was appointed for the next day, he would have gone to court, and would probably have become a visitor and a favourite at Carlton House. Soon after, however, an unfortunate influence counteracted the effect of royal praise; and lord Byron permitted himself to write and speak disrespectfully of the Prince.

The keen and scrutinising glance which lord Byron had cast on Eastern character and customs, soon manifested itself in other productions. "The Giaour," "The Bride of Abydos," "The Corsair," (the copy-right of which he also pre-

mented to Mr. Dallas) "Lara," "The Siege of Corinth," followed each other with a celerity which was rivalled only by their success. These tales, beautiful in themselves, received a new charm from the romantic climes into which they introduced us, and from the oriental costume so strictly observed, and so picturesquely exhibited. Greece, the cradle of the poetry with which our earliest studies are familiar, was presented to us among her ruins and her sorrows: and her delightful scenery was spread before us, varied by all the moral effect derived from comparing what she was, with what she had been.

Lord Byron was not much distinguished as a senator. When he came of age some doubts were entertained of his being the legitimate heir, and he was compelled, under circumstances extremely mortifying, to prove his right. On proceeding to take his seat in the House of Lords, so unacquainted was he with persons of rank generally, and so neglected by the particular nobleman to whom, as his near relation, he had looked for countenance and protection, that he entered the House unIntroduced. There were but few peers present. When he had taken the usual oaths, the Lord Chancellor (lord Eldon) quitted the woolsack, and went towards him with a smile, putting out his hand warmly to welcome him, and expressing his regret at the scrutiny which form had rendered necessary. Lord Byron, apprehensive it is said, of being supposed friendly to government, received this eminent person's cordiality with coldness, and, after having seated himself for a few minutes on one of the Opposition benches, retired. It was not until his return from the continent, that

he ventured to speak. His debüt was on the 27th of February, 1812, when he opposed the second reading of the frame-work bill. The speech which he made on that occasion, if not very argumentative, was full of lively, though not very novel illustration; and lord Byron was congratulated upon it by the Opposition peers present. The second time he addressed the House was in support of Catholic emancipation; and the last, on presenting a petition from Major Cartwright.

On the 2nd of January, 1815, lord Byron married, at Seaham, in the County of Durham, Anne-Isabella, only daughter of Sir Ralph Millbank Noel, bart. To this lady he had made a proposal a twelvemonth before, but was rejected. Well would it have been for their mutual happiness, had that rejection been repeated. After their marriage, lord and lady Byron took a house in town; gave splendid dinner parties; kept separate carriages; and, in short, launched into every sort of fashionable extravagance. This could not last long. The portion which lord Byron had received with Miss Millbank (10,000*l.*), soon melted away! he became embarrassed; and, at length, an execution was levied on the furniture of his residence. It was then agreed, that lady Byron, who, on the 10th of December, 1815, had presented her lord with a daughter, for whom he always manifested the warmest affection, should pay her father a visit till the storm had blown over, and some arrangements had been made with the creditors. From that visit she never returned: and a separation ensued, for which various reasons have been assigned,

It is difficult to believe that lord Byron was free from blame in the business. And yet, if his gallantries with other women were the sole cause of the rupture, such conduct, however justly reprehensible, was only that for which, one should suppose, the whole history of his previous life must have prepared lady Byron; who could scarcely fail to know, that although to be united to such a man as lord Byron was, no doubt, a proud distinction for any woman, it was a distinction which necessarily involved more than ordinary perils.

This occurrence excited much notice at the time. While the public anxiety was at its height upon the subject, and every description of contradictory rumour was in active circulation, lord Byron suddenly left England, with the resolution never to return.

He crossed over to France, through which he passed rapidly to Brussels, taking in his way a survey of the field of Waterloo. He then proceeded to Coblenz, and up the Rhine as far as Basle. After wandering about some of the most remarkable scenes in Switzerland, he visited the north of Italy. For some time he took up his abode at Venice, and there he was joined by Mr. Hobhouse, who accompanied him in an excursion to Rome.

Soon after, the Third Canto of *Childe Harold* appeared — then “*The Prisoner of Chillon; a Dream; and other Poems.*” Inferior in interest to *Childe Harold*, they were, nevertheless, stamped with the peculiar character of lord Byron’s genius.

At Venice, lord Byron avoided as much as possible, any intercourse with his countrymen. This seems to have been, in a great

measure necessary, in order to prevent the intrusion of impertinent curiosity. In an appendix to one of his poems, written with reference to a book of travels, the author of which disclaimed any wish to be introduced to the noble lord, he expressed his “utter abhorrence of any contact with the travelling English;” and thus concludes: “Except lords Lanadown, Jersey, and Lauderdale; Messrs. Scott, Hammond, Sir Humphrey Davey, the late M. Lewis, W. Bankes, M. Hoppner, Thomas, Moore, lord Kinnaid; his brother, Mr. Joy, and Mr. Hobhouse, I do not recollect* to have exchanged a word with another Englishman since I left their country; and almost all these I had known before. The others, and, God knows, there were some hundreds who bored me with letters or visits, I refused to have any communication with; and shall be proud and happy when that wish becomes mutual.”

In 1817 were published “*Manfred, a Dramatic Poem,*” and “*The Lament of Tasso.*” The former of these pieces was thought by some to exhibit “palpable indications of faded faculty;” but the latter was universally allowed to be worthy of lord Byron’s talents.

Lord Byron, at one period, resided for some time at Abydos; whence he went to Tenedos. His house stood facing the Hellespont, and had a full view of the entrance to the sea of Marmora, and the castles and shores of the Dardanelles. He embarked in his felucca from Tenedos for the Island of Scio, where his landing was

* Lord Byron’s recollection was in this case exceedingly inaccurate. He was in the habit, while at Venice, of constantly going to conversations, crowded with English.

hailed with joy by the natives, for he had been there before, and was well known. He took up his residence in a small cottage on the top of the high mountain of Sopriano; and, during the three months which he resided upon this island, never once entered the capital; but visited every classical scene, frequently sleeping at the peasants' cottages, where he was sure to be well received on account of his liberality. Lord Byron's departure from Scio was marked by much regret on the part of the Greeks, to whom he had been a sincere friend. His felucca arrived at Point Sombro, where he was received by a salute of four guns, which he returned by eight, as he left the harbour of Scio, and made to Mitylene. Lord Byron never visited any island, upon which he did not leave some marks of his liberality. To the Greek church at Mitylene, he gave 40*l.*; to the hospital, 60*l.*; and in private charity considerably more. From Mitylene he went to Cos, where he was attacked with a painful disorder; from which he gradually recovered, and departed to Athens. There, no doubt, he sketched many of the scenes of the fourth, and last, canto of "Childe Harold," which was published in 1818.

Departing from the usual style of lord Byron's composition, in 1818 appeared a little playful poem, under the title of "Beppo; a Venetian Story." It wanders on from digression to digression, and is occasionally pointed even to satire; but its gaiety and wit are its great fascinations.

In 1819 was published the wild and romantic tale of "Mazeppa."

In the same year, lord Byron, then in the meridian of his poetical

glory, chose, in an evil hour, to commence the exercise of his powers on a theme, until that period known only as the vehicle of dramatic horror. Melancholy, indeed, was it, to see him publishing on such a subject as Don Juan, periodical cantos, replete with passages of much splendor and beauty, but debased by an admixture of the grossest indecency. In some of lord Byron's former works, there was a great deal that approached to the sensual and the voluptuous. But in Don Juan, with a singular and lamentable perversion of taste, he employed the whole force of his imagination to render licentious pleasures attractive and seducing. Nor was the manner less censurable in which masterly descriptions of profound human misery were suddenly interrupted, or closely followed, by passages of wit and humour, in which that misery was made the subject of heartless ridicule.

This publication was extended to sixteen cantos. Towards the close, however, dulness being added to its other demerits, it found comparatively few readers.

In 1820 was published "Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice, an Historical Tragedy." In this tragedy, lord Byron professed to adhere to, or, at least, to approach, the dramatic unities; from which he contended that no dramatic work ought distantly to depart. "The Doge of Venice" had sublimity, terror, and pathos. But it was deficient in that, without which all the rest are unavailing,—interest. This was rendered more evident, when, in direct and unjustifiable contradiction to lord Byron's expressed wish and intention, the play was brought upon the stage.

The rev. William Lisle Bowles having, in a life of Pope, expressed himself in a manner somewhat derogatory to Pope's poetical character, lord Byron, who was always an enthusiastic admirer of the bard of Twickenham, entered the lists in his defence, by publishing, in the year 1821, a "Letter to the Author of *Strictures on the Life and Writings of Pope.*"

In the same year appeared "*Sardanapalus, a Tragedy*;" "*The Two Foscari, a Tragedy*;" and "*Cain, a Mystery.*"

The subject of "*Sardanapalus*" was eminently adapted to that peculiar kind of tragedy, which lord Byron was anxious to recommend. The character of *Sardanapalus* was well sketched; nor is there any one of the portraits of this poet calculated to produce a more favourable opinion of his talents, his force of conception, his delicacy, yet vigour of touch, or the richness and harmony of his colouring.

"*The Two Foscari*" is by no means equal to "*Sardanapalus.*" The character of *Loredano* is well conceived, and truly tragic. *Loredano*, is, however, the only personage in this drama above mediocrity.

"*Cain, a Mystery,*" is a drama of no common power; yet the general tone of its poetry is not much calculated to add to lord Byron's reputation. It was asserted, with reference to this production, that the sarcasms of *Lucifer*, and the murmurs of *Cain*, were directed against Providence in general, and tended to the subversion of every system of theology, except that (if theology it may be called) which held out God to the abhorrence of his creatures as a capricious tyrant, and which regarded the devil (or under what-

ever name the principle of resistance to the Supreme might be embodied) as the champion of all that was energetic, and interesting, and noble—the spirit of free thought and stern endurance, unbrokenly contending against the bondage which made nature miserable. In answer to the loud and general outcry against this production (the character of which was such that the lord chancellor refused to protect it from piracy by an injunction), lord Byron observed, in a letter to his publisher, "If '*Cain*' be blasphemous, '*Paradise Lost*' is blasphemous; and the words of the Oxford gentleman, '*Evil, be thou my good,*' are from that very poem, from the mouth of Satan; and is there any thing more in that of *Lucifer*, in the *Mystery*? '*Cain*' is nothing more than a drama; not a piece of argument. If *Lucifer* and *Cain* speak as the first rebel and the first murderer may be supposed to speak, nearly all the rest of the personages talk also according to their characters; and the stronger passions have ever been permitted to the drama. I have avoided introducing the Deity, as in scripture, though Milton does, and not very wisely either; but have adopted his angel as sent to *Cain* instead, on purpose to avoid shocking any feelings on the subject, by falling short of what all uninspired men must fall short in; viz. giving an adequate notion of the effect of the presence of *Jehovah*. The old *Mysteries* introduced Him liberally enough; and all this I avoided in the new one."

When lord Byron left Venice, he visited various parts of the Austrian dominions in Italy; which he afterwards quitted for Tuscany. At Pisa he took up his residence in

the Lanfranchi palace; whither he was accompanied by Madame Guiccioli, sister of Count Gamba. This connection, with more than his usual constancy, he maintained for nearly three years. While lord Byron resided at Pisa, a serious affray occurred, in which he was personally concerned. Taking his usual ride, with some friends, one of them was violently jostled by a serjeant-major of hussars, who dashed, at full speed, through the midst of the party. They pursued and overtook him near the Piaggia gate; but their remonstrances were answered only by abuse and menace, and by an attempt, on the part of the guard at the gate, to arrest them. This occasioned a severe scuffle; in which several of lord Byron's party were wounded, as was also the hussar. The consequence was, that all lord Byron's servants (who were warmly attached to him, and had shown great ardour in his defence) were banished from Pisa; and with them the Counts Gamba, father and son. lord Byron was himself advised to leave the place; and, as the countess accompanied her father, he soon after joined them at Leghorn, and passed six weeks at Monte Nero. His return to Pisa was occasioned by a new persecution of the Counts Gamba. An order was issued for them to leave the Tuscan states in four days; and after their embarkation for Genoa, the countess and lord Byron openly lived together, at the Lanfranchi palace.

Lord Byron's acquaintance with Mr. Leigh Hunt, the late editor of the *Examiner*, originated in his grateful feeling for the manner in which Mr. Hunt stood forward in his justification, at a time when the current of public opinion ran

strongly against him. This feeling induced him to invite Mr. Hunt to the Lanfranchi palace: where a suite of apartments was fitted up for him. On his arrival, in the spring of 1822, a periodical publication was projected, under the title of "The Liberal;" of which Mr. Hunt was to be the editor, and to which lord Byron, and Mr. Percy Bysshe Shelley (who had been residing for some time on terms of great intimacy with lord Byron) were to contribute. Three numbers of "The Liberal" were published; when, in consequence of the unhappy fate of Mr. Shelley (who perished in the Mediterranean by the upsetting of a boat), and of other discouraging circumstances, it expired. One of the deepest stains on lord Byron's character is the epigram which he inserted in this publication on the late marquis of Londonderry. It could be exceeded in depraved taste and feeling only by some lines, to a similar effect, in one of the cantos of *Don Juan*.

The last works from lord Byron's pen were "The Vision of Judgment;" "Werner, a Tragedy;" "Heaven and Earth, a Mystery;" and "The Deformed Transformed." The first of these was pronounced by a jury to be libellous.

In the autumn of 1822, lord Byron quitted Pisa, and went to Genoa, where he remained throughout the winter. A letter written by lord Byron while at Genoa is singularly honourable to him; and is the more entitled to notice as it tends to diminish the credibility of an assertion made since his death, that he could bear no rival in fame, but instantly became animated with a bitter jealousy and hatred

of any person who attracted the public attention from himself. If there be a living being towards whom, according to that statement, lord Byron would have experienced such a sentiment, it must be the presumed author of "Waverley." And yet, in a letter to Monsieur Beyle, dated May 29, 1823, the following are the just and liberal expressions used by Lord Byron in adverting to a pamphlet which had been recently published by Monsieur Beyle.

"There is one part of your observations in the pamphlet which I shall venture to remark upon;—it regards Walter Scott. You say that 'his character is little worthy of enthusiasm,' at the same time that you mention his productions in the manner they deserve. I have known Walter Scott long and well, and in occasional situations which call forth the real character, and I can assure you that his character is worthy of admiration—that of all men, he is the most open, the most honourable, the most amiable. With his politics I have nothing to do: they differ from mine, which renders it difficult for me to speak of them. But he is perfectly sincere in them; and sincerity may be humble, but she cannot be servile. I pray you, therefore, to correct or soften that passage. You may, perhaps, attribute this officiousness of mine to a false affectation of candour, as I happen to be a writer also. Attribute it to what motive you please, but believe the truth. I say that Walter Scott is as nearly a thorough good man as man can be; because I know it by experience to be the case."

Lord Byron now determined to leave Italy, and join the Greeks, struggling for emancipation.

Lord Byron embarked from Leghorn, and arrived in Cephalonia in the early part of August, 1823, attended by a suite of six or seven friends, in an English vessel, which he had hired for the express purpose of taking him to Greece. His lordship had never seen any of the volcanic mountains; and for this purpose they deviated from the regular course, in order to pass the Island of Stromboli. The vessel lay off this place a whole night, in the hopes of witnessing the usual phenomena; but the volcano emitted no fire, and the disappointed poet was obliged to proceed, in no good humour with the fabled forge of Vulcan.

Greece, though with a fair prospect of ultimate triumph, was at that time in an unsettled state. The third campaign had commenced, with several instances of distinguished success—her arms were every where victorious, but her councils were distracted. Western Greece was in a critical situation; and although Marco Botzaris had not fallen in vain, yet the enterprise, in which he perished, only checked, and did not prevent, the advances of the Turks towards Anatolicon and Missolonghi.

Lord Byron, on his arrival, made a very generous offer to the government. He says, in a letter, "I offered to advance a thousand dollars a month for the succour of Missolonghi, and the Suliotes under Botzaris (since killed), but the government have answered me through —— of this island, that they wish to confer with me previously; which is, in fact, saying they wish me to expend my money in some other direction. I will take care that it is for the public cause, otherwise I will not advance a para. The opposition

say they want to cajole me, and the party in power say the others wish to seduce me; so, between the two, I have a difficult part to play: however, I will have nothing to do with the factions, unless to reconcile them, if possible."

Lord Byron established himself for some time at the small village of Metaxata, in Cephalonia, and dispatched two friends, Mr. Trelawny and Mr. Hamilton Browne, with a letter to the Greek government, in order to collect intelligence as to the real state of things. They proceeded to Tripolitza and found Colocotroni (the enemy of Mavrocordato, who had been compelled to quit the presidency), in power: his palace was filled with armed men, like the castle of some ancient feudal chief. He declared, that he had told Mavrocordato, that unless he desisted from his intrigues, he would put him on an ass and whip him out of the Morea, and that he had only been withheld from doing so by the representations of his friends, who had said, that it would injure the cause.

They next proceeded to Salamis, where the congress was sitting, and Mr. Trelawny agreed to accompany Odysseus the chief, into Negropont. At this time the Greeks were preparing for many active enterprises. Marco Botzaris' brother, with his Suliotes and Mavrocordato, were to take charge of Missolonghi, which, at that time (October, 1823), was in a very critical state, being blockaded both by land and sea. "There have been," says Mr. Trelawny, "thirty battles fought and won by the late Marco Botzaris, and his gallant tribe of Suliotes, who are shut up in Missolonghi. If it fall, Athens will be in danger, and thousands of throats cut. A few thousand dol-

lars would provide ships to relieve it; a portion of this sum is raised, --and I would coin my heart to save this key of Greece!" A report like this was sufficient to show the point where succour was most needed; and lord Byron's determination to relieve Missolonghi was still more decidedly confirmed by a letter which he received from Mavrocordato.

Mavrocordato was at this time endeavouring to collect a fleet for the relief of Missolonghi, and lord Byron generously offered to advance four hundred thousand piastres (about 12,000*l.*) to pay for fitting it out. In a letter in which he announced his intention, he alluded to the dissensions in Greece, and stated, that if these continued, all hope of a loan in England, or of assistance, or even good wishes from abroad, would be at an end.

"I must frankly confess," he says, in his letter, "that unless union and order are confirmed, all hopes of a loan will be in vain, and all the assistance which the Greeks could expect from abroad, an assistance which might be neither trifling nor worthless, will be suspended or destroyed; and what is worse, the great powers of Europe, of whom no one was an enemy to Greece, but seemed inclined to favour her in consenting to the establishment of an independent power, will be persuaded that the Greeks are unable to govern themselves, and will, perhaps, themselves undertake to arrange your disorders in such a way as to blast the brightest hopes you indulge, and are indulged by your friends.

"And allow me to add, once for all, I desire the well-being of Greece and nothing else; I will do all I can to secure it; but I

cannot consent—I never will consent—to the English public, or English individuals being deceived as to the real state of Greek affairs. The rest, gentlemen, depends on you; you have fought gloriously; act honourably towards your fellow-citizens and towards the world, and then it will no more be said, as has been repeated for two thousand years with the Roman historian, that Philopœmen was the last of the Grecians. Let not calumny itself (and it is difficult to guard against it in so difficult a struggle) compare the Turkish Pacha with the patriot Greek in peace, after you have exterminated him in war.”

The dissensions among the Greek chiefs gave great pain to lord Byron, whose sensibility was keenly affected by the slightest circumstance which he considered would retard the deliverance of Greece. “For my part,” he observes in another of his letters, “I will stick by the cause while a plank remains which can be honourably clung to; if I quit it, it will be by the Greeks’ conduct, and not the Holy Allies, or the holier Mussulmans.” In a letter to his banker at Cephalonia, he says, “I hope things here will go well, some time or other; I will stick by the cause as long as a cause exists.”

His playful humour sometimes broke out amidst the deep anxiety he felt for the success of the Greeks. He ridiculed with great pleasantry some of the supplies which had been sent out from England by the Greek committee. In one of his letters also, after alluding to his having advanced 4,000*l.*, and expecting to be called on for 4,000*l.* more, he says, “How can I refuse, if they (the Greeks) will fight; and especially if I should happen

to be in their company? I therefore request and require, that you should apprise my trusty and trustworthy trustee and banker, and crown and sheet anchor, Douglas Kinnaird the honourable, that he prepare all monies of mine, including the purchase-money of Rochdale Manor, and mine income for the year A. D. 1824, to answer and anticipate any orders or drafts of mine, for the good cause, in good and lawful money of Great Britain, &c. &c. &c. May you live a thousand years! which is nine hundred and ninety-nine longer than the Spanish Cortes’ Constitution.”

All being ready, two Ionian vessels were ordered, and embarking his horses and effects, lord Byron sailed from Argostoli on the 29th of December. At Zante his lordship took considerable specie on board, and proceeded towards Missolonghi. Two accidents occurred on this short passage. Count Gamba, who had accompanied his lordship from Leghorn, had been charged with the vessel in which the horses and part of the money were embarked. When off Chianza, a point which lies between Zante and the place of their destination, they were surprised at daylight to find themselves under the bows of a Turkish frigate. Owing, however, to the activity displayed on board lord Byron’s vessel, and her superior sailing, she escaped; while the second was fired at, brought to, and carried into Patras. Count Gamba and his companions, being taken before Yusuff Pacha, fully expected to share the fate of some unfortunate men, whom that sanguinary chief sacrificed the year before at Previsa: and their fears would most probably have been realised, had it not been for the

presence of mind displayed by the count, who, assuming an air of hauteur and indifference, accused the captain of the frigate of a scandalous breach of neutrality, in firing at and detaining a vessel under English colours, and concluded by informing Yusuff, that he might expect the vengeance of the British government in thus interrupting a nobleman who was merely on his travels, and bound to Calamos. The Turkish chief, on recognizing in the master of the vessel a person who had saved his life in the Black Sea fifteen years before, not only consented to the vessel's release, but treated the whole of the passengers with the utmost attention, and even urged them to take a day's shooting in the neighbourhood.

Owing to contrary winds, lord Byron's vessel was obliged to take shelter at the Scropes, a cluster of rocks within a few miles of Missolonghi. While detained there, he was in considerable danger of being captured by the Turks.

Lord Byron was received at Missolonghi with enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. No mark of honour or welcome, which the Greeks could devise, was omitted. The ships, which were anchored off the fortress, fired a salute as he passed. Prince Mavrocordato, and all the authorities, with the troops and the population, met him on the landing, and accompanied him to the house which had been prepared for him, amidst the shouts of the multitude, and the discharge of cannon.

One of the first objects, to which he turned his attention, was to mitigate the ferocity with which the war had been carried on. The very day of his lordship's arrival was signalised by his rescuing a Turk, who had fallen into the

hands of some Greek sailors. The individual thus saved, having been clothed by his orders, was kept in the house, until an opportunity occurred of sending him to Patras. Nor had his lordship been long at Missolonghi, before an opportunity presented itself for showing his sense of Yusuff Pacha's moderation in releasing count Gamba. Hearing that there were four Turkish prisoners in the town, he requested that they might be placed in his hands. This being immediately granted, he sent them to Patras, with a letter addressed to the Turkish chief, expressing his hope that thenceforward the prisoners taken on both sides would be treated with humanity. This act was followed by another, equally praiseworthy; which proved how anxious lord Byron felt to give a new turn to the system of warfare hitherto pursued. A Greek cruizer, having captured a Turkish boat, in which there were a number of passengers, chiefly women and children, they were also placed in the hands of lord Byron, at his particular request; upon which, a vessel was immediately hired, and the whole of them, to the number of twenty-four, were sent to Previsa, provided with every requisite for their comfort during their passage. The Turkish governor of Previsa thanked his lordship, and assured him, that he would take care equal attention should in future be shown to the Greeks who might become prisoners.

Another grand object with lord Byron, and one which he never ceased to forward with the most anxious solicitude, was to reconcile the quarrels of the native chiefs, to make them friendly and confiding towards one another, and submissive to the orders of the go-

vernment. He had neither time nor opportunity to carry this point to any great extent; much good was, however, done.

After paying the fleet, which, indeed, had only come out under the expectation of receiving its arrears from the loan which he promised to make to the provisional government, he set about forming a brigade of Suliotes. Five hundred of these, the bravest and most resolute of the soldiers of Greece, were taken into his pay on the 1st of January, 1824. An expedition against Lepanto was proposed, of which the command was given to lord Byron. This expedition, however, had to experience delay and disappointment. The Suliotes, conceiving that they had found a patron whose wealth was inexhaustible, made the most extravagant demands on their leader. They had been chiefly instrumental in preserving Missolonghi when besieged, the previous autumn, by the Turks; and the whole of their families were, at this time, in the town, destitute of either home or sufficient supplies. Of turbulent and reckless character, they kept the place in awe; and Mavrocordato having, unlike the other captains, no soldiers of his own, was glad to find a body of valiant mercenaries, especially if paid for out of the funds of another; and, consequently, was not disposed to treat them with harshness. Within a fortnight after lord Byron's arrival, a burgher, refusing to quarter some Suliotes who rudely demanded entrance into his house, was killed, and a riot ensued, in which some lives were lost. Lord Byron's impatient spirit could ill brook the delay of a favourite scheme; but he saw, with the utmost chagrin, that the state of his troops was

such as to render any attempt to lead them out at that time impracticable.

The project of proceeding against Lepanto being thus suspended, at a moment when lord Byron's enthusiasm was at its height, and when he had fully calculated on striking a blow of the utmost service to the Greek cause, the unlooked-for disappointment preyed on his spirits, and produced a degree of irritability, which contributed greatly to a severe fit of epilepsy, with which he was attacked on the 15th of February. His lordship was sitting in the apartment of colonel Stanhope, and was talking in a jocular manner with Mr. Parry, the engineer, when it was observed, from occasional and rapid changes in his countenance, that he was suffering under some strong emotion. On a sudden, he complained of a weakness in one of his legs, and rose, but finding himself unable to walk, he cried out for assistance. He then fell into a state of nervous and convulsive agitation, and was placed on a bed. For some minutes his countenance was much distorted. He, however, quickly recovered his senses, his speech returned, and he soon appeared perfectly well, although enfeebled and exhausted by the violence of the struggle. During the fit, he behaved with his usual firmness in contending with, and attempting to master, the disease. In the course of the month, the attack was repeated four times; the violence of the disorder, at length, yielded to the remedies which his physicians advised, such as bleeding, cold bathing, perfect relaxation of mind, &c., and he gradually recovered. An accident, however, happened a few days after his first

illness, which was ill calculated to aid the efforts of his medical advisers. A Suliote, accompanied by another man, and the late Marco Botzaris' little boy, walked into the Seraglio, a place which, before lord Byron's arrival, had been used as a sort of fortress and barrack for the Suliotes; but which was now appropriated to the reception of the committee stores, and the occupation of the engineers, who required it for a laboratory. The sentinel on guard ordered the Suliote to retire; the man still advanced: upon which, the serjeant of the guard (a German) demanded his business, and receiving no satisfactory answer, pushed him back. The Suliote struck again, the serjeant and he closed and struggled, when the Suliote drew a pistol from his belt. The serjeant wrenched it out of his hand, and blew the powder out of the pan. At this moment, captain Sass, a Swede, seeing the fray, came up, and ordered the man to be taken to the guard-room. The Suliote was then disposed to depart; and would have done so, if the serjeant would have permitted him. Unfortunately, captain Sass did not confine himself to merely giving the order for his arrest; for when the Suliote struggled to get away, captain Sass drew his sword, and struck him with the flat part of it; whereupon the enraged Greek flew upon him, with a pistol in one hand, and the sabre in the other, and, at the same moment, nearly cut off the captain's right arm, and shot him through the head. Captain Sass, who was remarkable for his mild and courageous character, expired in a few minutes. The Suliote, also, was a man of distinguished bravery. This was a serious affair, and great

apprehensions were entertained, that it would not end here. The Suliotes refused to surrender the man to justice, alleging that he had been struck, which, in Suliote law, justifies all the consequences which may follow.

In a letter, written a few days after lord Byron's first attack, to a friend in Zante, he spoke of himself as rapidly recovering. "I am a good deal better," he observes, "though of course weakly. The leeches took too much blood from my temples the day after, and there was some difficulty in stopping it; but I have been up daily, and out in boats or on horseback. To-day I have taken a warm bath, and live as temperately as well can be, without any liquid but water, and without any animal food." After adverting to some other subjects, the letter thus concludes: "Matters are here a little embroiled with the Suliotes, foreigners, &c.; but I still hope better things, and will stand by the cause as long as my health and circumstances will permit me to be supposed useful."

His friends felt, from the first, that he ought to try a change of air: for Missolonghi is a flat, marshy, and pestilential place. A gentleman of Zante wrote to him early in March, to induce him to return to that island for a time. To his letter the following answer was received:

"I am extremely obliged by your offer of your country-house, as for all other kindness, in case my health should require my removal; but I cannot quit Greece while there is a chance of my being of (even supposed) utility. There is a stake worth millions such as I am; and while I can stand at all, I must stand by the cause. While I say this, I am

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aware of the difficulties, and dissensions, and defects, of the Greeks themselves: but allowance must be made for them by all reasonable people."

After so severe a fit of illness, and after such conduct on the part of the troops he had taken into his pay, lord Byron was in no humour to pursue his scheme against Lepanto. The Suliotes, however, showed some signs of repentance, and offered to place themselves at his lordship's disposal. But still they had an objection to the nature of the service; "they would not fight against stone walls!"

Lord Byron's life was now approaching to a premature close. The following account of his last moments, was collected from the mouth of Mr. Fletcher, who had been for more than twenty years his faithful and confidential attendant.

"My master," says Mr. Fletcher, "continued his usual custom of riding daily, when the weather would permit, until the 9th of April. But, on that ill-fated day he got very wet, and on his return home, his lordship changed the whole of his dress, but he had been too long in his wet clothes, and the cold, of which he had complained, more or less, ever since we left Cephalonia, made this attack to be more severely felt. Though rather feverish during the night, his lordship slept pretty well, but complained in the morning of a pain in his bones, and a head-ache; this did not, however, prevent him from taking a ride in the afternoon, which I grieve to say was his last. His lordship was again visited by the same slow fever, and I was sorry to perceive on the next morning that his illness appeared to be increasing.

He was very low, and complained of not having had any sleep during the night. His lordship's appetite was also quite gone. I prepared a little arrow-root, of which he took three or four spoonfuls, saying it was very good, but could take no more. It was not till the third day, the 12th, that I began to be alarmed about my master. In all his former colds he always slept well, and was never affected by this slow fever. I therefore went to Dr. Bruno and Mr. Millingen, the two medical attendants, and inquired minutely into every circumstance connected with my master's present illness; both replied that there was no danger, and I might make myself perfectly easy on the subject, for all would be well in a few days. This was on the 13th. On the following day, I found my master in such a state, that I could not feel happy without supplicating that he would send to Zante for Dr. Thomas. After expressing my fears lest his lordship should get worse, he desired me to consult the doctors, which I did, and was told there was no occasion for calling in any person, as they hoped all would be well in a few days. Here I should remark, that his lordship repeatedly said, in the course of the day, he was sure the doctors did not understand his disease, to which I answered, 'Then, my lord, have other advice, by all means.'—'They tell me,' said his lordship, 'that it is only a common cold, which, you know, I have had a thousand times.'—'I am sure, my lord,' said I, 'that you never had one of so serious a nature.'—'I think I never had,' was his lordship's answer. I repeated my supplications that Dr. Thomas should be sent for on the 15th, and was again assured that

my master would be better in two or three days. After these confident assurances, I did not renew my entreaties until it was too late. With respect to the medicines that were given to my master, I could not persuade myself that those of a strong purgative nature were the best adapted to his complaint; concluding, that as he had nothing on his stomach, the only effect would be to create pain. Indeed this must have been the case with a person in perfect health. The whole nourishment taken by my master for the last eight days consisted of a small quantity of broth at two or three different times, and two spoonfuls of arrow-root on the 18th, the day before his death. The first time I heard of there being any intention of bleeding his lordship was on the 15th, when it was proposed by Dr. Bruno, but objected to at first by my master, who asked Mr. Millingen if there was any very great reason for taking blood. The latter replied that it might be of service; but added, that it could be deferred until the next day. And accordingly my master was bled in the right arm on the evening of the 16th, and a pound of blood was taken. I observed at the time that it had a most inflamed appearance. Dr. Bruno now began to say he had frequently urged my master to be bled, but that he always refused. A long dispute now arose about the time that had been lost, and the necessity of sending for medical assistance to Zante, upon which I was informed, for the first time, that it would be of no use, as my master would be better, or no more, before the arrival of Dr. Thomas. His lordship continued to get worse, but Dr. Bruno said, he thought letting

blood again would save his life; and I lost no time in telling my master how necessary it was to comply with the doctor's wishes. To this he replied by saying, he feared they knew nothing about his disorder; and then, stretching out his arm, said, 'here, take my arm, and do whatever you like.' His lordship continued to get weaker; and on the 17th, he was bled twice in the morning, and at two o'clock in the afternoon. The bleeding at both times was followed by fainting fits, and he would have fallen down more than once, had I not caught him in my arms. In order to prevent such an accident, I took care not to let his lordship stir without supporting him. On this day my master said to me twice—'I cannot sleep, and you well know I have not been able to sleep for more than a week; I know,' added his lordship, 'that a man can only be a certain time without sleep, and then he must go mad without any one being able to save him, and I would ten times sooner shoot myself than be mad, for I am not afraid of dying; I am more fit to die than people think.' I do not, however, believe that his lordship had any apprehension of his fate till the day after, the 18th, when he said, 'I fear you and Tita will be ill by sitting up constantly night and day.' I answered, 'we shall never leave your lordship till you are better.' As my master had a slight fit of delirium on the 16th, I took care to remove the pistols and stiletto which had hitherto been kept at his bed-side in the night. On the 18th his lordship addressed me frequently, and seemed to be very much dissatisfied with his medical treatment. I then said, 'Do allow me to send for Dr.

Thomas,' to which he answered, 'Do so, but be quick. I am sorry I did not let you do so before, as I am sure they have mistaken my disease; write yourself, for I know they would not like to see other doctors here.' I did not lose a moment in obeying my master's orders, and on informing Dr. Bruno and Mr. Millingen of it, they said it was very right, as they now began to be afraid themselves. On returning to my master's room, his first words were, 'Have you sent?' 'I have, my lord,' was my answer; upon which he said, 'You have done right, for I should like to know what is the matter with me.' Although his lordship did not appear to think his dissolution was so near, I could perceive he was getting weaker every hour, and he even began to have occasional fits of delirium. He afterwards said, 'I now begin to think I am seriously ill, and in case I should be taken off suddenly, I wish to give you several directions, which I hope you will be particular in seeing executed.' I answered I would, in case such an event came to pass, but expressed a hope that he would live many years to execute them much better himself, than I could. To this my master replied, 'No, it is now nearly over,'—and then added, 'I must tell you all without losing a moment.' I then said, 'Shall I go, my lord, and fetch pen, ink, and paper?' 'Oh, my God! no—you will lose too much time, and I have it not to spare, for my time is now short,' said his lordship; and immediately after, 'Now, pay attention.' His lordship commenced by saying, 'You will be provided for.' I begged him, however, to proceed with things of more consequence, he then con-

tinued, 'Oh, my poor dear child! my dear Ada! my God, could I but have seen her! give her my blessing, and my dear sister Augusta and her children; and you will go to Lady Byron, and say——tell her every thing—you are friends with her.' His lordship appeared to be greatly affected at this moment. Here my master's voice failed him, so that I could only catch a word at intervals, but he kept muttering something very seriously for some time, and would often raise his voice, and say, 'Fletcher, now if you do not execute every order which I have given you, I will torment you hereafter if possible.'—Here I told his lordship, in a state of the greatest perplexity, that I had not understood a word of what he said, to which he replied, 'Oh, my God! then all is lost! for it is now too late—can it be possible you have not understood me?' 'No, my lord,' said I, 'but I pray you to try and inform me once more.' 'How can I?' rejoined my master, 'it is now too late, and all is over.' I said, 'Not our will, but God's be done,' and he answered, 'Yes, not mine be done—but I will try——.' His lordship did indeed make several efforts to speak, but could only repeat two or three words at a time, such as, 'My wife! my child! my sister! you know all—you must say all—you know my wishes; the rest was quite unintelligible. A consultation was now held (about noon), when it was determined to administer some Peruvian bark and wine. My master had now been nine days without any sustenance whatever, except what I have already mentioned. With the exception of a few words which can only interest those to whom they

were addressed, and which, if required, I shall communicate to themselves, it was impossible to understand any thing his lordship said after taking the bark. He expressed a wish to sleep. I at one time asked whether I should call Mr. Parry? to which he replied, 'Yes, you may call him.' Mr. Parry desired him to compose himself. He shed tears, and, apparently sunk into a slumber. Mr. Parry went away, expecting to find him refreshed on his return—but it was the commencement of the lethargy preceding his death. The last words I heard my master utter, were at six o'clock on the evening of the 18th, when he said 'I must sleep now;' upon which he laid down never to rise again! for he did not move hand or foot during the following twenty-four hours. His lordship appeared, however, to be in a state of suffocation at intervals, and had a frequent rattling in the throat; on these occasions, I called Tita to assist me in raising his head, and I thought he seemed to get quite stiff. The rattling and choking in the throat took place every half hour; and we continued to raise his head whenever the fit came on, till six o'clock in the evening of the 19th, when I saw my master open his eyes and then shut them, but without shewing any symptom of pain, or moving hand or foot. 'Oh, my God!' I exclaimed, 'I fear his lordship is gone!' The doctors then felt his pulse, and said, 'You are right—he is gone.'

Dr. Bruno, in some remarks published by him on the above statement, declares, that from the first he advised copious bleeding; and maintains, that had his lordship consented to that mode of treat-

ment, his life might have been saved.

His death was bewailed at Missolonghi, and every mark of respect was shown to his remains.

There appears to have been considerable difficulty in fixing upon the place of lord Byron's interment. No directions had been left by himself; and no one could speak as to his wishes on that point. After the embalment, the first step was to send the body to Zante, to which island, lord Sidney Osborne, a relation of lord Byron by marriage, the secretary of the Senate at Corfu, repaired to meet it. It was proposed by some, that his lordship's remains should be buried in Zante, and by others, that they should be deposited in the temple of Theseus, or in the Parthenon, at Athens; but it appearing to be the wish of the majority of the English, that they should be removed to England, a vessel was employed for that purpose. On the arrival of the body in England, it was conveyed to sir Edward Knatchbull's, No. 20, Great George-street, Westminster, where it lay in state. On the 12th of July, the funeral procession moved from Great George-street, to its destination at Hucknall Torkard, near Newstead Abbey, Nottinghamshire. There the funeral took place on the 16th of July, and was attended by the corporation of Nottingham, and an immense multitude of persons from the neighbourhood.

Several years ago, lord Byron presented his friend, Mr. Thomas Moore, with his "Memoirs," written by himself, with an understanding, that they were not to be published until after his death. Mr. Moore, with the consent, and at the desire of lord Byron, sold the manuscript to Mr. Murray, the

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bookseller, for the sum of two thousand guineas. The following statement, by Mr. Moore, will however show its fate.

“ Without entering into the respective claims of Mr. Murray and myself to the property in these memoirs (a question which now that they are destroyed, can be but of little moment to any one), it is sufficient to say that, believing the manuscript still to be mine, I placed it at the disposal of Lord Byron's sister, Mrs. Leigh, with the sole reservation of a protest against its total destruction; at least, without previous perusal and consultation among the parties. The majority of the persons present disagreed with this opinion, and it was the only point upon which there did exist any difference between us. The manuscript was accordingly torn and burnt before our eyes; and I immediately paid to Mr. Murray, in the presence of the gentlemen assembled, two thousand guineas, with interest, &c. being the amount of what I owed him upon the security of my bond, and for which I now stand indebted to my publishers, Messrs. Longman and Co.

“ Since then, the family of Lord Byron have, in a manner highly honourable to themselves, proposed an arrangement, by which the sum thus paid to Mr. Murray might be reimbursed me; but, from feelings and considerations, which it is unnecessary here to explain, I have respectfully, but peremptorily declined their offer.”

The consequence, however, of the destruction of this mysterious autobiography has been the appearance of a variety of “Memoirs,” “Correspondences,” “Conversa-

tions,” “Journals,” “Extracts,” &c. In one of these publications, (captain Medwin's) lord Byron is made to charge Mr. Murray the bookseller with several acts of meanness, not to say fraud. In answer to these allegations, Mr. Murray published a statement, comprehending a number of letters to himself from lord Byron, the last of which is dated so recently as the 25th of February, 1824. Some of these letters express in the strongest manner lord Byron's sense of Mr. Murray's liberality and kindness; and they prove clearly that many of the statements contained in captain Medwin's book are wholly unworthy of the least credit.

The following are the sums paid by Mr. Murray at various times, for the copyright of his lordship's poems, viz:—

Childe Harold I. II.	£. 600
———— III.	1575
———— IV.	2100
Gisour	525
Bride of Abydos	525
Corsair	525
Lara	700
Siege of Corinth	525
Parisina	525
Lament of Tasso	315
Manfred	315
Beppo	525
Don Juan I. II.	1525
———— III. IV. V.	1525
Doge of Venice	1050
Sardanapalus, Cain, and Foscari	1100
Mazeppa	525
Chillon	525
Sundries	450

£. 15,455

ENTRY of SAN MARTIN into LIMA, 12th of July, 1821.

(From Captain B. Hall's Journal.)

THIS day is memorable in the annals of Peru, from the entry of general San Martin into the capital. Whatever intermediate changes may take place in the fortunes of that country, its freedom must eventually be established: and it can never be forgotten, that the first impulse was due entirely to the genius of San Martin, who planned and executed the enterprise, which first stimulated the Peruvians to think and act for themselves. Instead of coming in state, as he was well entitled to have done, he waited till the evening, and then rode in without guards, and accompanied by a single aide-de-camp. Indeed, it was contrary to his original intention that he came into the city on this day; for he was tired, and wished to go quietly to rest in a cottage about half a league off, and to enter the town before daybreak next morning. He had dismounted accordingly, and had just nestled himself into a corner, blessing his stars that he was out of the reach of business; when in came two friars, who, by some means or other, had discovered his retreat. Each of them made him a speech, to which his habitual good nature induced him to listen. One compared him to Cæsar, the other to Lucullus. "Good heavens!" exclaimed the General, when the fathers left the apartment, "what are we to do? this will never answer."—"Oh! Sir," answered the aide-de-camp, "there are two more of the same stamp close at hand."—"Indeed! then saddle the horses again, and let us be off."

Instead of going straight to the palace, San Martin called at the

Marquis of Montemira's on his way, and the circumstance of his arrival becoming known in a moment, the house, the court, and the street, were soon filled. I happened to be at a house in the neighbourhood, and reached the audience-room before the crowd became impassable. I was desirous of seeing how the General would behave through a scene of no ordinary difficulty; and he certainly acquitted himself very well. There was, it may be supposed, a large allowance of enthusiasm, and high-wrought expression, upon the occasion; and to a man innately modest, and naturally averse to show, or ostentation of any kind, it was not an easy matter to receive such praises without betraying impatience.

At the time I entered the room, a middle-aged fine-looking woman was presenting herself to the general: as he leaned forward to embrace her, she fell at his feet, clasped his knees, and looking up, exclaimed, that she had three sons at his service, who, she hoped, would now become useful members of society, instead of being slaves as heretofore. San Martin, with much discretion, did not attempt to raise the lady from the ground, but allowed her to make her appeal in the situation she had chosen, and which, of course, she considered the best suited to give force to her eloquence: he stooped low to hear all she said, and when her first burst was over, gently raised her; upon which she threw her arms round his neck, and concluded her speech while hanging on his breast. His reply was made with suitable earnestness, and the poor

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woman's heart seemed ready to burst with gratitude for his attention and affability.

He was next assailed by five ladies, all of whom wished to clasp his knees at once; but as this could not be managed, two of them fastened themselves round his neck, and all five clamoured so loudly to gain his attention, and weighed so heavily upon him, that he had some difficulty in supporting himself. He soon satisfied each of them with a kind word or two, and then seeing a little girl of ten or twelve years of age belonging to this party, but who had been afraid to come forward before, he lifted up the astonished child, and kissing her cheek, set her down again in such ecstasy, that the poor thing scarcely knew where she was.

His manner was quite different to the next person who came forward: a tall, raw-boned, pale-faced friar: a young man, with deep-set dark-blue eyes, and a cloud of care and disappointment wandering across his features. San Martin assumed a look of serious earnestness while he listened to the speech of the monk; who applauded him for the peaceful and Christian-like manner of his entrance into this great city—conduct which, he trusted, was only a forerunner of the gentle character of his future government. The General's answer was in a similar strain, only pitched a few notes higher; and it was curious to observe how the formal cold manner of the priest became animated, under the influence of San Martin's eloquence: at last, losing all recollection of his sedate character, the young man clapped his hands and shouted, "Viva! viva! nuestro General!"—"Nay, nay," said the other, "do not say so; but join with me in

calling, Viva la Independencia del Peru!"

The Cabildo, or town-council, hastily drawn together, next entered, and as many of them were natives of the place, and liberal men, they had enough to do to conceal their emotion, and to maintain the proper degree of stateliness belonging to so grave a body, when they came, for the first time, into the presence of their liberator.

Old men, and old women, and young women, crowded fast upon him: to every one he had something kind and appropriate to say; always going beyond the expectation of each person he addressed. During this scene I was near enough to watch him closely; but I could not detect, either in his manner or in his expressions, the least affectation; there was nothing assumed, or got up; nothing which seemed to refer to self; I could not even discover the least trace of a self-approving smile. But his manner, at the same time, was the reverse of cold; for he was sufficiently animated, although his satisfaction seemed to be caused solely by the pleasure reflected from others. While I was thus watching him, he happened to recognise me, and drawing me to him, embraced me in the Spanish fashion. I made way for a beautiful young woman, who, by great efforts, had got through the crowd. She threw herself into the General's arms, and lay there full half a minute, without being able to utter more than "Oh mi General! mi General!" She then tried to disengage herself, but San Martin, who had been struck with her enthusiasm and beauty, drew her gently and respectfully back, and holding his head a little on one side, and with a smile, that he must be permitted

to show his grateful sense of such good will, by one affectionate salute. This completely bewildered the blushing beauty, who, turning round, sought support in the arms of an officer standing near the General, who asked her if she were now content: "Contenta!" she cried, "O Senor!"

It is perhaps worthy of remark, that, during all this time, there were no tears shed, and that, even in the most theatrical parts, there was nothing carried so far as to look ridiculous.

It is clear that the General would

gladly have missed such a scene altogether; and, had his own plan succeeded, he would have avoided it; for he intended to have entered the city at four or five in the morning. His dislike of pomp and show was evinced in a similar manner when he returned to Buenos Ayres, after having conquered Chili from the Spaniards, in 1817. He there managed matters with more success than at Lima; for, although the inhabitants were prepared to give him a public reception, he contrived to enter that capital without being discovered.

ACCOUNT of the CAPTURE of the ESMERALDA FRIGATE by
LORD COCHRANE.

(From Captain B. Hall's Journal.)

WHILE the liberating army under San Martin were removing to Ancon, Lord Cochrane, with part of his squadron, anchored in the outer Roads of Callao, the seaport of Lima. The inner harbour was guarded by an extensive system of batteries, admirably constructed, and bearing the general name of the castle of Callao. The merchant ships, as well as the men-of-war, consisting, at that time, of the *Esmeralda*, a large 40 gun frigate, and two sloops of war, were moored under the guns of the castle within a semicircle of fourteen gun-boats, and a boom made of spars chained together. Lord Cochrane having previously reconnoitred these formidable defences in person, undertook, on the night of the 5th of November, the desperate enterprise of cutting out the Spanish frigate, although she was known to be fully prepared for an attack. His lordship proceeded in fourteen boats, containing 240 men, all vo-

lunteers from the different ships of the squadron, in two divisions; one under the immediate orders of captain Crosbie, the other under captain Guise; both commanding ships of the Chilian squadron.

At midnight, the boats having forced their way across the boom, lord Cochrane, who was leading, rowed alongside the first gun-boat, and, taking the officer by surprise, proposed to him, with a pistol at his head, the alternative of "Silence or death!"—no reply was made—the boats pushed on unobserved—and lord Cochrane, mounting the *Esmeralda's* side, was the first to give the alarm. The sentinel on the gangway levelled his piece and fired; but was instantly cut down by the coxswain, and his lordship, though wounded in the thigh, at the same moment stepped on the deck. The frigate being boarded with no less gallantry, on the opposite side, by captain Guise, who met lord Cochrane

midway on the quarter-deck ; and also by captain Crosbie ; the after part of the ship was soon carried, sword in hand. The Spaniards rallied on the fore-castle, where they made a desperate resistance, till overpowered by a fresh party of seamen and marines, headed by lord Cochrane. A gallant stand was again made for some time on the main-deck ; but before one o'clock the ship was captured, her cables cut, and she was steered triumphantly out of the harbour, under the fire of the whole of the north face of the castle. The Hyperion, an English, and the Macedonian, an American frigate, which were at anchor close to the scene of action, got under weigh when the attack commenced ; and, in order to prevent their being mistaken by the batteries for the Esmeralda, showed distinguishing

signals : but lord Cochrane, who had foreseen and provided even for this minute circumstance, hoisted the same lights as the American and English frigates ; and thus rendered it impossible for the batteries to discriminate between the three ships : the Esmeralda, in consequence, was very little injured by the shot from the batteries.

The Spaniards had upwards of 120 men killed and wounded ; the Chilians 11 killed, and 30 wounded.

This loss was a death-blow to the Spanish naval force in that quarter of the world ; for although there were still two Spanish frigates and some smaller vessels in the Pacific, they never afterwards ventured to show themselves, but left lord Cochrane undisputed master of the coast.

CHARACTER of the IMPERIAL FAMILY of AUSTRIA, and of
PRINCE METTERNICH.

(From *Russell's Tour in Germany.*)

OUR dislike to the arbitrary principles, and illiberal policy of the Austrian government has led us to be unjust to the members of the Austrian family. It has become common to rail at them as stupid people. There is no ground for this. There is not a stupid man amongst them, unless it be the crown prince, whose countenance does betray something like imbecility, and whose character is alleged to possess a great deal of it. The archdukes, the emperor's brothers, are all well-informed men, and perfectly qualified to command respect any where. The archduke John blundered, indeed, in the battle of Asperne ; the fault, however, did not lie with him,

who never pretended to be a soldier, but with those who made him a soldier, instead of allowing him to follow his own pursuits of gathering plants, breaking mineralogical specimens, and shooting chamois in the mountains of Styria. His example and exertions, aided by the establishment of the Johanneum at Grätz, have done much for the practical improvement, at least, of natural history in Austria.

The archduke Charles is very popular. The Austrians are apt to exaggerate his military genius ; but to have coped with Moreau, as he did cope with him, is no mean renown to a military man. In all his habits he is entirely domestic

and unaffected. He takes his walk along the streets, or on the ramparts, with a child in each hand, as simply dressed, and as simply affectionate, as any father in Vienna.

The emperor himself, though without any reach of political talent, is very far indeed from being a stupid man; no one who knows him ever thinks of calling him so. He is about fifty-six years of age, but appears much older. His countenance betokens strongly that simplicity of character, and good nature, which are the most prominent features of his disposition, but it does not announce even that quantity of penetration which he is allowed on all hands to possess. His manners are simple and popular in the extreme; he is the enemy of all parade. Except on particular occasions, he comes abroad in an ordinary coloured dress, without decorations of any kind; and not unfrequently you may light upon him in a black or brown coat which hundreds of his subjects would disdain to wear. In some part of the long line of light and splendid equipages which move down to the Prater, in the evening, the emperor may often be discovered driving the empress in an unostentatious caleche, with a pair of small, quiet horses, that will neither prance nor run away. Here, however, driving is easy; once into the line, there is no getting out of it.

There are few more popular monarchs in Europe, than the emperor Francis, excepting always among his Italian subjects. There is but one ardent feeling of dislike of the Austrian yoke from the Laguna of Venice, to the Lago Maggiore; but his German subjects are affectionately attached to

him. I do not mean that they feel the enthusiasm which may be excited by distinguished qualities, or by great services he has done them; on the contrary, his reign brought heavier calamities upon them than Austria had felt since the Thirty Years' War. But they have forgotten all these hardships in their strong and true attachment to his personal character. They like his good-natured plainness, for it is entirely in their own way; even the corrupt German which he speaks pleases them, for it is theirs. Twice a week, and at an early hour in the morning, he gives audiences, to which all classes are not only admitted, but which are expressly intended for the middling and lower ranks, that they may tell him what they want, and who has injured them. Not one of his subjects is afraid of presenting himself before Franzel, the affectionate diminutive by which they love to speak of him. He listens patiently to their petitions and complaints; he gives relief, and good-natured, fatherly advice, and promises of justice; and all the world allows him the determination to do justice as far as he can see it. The results of this must not be sought in the foreign policy or general administration of his empire; on these he holds the opinions which his house has held, and his people has admitted, for centuries; these are irrevocably in the hands of his ministers. But complaints of individual oppression or injustice always find in him an open and honest ear, and the venal authorities have often trembled before the plain sense, and downright love of justice of the emperor. Any personal efficacy, however, of this sort in the monarch of an extensive empire can never

go far; the very interference is a proof of bad government,—of a government in which no private rights are recognised, or, as most frequently happens, in which there are no public institutions operating impartially to secure these rights. Wherever a monarch must interfere personally to do justice, it is a proof either that the laws are at variance with justice, or that those who administer them are scoundrels.

The emperor came to his throne a young man, and found himself called on to cope with the French revolution, a task which would have proved too great a trial for a prince of much greater experience and grasp of intellect. He was compelled to throw himself into the arms of ministers, and the events of the protracted struggle, always increasing in importance to Europe and Austria, have kept him in this official embrace, till it has become too late to unlock it. At the head of the ministry stands despotic the chancellor of state, prince Metternich, the most powerful individual in Europe who does not wear a crown. A private nobleman from the banks of the Rhine, whose most celebrated vineyard has been bestowed on him by the grateful monarchs for whom he laboured, he has raised himself to be absolute master of the empire, firmly rooted in the confidence of his master, unwilling to bear a rival near the throne, but neither liked nor admired by the people. When I first saw him in the ball-room at Baden, he was sitting by the court, but yet alone. He was dressed in a plain suit of black, for it was the mourning for the late queen of England. His eyes were fixed on the floor, as if in deep thought, except when they

glanced up to follow the fair countess A——, who was flying round the ball in the waltz. His appearance has nothing striking or commanding. He is of middling stature, rather meagre than otherwise, but altogether a handsome man. His countenance is pale; his large broad brow is marked with what seem to be the wrinkles of cunning, rather than the furrows of thought; his smile appears to be so habitual, that it has scarcely any character, except when it is satirical. His manners are polite and conciliating, for he is through and through a man of the world. He possesses in a high degree the power of concealing his own sentiments, and a coolness which keeps him clear of all embarrassment.

It is in vain to deny that prince Metternich possesses talent, because we dislike his politics. What he has made himself is an irrefragable proof that he must be a clever man. It would be equally unjust to judge of him from the extravagant eulogiums of those who flutter round him at his levees, and worship no other idol than their political maker. In the country which he governs, among men who have heads to judge, and no temptation to judge partially, you will never hear ascribed to him any comprehensive political view, or any commanding quality of intellect; their praise seldom rises above "*Il est très adroit*"—shrewdness in detecting means, and patience and tact in using them, are his excellences. They usually quote the success with which he blinded Napoleon, and his ministers and marshals, at Dresden, regarding the designs of Austria, as the *chef d'œuvre* of his political skill, and add, "In what does political skill of this sort con-

sist, but in the art of telling lies with a good grace?" His activity in the multifarious matters which are laid upon his shoulders is inexhaustible; though very far from being insensible to pleasure, he never allows it to interfere with business.

However hostile we may be to the general spirit of prince Metternich's administration, the steadiness with which he pursues his object is a most valuable political quality. If he be the most implacable enemy among European ministers to liberal alterations in the European governments, this arises partly from ambition, and partly from what may almost be called a sense of duty. Enjoying such extensive power, a representative body is the last rival his ambition could endure, because it would be the most dangerous. His imperial master considers all such innovations as rebellious encroachments on his divine prerogative, and conscientiously believes them to be pregnant with misery to the world; and the minister of such a prince holds himself bound to rule on these principles. His object is to keep the empire safe from this supposed infection; he attacks it, therefore, wherever it appears, and is within his reach. He garrisons Naples with Austrian troops, and sends the Carbonari of Lombardy and Romagna to Laybach or the Spielberg. Where they are beyond the reach of his artillery and judges, as in Spain and Portugal, there, besides the more serious engines of political intrigue, he takes care that, in Vienna, at least, they shall be hated or despised. His dispatches supply him with an infinity of anecdotes, whether true or false, of all the leading liberals of Europe, from

sir Francis Burdett down to Benjamin Constant. Every Wednesday and Sunday evening he holds a sort of political conversation, and the political sermons which he delivers on these occasions to the admiring and believing circle are thickly interlarded with such anecdotes, all tending to make the apostles of liberalism odious or ridiculous. "Probably, my lord," said he one evening to an English nobleman, "you have had no opportunity of learning the spirit of the German universities. Do you know, that, among the gymnastic exercises of a public teacher in Berlin, one consisted in throwing a dagger with so much dexterity, as to hit a given point at a considerable distance. Yet this man had not for three months given a single lecture on any subject on which it was his duty to have instructed his pupils."

Besides ambition, the premier is said to have two other strong passions, money and beauty; the former, however, much less certain than the latter. If the universal voice of Vienna speak truth, it may be justly inscribed on his tomb, "Lightly from fair to fair he flew." In a country, or, at least in a capital, where female virtue is so little prized, and the slavish spirit which knows no good but the favour of power, prospers so richly from the very nature of the government, the wealth and influence of an absolute minister, who is, besides, a perfectly agreeable and well-bred man, can seldom meet with very stubborn fair ones. To indulge in such stories would be the mere prating of private scandal; but they are more justifiable when they throw light on the public organization of a country, and the way of getting on in it. During

one of those congresses which, of late years, have been so frequently held, to establish, if possible, one uniform system of despotism all over Europe, the beauty of the young countess — attracted the favourable regards of a minister high in authority at the Austrian court. No sooner did he discover the charms of the wife, than they opened his eyes to the talents of the husband; he now saw, what he was ashamed not to have seen before, that the public good required that these talents should be transplanted to Vienna: the husband was to be made an Aulic counsellor; husband and wife come to the capital; the husband visits among the great, dangles about at levees, and, while he is thus engaged, that well known carriage standing daily at his door tells all the world who, in the mean time, is visiting his wife. Months pass away, and the place and salary are not forthcoming. The husband grows impatient and urgent, and the lover must make an effort to keep his word. The difficulty is, that the whole story is by this

time so well known, that no veil can possibly be thrown over the transaction, and it undoubtedly has reached the ears of the emperor. The minister to whose department the affair belongs (but, it was said, with great reluctance) at length proposes to the emperor the nomination of count — as an Aulic counsellor, and enlarges on the polite attentions which he had shown to so many crowned heads. The emperor hears him out patiently, claps him on the shoulder, and, looking as archly as he can look, plainly answers, *Ich weiss, alles schon, Herr Graf, es kann nicht gehen, es kann nicht gehen*. — “Count, I know every thing about it; it won’t do, it won’t do;” — and it did not do, and the disappointed couple returned to their Carniolian obscurity. But justice must be done to the generosity of the lover. The attack was some time afterwards renewed in another form; and, shortly before I left Vienna, count — had actually been appointed to the government of a populous, and beautiful, and fertile region of Upper Austria.

CHARACTER of GÖTHE.

(From Russell's Tour in Germany.)

Of the sages and poets of Weimar Göthe alone survives. One after another, he has sung the dirge over Herder, and Wieland, and Schiller: “his tuneful brethren all are fled.” But, lonely as he now is in the world of genius, it could be less justly said of him than of any other man, that he,

neglected and oppressed,

Wished to be with them, and at rest;
—for no living author, at least of Germany, can boast of so long and brilliant a career. At once a man

of genius and a man of the world, Göthe has made his way as an accomplished courtier, no less than as a great poet. He has spent in Weimar more than one half of his prolific life, the object of enthusiastic admiration to his countrymen; honoured by sovereigns, to whom his muse has never been deficient in respect; the friend of his prince, who esteems him the first man on earth; and caressed by all the ladies of Germany, to whose reasonable service he has

devoted himself from his youth upwards. It is only necessary to know what Göthe still is in his easy and friendly moments, to conceive how justly the universal voice describes him as having been in person, manners, and talent, a captivating man. Though he is now seventy-four years old, his tall imposing form is but little bent; the lofty open brow retains all its dignity, and even the eye has not lost much of its fire. The effects of age are chiefly perceptible in an occasional indistinctness of articulation. Much has been said of the jealousy with which he guards his literary reputation, and the haughty reserve with which this jealousy is alleged to surround his intercourse. Those who felt it so must either have been persons whose own reputation rendered him cautious in their presence, or whose doubtful intentions laid him under still more unpleasant restraints; for he sometimes shuts his door, and often his mouth, from the dread of being improperly put into books. His conversation is unaffected, gentlemanly, and entertaining: in the neatness and point of his expressions, no less than in his works, the first German classic, in regard of language, is easily recognized. He has said somewhere, that he considered himself to have acquired only one talent, that of writing German. He manifests no love of display, and least of all in his favourite studies. It is not uncommon, indeed, to hear people say, that they did not find in Göthe's conversation any striking proof of the genius which animates his writings; but this is as it should be. There are few more intolerable personages than those who, having once acquired a reputation for cleverness, think themselves

bound never to open their mouths without saying something which they take to be smart or uncommon.

The approach of age, and certain untoward circumstances which wounded his vanity, have, at length, driven Göthe into retirement. He spends the winter in Weimar, but no man is less seen. Buried among his books and engravings, making himself master of every thing worth reading in German, English, French, and Italian, he has said adieu to worldly pleasures and gaieties, and even to much of the usual intercourse of society. Not long ago, he attended a concert, given at court, in honour of a birth-day. He was late: when he entered the room the music instantly ceased; all forgot court and princes to gather round Göthe, and the grand duke himself advanced to lead up his old friend.

For nearly five years he has deserted the theatre, which used to be the scene of his greatest glory. By the weight of his reputation and directorship, he had established such a despotism, that the spectators would have deemed it treason to applaud before Göthe had given, from his box, the signal of approbation. Yet a dog and a woman could drive him from the theatre and the world. Most people know the French melodrame, "The Forest of Bondy, or the Dog of St. Aubry." The piece became a temporary favourite in Germany, as well as in France, for it was something new to see a mastiff play the part of a tragic hero. An attempt was made to have it represented in Weimar. Göthe who, after the death of Schiller, reigned absolute monarch of the theatre, resisted the design with vehemence.

mence; he esteemed it a profanation of the stage which he and his brethren had raised to the rank of the purest in Germany, that it should be polluted by dumb men, noisy spectacle, and the barkings of a mastiff, taught to pull a bell by tying a sausage to the bell-rope. But his opposition was in vain; the principal actress insisted that the piece should be performed, and this lady has long possessed peculiar sources of influence over the grand duke. The dog made his debut and Göthe his exit; the latter immediately resigned the direction of the theatre, which he has never since entered, and took advantage of this good pretext to withdraw into the more retired life which he has since led.

At Jena, where he generally spends the summer and autumn, he mixes more with the world; and he occasionally indulges in a month's recreation at Töplitz or Carlsbad, where, among princes and nobles, he is still the great object of public curiosity. Among the erudite professors of Jena, there are more than one who do not seem to entertain much respect for him, and have written and done mortifying things against him. One of the few clouds, for example, which have passed over the sky of his literary life, was an article in the Edinburgh Review, some years ago, on his memoirs of himself. It vexed him exceedingly; but the most vexatious thing of all was, that one of his enemies at Jena translated it into German, and circulated it with malicious industry.

Göthe stands pre-eminent above all his countrymen in versatility and universality of genius. There are few departments which he has not attempted, and in many he

has gained the first honours. There is no mode of the lyre through which he has not run, song, epigram, ode, elegy, ballad, opera, comedy, tragedy, the lofty epic, and that anomalous production of the German Parnassus, the civil epic, (*Bürgerliche Epos*), which, forsaking the deeds of heroes and the fates of nations, sings in sounding hexameters the simple lives and loves of citizens and farmers. Yet the muses have been far from monopolizing the talents of this indefatigable man. As they were the first love, so they are still the favourites of his genius; but he has coquetted with numberless rivals, and mineralogy, criticism on the fine arts, biography and topography, sentimental and philosophical novels, optics and comparative anatomy, have all employed his pen. His lucubrations in the sciences have not commanded either notice or admiration; to write well on every thing, it is not enough to take an interest in every thing. It is in the fine arts, in poetry as an artist, in painting and sculpture as a critic, that Göthe justifies the fame which he has been accumulating for fifty years:—for his productions in this department contain an assemblage of dissimilar excellences which none of his countrymen can produce, though individually they might be equalled or surpassed. Faust alone, a poem which only a German can thoroughly feel or understand, is manifestly the production of a genius quite at home in every thing with which poetry deals, and master of all the styles which poetry can adopt. Tasso deserves the name of a drama, only because it is in dialogue, and it becomes intolerably tiresome when declaimed by actors; but it is from beginning

to end a stream of the richest and purest poetry. It is an old story, that his first celebrated work, Werther, turned the heads of all Germany; young men held themselves bound to fall in love with the wives of their friends, and then blow out their own brains; it is averred, that consummations of this sort actually took place. The public admiration of the young author, who could paint with such force, was still warm, when he gave them that most spirited sketch, Götz of Berlichingen with the Iron Hand, a picture of the feudal manners of their forefathers. The reading and writing world immediately threw themselves into this new channel, and German presses and German stages groaned beneath the knights, the abbots, the battles, and the banquets of the fifteenth century. Like every man of original genius, he had novelty in his favour; and, like every successful adventurer in what is new, he was followed by a host of worthless imitators and insipid mannerists.

The regular novels of Göthe are of a very questionable sort. The vivacity of his imagination and fineness of feeling supply good individual pictures and acute remarks; but they cannot be praised either for incident or character. They are often stained, too, with the degradation to which he unfortunately reduces love, where liking and vice follow fast upon each other. "The Apprenticeship of William Meister," for instance, is a very readable book, in so far as it contains a great deal of acute and eloquent criticism; but who would purchase the criticism, even of Göthe, at the expense of the licentiousness of incident, and pruriency of description, with which the book teems? He now devotea

himself chiefly to philosophical and critical disquisitions on the fine arts.

It is scarcely possible for a man who has written so much, not to have written much that is mediocre. Göthe, having long since reached that point of reputation at which the name of an author is identified, in the eyes of his countrymen, with the excellence of his work, has been frequently overrated, and men are not wanting who augur that the best of his fame is past. But he can well afford to make many allowances for the excesses into which popular enthusiasm, like popular dislike, is so easily misled; for there will always remain an abundance of original, and varied, and powerful genius, to unite his name for ever with the literature of his country. He himself said truly of Schiller, that where the present age had been deficient, posterity would be profuse, and the prophecy is already receiving its fulfilment. To Göthe the present has been lavish, and the future will not be unjust. From his youth, he has been the favourite of fortune and fame; he has reached the brink of the grave, hailed by the voice of his country as the foremost of her great, the patriarch of her literature, and the model of her genius. In his old age, wrapped up in the seclusion of Weimar, so becoming his years and so congenial to his habits, he hears no sounds but those of eulogy and affection. Like an eastern potentate, or a jealous deity, he looks abroad from his retirement on the intellectual world which he has formed by his precept or his example; he pronounces the oracular doom, or sends forth a revelation, and men wait on him to venerate and obey. Princes are

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proud to be his companions; less elevated men approach him with awe, as a higher spirit; and when Goethe shall follow the kindred minds whom he has seen pass away

before him, Weimar will have lost the last pillar of her fame, and in the literature of Germany there will be a vacant throne.

PROCEEDINGS against M. FONK on a CHARGE of MURDER.

(From *Russell's Tour in Germany*).

As illustrative of the inability of jury trial, when not accompanied by other precautions, to confer social security, it may be worth while to record the case of Mr. Fonk, which was keeping Cologne in an uproar, when I visited that city in 1822. Some disputes had arisen between this gentleman, a most respectable merchant, and his partner, who resided in the country, relative to the settlement of accounts on the dissolution of their copartnery. The partner takes it into his head, that a balance so unfavourable to himself may have been brought out by subjecting the books to some undue process, and sends in an accountant to examine them. The necessary books, and the original vouchers, are submitted to him; no trace of fraud or falsification is discovered; the partner himself comes to town, and, at a meeting in Mr. Fonk's house, at which the accountant is present, a final arrangement is agreed upon. The accountant and his employer leave Fonk's house about eight o'clock on a Saturday evening in November, return to their inn, and sup with an acquaintance. When this acquaintance goes away, at ten o'clock, the accountant accompanies him as far as the market place, there leaves him, returns in the direction of the inn, and is never again seen, till two months afterwards, the ice

upon the Rhine breaks up, and his corpse is floated ashore on a meadow inundated by the river. Some marks upon the body lead to a suspicion that he has been murdered and thrown into the Rhine. The public, taking the murder for granted, and unable to discover that any other person had an interest in taking his life, accuse Mr. Fonk of having perpetrated the crime, to prevent him from disclosing to his employer the falsifications which he had discovered in the books, though no falsification existed, though all that the accountant had to disclose had been already disclosed, and a final settlement of matters had been agreed on. The affair immediately becomes a hot party dispute. Mr. Sand, the Advocate-general, or, as we would style him, the Attorney-general, applies for a warrant to arrest Mr. Fonk, and put him upon his trial. The Judge of Instruction, who discharges, in some measure, the functions of a grand jury, refuses to take such a step on mere indefinite, unauthorized rumour, and, from this moment the Attorney-general proceeds with the ardour and partiality of a partisan. It may be, that he was convinced of the guilt of the individual; but the press did not hesitate to ascribe his seal to very different motives, and it certainly misled him into conduct which mere official duty

could not suggest, and cannot justify.*

Mr. Fonk had, in his service, a cooper of the name of Hamacher; and the believers in the guilt of the former, with the law officers at their head, think it probable that this man may have been privy to the murder. He is apprehended, and consigned to the most unhealthy dungeon which the prison can furnish; no person, except the instruments of the police, is permitted to visit him. He is allowed one companion, a condemned robber, who receives instructions to keep by him day and night, and to allow him no repose till he consent to confess. This miscreant executes these orders excellently well; he prevails on the cooper to write letters to his wife, which he himself engages to find means of conveying to her, and then delivers them to the police, by whom this ingenious device had been suggested. He is allowed, as an indulgence, to receive the visits of his wife, but police officers are privately sta-

* It was long supposed, and is still asserted, that the murder was probably committed in a brothel, where Cönen (the accountant) was in the habit of visiting an Italian prostitute, who left the town shortly afterwards, and could not be traced. The evidence on the trial gave no countenance to such a conjecture; but it was maintained from the press, that the Attorney-general was sacrificing Fonk to screen this girl, who, it was alleged, had formerly been his mistress—and it must be matter of surprise to most people, that the press was allowed to make so free with the first law officer of his Prussian majesty. Nay, the Attorney-general was called upon the trial, and, after a very serious admonition from the presiding judge, was examined as to the particulars of his connection with that unworthy person, though there was not a particle of evidence to connect her with the fate of the deceased—such is the laxity of their law of evidence!

tioned to overhear their conversation; while, at the same time, every means is used to irritate him against his master by false representations that the latter is publicly accusing him of the murder. After he has been subjected for some months to this moral torture, allured by promises, and exposed to the arts of a wily police, the courage of the man, as one party calls it, or his obstinacy, as the other party terms it, begins to waver; and so soon as he shows an inclination to yield, he is removed to a more comfortable prison. The Attorney-general, who has hitherto acted chiefly behind the curtain, now comes forward upon the stage. He sends bottles of Rhenish to the prisoner; and this representative of the king of Prussia, in the administration of criminal justice, does not blush to spend evening after evening in the cell of this suspected murderer, drinking wine with him, and arranging the confession over the bottle. After the study of some weeks, forth comes the confession, not brought out at once, but gradually put together, revised, jointed, and polished by these two worthies, and emitted, for the first time, before a magistrate, only after they have thus put it into a marketable shape.

Without entering into the details of this precious document, the manner in which it was concocted, and the use to which it was applied, are sufficient for all I have in view in relating this melancholy story. The amount of it was, that, on the Saturday evening on which the accountant disappeared, he returned to Fonk's house, between ten and eleven o'clock—for what purpose not even the cooper and Attorney-general ever pretended to conjecture: that Mr. Fonk took

him into the spirit-cellar, under pretence of showing him some brandy, there murdered him, with the assistance of the cooper, partly by strangling him, partly by striking him on the head with a piece of iron, and packed the body into a cask, in which it remained in the cellar till Monday morning, when a man was procured with a horse and cart, who conveyed it from the city, a few miles down the Rhine; that the cooper then took it out of the cask, tied a stone round the knees, and threw it into the river. It farther bore, that Fonk had previously proposed the murder to him more than once, but that his honest conscience had indignantly rejected the atrocious design; yet, at last, though, according to his own story, he was only unexpectedly present, with his honest conscience, at the perpetration of the crime, he bears as stout and willing a hand in the deed, as if he had been a hired assassin. While the manufacture of the confession was going on, he was heard to say on one occasion, when the Advocate-general had left him, after a long tippling conversation, "We shall soon be ready now; for we have agreed, at last, who I shall say carried away the dead body."

No sooner is this more than suspicious confession made known, than two parties are formed in Cologne, nearly equal in numbers, and entirely so in prejudice and violence. The one party disbelieves the whole story, and expatiates, with much reason, on the inexplicable, they even venture to say the criminal manner in which it has been manufactured; while the other maintains that this declaration is worthy of all acceptation, both against the maker of it, and against his master, and, as a motive

for the crime, they still speak darkly of some unintelligible falsification of the books. All at once, they are startled by the decision of the arbiters who had been appointed to examine the books and accounts of the copartnery, and discover those supposed falsifications on which alone the whole theory of Fonk's guilt rested. He himself had named the first merchant of Cologne in character, wealth, and mercantile skill; his adversary had named his most prejudiced and indefatigable enemy, the Advocate-general himself. These gentlemen, however, give an award which does not merely establish the absence of any falsification, but proves, that, instead of Fonk being a fraudulent debtor to his partner, that partner is debtor to him. To complete the confusion of the party, the servant, too, retracts his confession, declaring, before a magistrate, that it had been fabricated solely to procure some alleviation of the miseries which he endured in prison, and seduced into it, as he was, by the urgent representations of those placed about him. On this, private interviews again take place between him and the higher powers, and he again adheres to his confession; then, when left to himself for a while, he retracts it a second time, and to that retraction he has remained constant till this hour. He is no longer useful, and, therefore, no longer deserves mercy. He is brought to trial, and, on the retracted confession, is convicted of having aided in the murder, and condemned to imprisonment for life; for so craftily was the declaration put together, that it made him appear only as an accidental, and almost an unwilling assistant in the crime.

Armed with this verdict, the

Advocate-general returns to the attack, and Mr. Fonk is at last put upon his trial. Now the paper war between the parties rises to fury; pamphlets, and newspaper articles, attacking or defending the accused, and teeming with the partiality and virulence of faction, are poured forth in floods; the most important political question would not excite half the discord and party violence that were spread far and wide by the approaching decision of a matter of life and death, and that, too, among those very men from whom the jurors were to be taken. The trial (which took place at Treves) lasted nearly six weeks; in England, it would not have lasted six hours. There was no evidence that the man had been murdered at all. The medical witnesses disputed and quarrelled with each other, three live-long days, before the court and the jury; they read long manuscript essays, and made long medical speeches, in defence of their opposite opinions, as if they had been pleading the cause. The country doctors were quite certain that the wounds on the head had occasioned death, and had been inflicted before the body was thrown into the water; the professor of anatomy in the university of Marburg was just as positive that only a fool or a knave could maintain that such wounds must occasion death, and must have been inflicted on dry land, considering that the body had been so long tossed about among the loose floating ice on the Rhine. Many other witnesses were called; but, except that they went far to establish an alibi in favour of the prisoner, they proved nothing that was of much moment on either side. The whole question turned upon the cooper's confession, and it actually was received as

evidence, in spite of the resistance of the prisoner's counsel. Although it was allowed, that as the person who had made it stood convicted of an infamous crime, he could not be heard to confirm the same story on oath, in presence of the court, yet it was sent to the jury when only written, not made in their presence, not upon oath, and judicially retracted. The man himself was brought forward, and repeated his final retraction to the jury, declaring the whole story to be a fabrication, and entreating the judges, with tears in his eyes, not to receive it. But to the jury it did go; and, as was to be expected from the indecent virulence with which the matter had so long been discussed out of doors, the pride and prejudice of faction had found their way into the jury box. Will it be believed, that on this declaration of a condemned malefactor, not given before the jury, but taken out of court years before, retracted and contradicted before the court by the very man who made it, procured by arts, and manufactured by a process of which enough was known to render the whole more than suspicious, a majority, though a narrow majority, of the jury convicted a respectable fellow-citizen of a deliberate and utterly causeless murder? What sort of justice could any party hope for from such juries in the struggles of political factions? Really the despotic Prussian government alone shewed any regard to justice in this long train of calamity. If it did not interfere with the strange conduct of its own law officers, this arose from a laudable feeling of delicacy. Considering the hostile feeling towards Prussia which exists in the Rhenish provinces, and the rapidity with

which this question had been made a party dispute, any interference of government would have been considered an arbitrary disregard of the more liberal forms of Rhenish justice. The government, therefore, allowed the law to take its own course in its own way; but, so soon as the appeal founded on points of law (for the verdict is final as to the question of fact) had been dismissed by the supreme court, orders were sent down from Berlin to institute a judicial inquiry into the conduct of the police throughout the whole affair, and a free pardon was granted to both prisoners.

The law of evidence that admits such materials, and the men whom the practice of the law thus teaches to look upon them as legitimate grounds of judgment, are equally enemies to the caution and purity of criminal justice. Tribunals accustomed to act in this manner cannot expect that their decisions will be respected; scarcely was the verdict pronounced, when petitions, signed by numbers of the inhabitants of Cologne, were sent off to Berlin, not praying for a pardon as a grace, but arraigning the verdict, and founded on the total want of evidence. The unavoid-

able consequence of such scenes is to weaken the foundations on which this institution stands in a country where it exists more by tolerance than good will, and to retard its introduction into other states where it is esteemed the forerunner of political anarchy. Nor is it the governments alone that regard jury trial with unfriendly eyes; the mere lawyers, full of professional prejudices, are equally irreconcilable enemies, though on different grounds. I found a professor of the juridical faculty at Jena poring over a folio manuscript, in which he has been collecting for years, principally from English newspapers, all the cases where a jury seems to him to have given a wrong verdict, and from these he hopes to convince Germany that a jury is the worst of all instruments for discovering the truth. To such men, a trial like the above is a stronghold; for they forget that the law which admits such evidence as legitimate is no less in fault than the jurors, whom rashness, prejudice, or popular belief, seduces to act upon it, and they commit the very common error of confounding the incidental defects with the essence of an institution.

CHARACTER of BERTHOVEN.—(*From Russell's Tour in Germany*).

BERTHOVEN is the most celebrated of the living composers in Vienna, and, in certain departments, the foremost of his day. Though not an old man, he is lost to society in consequence of his extreme deafness, which has rendered him almost unsocial. The neglect of his person which he exhibits gives him a somewhat wild appearance.

His features are strong and prominent; his eye is full of rude energy; his hair, which neither comb nor scissors seem to have visited for years, overshadows his broad brow in a quantity and confusion to which only the snakes round a Gorgon's head, offer a parallel. His general behaviour does not ill accord with the un-

promising exterior. Except when he is among his chosen friends, kindness or affability are not his characteristics. The total loss of hearing has deprived him of all the pleasure which society can give, and perhaps soured his temper. He used to frequent a particular cellar, where he spent the evening in a corner, beyond the reach of all the chattering and disputation of a public room, drinking wine and beer, eating cheese and red herrings, and studying the newspapers. One evening a person took a seat near him whose countenance did not please him. He looked hard at the stranger, and spat on the floor as if he had seen a toad; then glanced at the newspaper, then again at the intruder, and spat again, his hair bristling gradually into more shaggy ferocity, till he closed the alternation of spitting and staring, by fairly exclaiming, "What a scoundrelly phiz!" and rushing out of the room. Even among his oldest friends he must be humoured like a wayward child. He has always a small paper book with him, and what conversation takes place is carried on in writing. In this, too, although it is not lined, he instantly jots down any musical idea which strikes him. These notes would be utterly unintelligible even to another musician, for they have thus no comparative value; he alone has in his own mind, the thread by which he brings out of this labyrinth of dots and circles, the richest and most astounding harmonies. The moment he is seated at the piano, he is evidently unconscious that there is any thing in existence but himself and his instrument; and, considering how very deaf he is, it seems impossible that he should hear all he plays.

Accordingly, when playing very piano, he often does not bring out a single note. He hears it himself in the "mind's ear." While his eye, and the almost imperceptible motion of his fingers, show that he is following out the strain in his own soul through all its dying gradations, the instrument is actually as dumb, as the musician is deaf.

I have heard him play, but to bring him so far required some management, so great is his horror of being any thing like exhibited. Had he been plainly asked to do the company that favour, he would have flatly refused; he had to be cheated into it. Every person left the room except Beethoven and the master of the house, one of his most intimate acquaintances. These two carried on a conversation in the paper book about bank stock. The gentleman, as if by chance struck the keys of the open piano, beside which they were sitting, gradually began to run over one of Beethoven's own compositions, made a thousand errors, and speedily blundered one passage so thoroughly, that the composer condescended to stretch out his hand and put him right. It was enough; the hand was on the piano; his companion immediately left him, on some pretext, and joined the rest of the company, who, in the next room, from which they could see and hear every thing, were patiently waiting the issue of this tiresome conjuration. Beethoven, left alone, seated himself at the piano. At first he only struck now and then a few hurried and interrupted notes, as if afraid of being detected in a crime, but gradually he forgot every thing else, and ran on during half an hour in a phantasy, in a



style extremely varied, and marked, above all, by the most abrupt transitions; the amateurs were enraptured; to the uninitiated it was more interesting, to observe how the music of the man's soul passed over his countenance. He seems to feel the bold, the commanding,

and the impetuous, more than what is soothing or gentle. The muscles of the face swell, and its veins start out; the wild eye rolls doubly wild; the mouth quivers, and Beethoven looks like a wizard, overpowered by the demons whom he himself has called up.

ANECDOTES OF ROSSINI.—(*From the Memoirs of Rossini*).

GIOACCHINO ROSSINI was born on the 29th of February, 1792, at Pesaro, a pretty little town in the Papal states, situated on the gulf of Venice. His father was an inferior performer on the French horn, of the third class, in one of those strolling companies of musicians, who, to gain a livelihood, attend the fairs of Sinigaglia, Fermo, Fork, and other small towns of Romagna, or its vicinity. The little musical resources, in which the company is deficient, are collected in the neighbourhood where they pitch their tent; an orchestra is collected impromptu, and the good folks of the fair are treated with an opera. His mother, who passed for one of the prettiest women of Romagna, was a *seconda donna* of very passable talents. They went from town to town, and from company to company; the husband playing in the orchestra, and his wife singing on the stage. Poverty was of course the companion of their wanderings; and their son Rossini, covered with glory, and with a name that resounded from one end of Europe to the other, faithful to his paternal poverty, had not, before his arrival two years ago at Vienna, for his whole capital, a sum equal to the annual pay of an actress on

the stage of Paris or Lisbon. Living is cheap at Pesaro; and, although this family subsisted on the most precarious means in the world, they never lost their natural gaiety, and strictly adhered to the maxim of taking no heed for the future.

Rossini's portion from his father, was the true native heirship of an Italian: a little music, a little religion, and a volume of Ariosto. The rest of his education was consigned to the legitimate school of southern youth, the society of his mother, the young singing girls of the company, those *prima donnas* in embryo, and the gossips of every village through which they passed. This was aided and refined by the musical barber and news-loving coffee-house keeper of the Papal village.

In 1799, the parents of Rossini took him from Pesaro to Bologna, but he did not begin to study music, till he was twelve years of age. His first master was D. Angelo Tesci. In the course of a few months, the young Gioacchino already earned some paoli by singing in the churches. His pleasing soprano voice, and the vivacity of his youthful manners, gained him many friends among the priests

who directed the *Funzioni*. Under Professor Angelo Tesei, Gioacchino became a tolerable proficient in singing, in the art of accompanying, and in the rules of counterpoint. In 1806, he was capable of singing at first sight any piece of music put before him, and great hopes were conceived of his future excellence; it was argued from his growth and the quality of his voice, that he would make an excellent tenor.

On the 27th of August, 1806, he quitted Bologna to make the musical tour of Romagna. He took his place at the piano, as director of the orchestra at Lugo, Ferrara, Forli, Sinigaglia, and other little towns. It was only in 1807, that the young Rossini gave up singing in the church. The 20th of March, in the same year, he entered the Lyceum of Bologna, and received lessons in music from Padre Stanislao Mattei.

A year after, (the 11th of August, 1808), he had made so considerable a progress, as to be qualified to compose a symphony, and a cantata, entitled "*Il Pianto d'Armonia*." This was his first essay in vocal music. Immediately after this, he was chosen director of the academy of the *Concordi*, a musical society at that time existing in the bosom of the Lyceum at Bologna.

"*Demetrio e Polibio*" is the first opera composed by Rossini. It is said to have been written in 1809, but it was not performed till 1812, in the theatre Valle, at Rome. Some have imagined that it was re-written by the master for this representation; but there is no proof of the fact. Rossini's known indolence, and the active duties he was obliged to perform

this year, would rather tell against such a supposition.

Such was the progress Rossini had made at nineteen, that he was chosen to direct, as head of the orchestra, the "*Four Seasons*" of Haydn, which were executed at Bologna; the "*Creation*," which was given on the same occasion, (May 1811), was directed by the celebrated Soprano Marchesi. When the parents of Rossini had no engagement, they returned to their residence at Pesaro. Some rich amateurs of this town, I believe of the family of Peticari, took the young Rossini under their protection. A young lady, of considerable beauty and fortune, formed the happy idea of sending him to Venice; he there composed, for the theatre San-Mosè, a little opera in one act, entitled "*La Cambiale di Matrimonio*" (1810). This was the first opera of Rossini performed upon the stage. After a success very flattering to a beginner, he returned to Bologna; and, in the autumn of the following year (1811), produced "*L'Equivoco Stravagante*." The following year he returned to Venice, and composed for the carnival, "*L'Inganno Felice*."

In this piece genius shines forth in every part. An experienced eye will at once recognize in this opera, in one act, the parent ideas of fifteen or twenty capital pieces, which at a later period contributed to decide the fortune of the chef-d'œuvres of Rossini. It contains a beautiful terzetto, between the peasant Tarabetto, the lord of the domain, and the wife, who has been exiled by her deluded husband.

The same year, the patrons of Rossini procured him an engagement at Ferrara; and, during the last season, he composed an ora-

torio, entitled "Ciro in Babilonia," a work containing many beauties, but considered by critics as inferior in energy to the "Inganno Felice." After this Rossini was again summoned to Venice; but the Impresario (director, of San-Mosè), not content with gaining, for a few sequini, the talents of a pleasing composer, who was patronized by the ladies, and whose rising genius was destined to bring new honours to his theatre, thought that, as he was poor, he might treat him cavalierly with impunity. Rossini at once gave a proof of that originality of character, by which he has been always distinguished.

In quality of composer, Rossini's power over the orchestra was absolute, and he could oblige them to execute whatever he composed. In the new opera, therefore, of "La Scala di Seta," which he made for the insolent Impresario, he brought together an assemblage of all the extravagances and whimsical combinations, in which, it may well be supposed, a head like his is sufficiently fertile. For instance, in the allegro of the overture, the violins were made to break off at the end of every bar, in order to give a rap with the bow, upon the tin shades of the candlesticks. It would be difficult to imagine the astonishment and indignation of an immense concourse of people, assembled from every quarter of Venice, and even from the Terra Firma, to hear the new opera of the young Maestro. This public, who, during the greater part of the afternoon, had besieged the doors; who had been forced to wait whole hours in the passages, and at last to endure the "tug of war" at the opening of the doors, thought themselves personally insulted, and hissed with all the vengeance of

an enraged Italian public. Rossini, not in the least moved by all this uproar, coolly asked the trembling Impresario, with a smile, what he had gained by treating him so cavalierly. He then quitted the theatre, and started at once for Milan, where his friends had procured him an engagement. However, a month after, he made his peace with the humbled manager; and, returning to Venice, successively produced two farze (operas in one act), at the theatre San-Mosè, "L'Occasione fa il Ladro" (1812), and *Il Figlio per Azzardo*, (in the carnival of 1813.) It was also during this carnival, that Rossini composed his "Tancredi."

No adequate idea can be formed of the success which this delightful opera obtained at Venice,—the city which, of all others, is considered as most critical in its judgments, and whose opinions, as to the merits of a composition, are supposed to hold the greatest weight. Suffice it to say, that the presence of Napoleon himself, who honoured the Venetians with a visit, was unable to call off their attention from Rossini. All was enthusiasm! tutto furore, to use the terms of that expressive language, which seems to have been created for the use of the arts. From the gondolier to the patrician, every body was repeating

"Mi rivedrai, ti rivedrò."

In the very courts of law, the judges were obliged to impose silence on the auditory, who were ceaselessly humming

"Ti rivedrò."

Of this we have been credibly informed by many persons who were witnesses of the singular fact.

"Our Cimarra is returned to

life again,"* was the expression when two dilettanti met in the streets. Nay, it was even something better; he inspired fresh delight, he produced new effects. Before Rossini came, there had al-

* Cimarosa, adored at Venice, and the intimate friend of the greater part of the amateurs of music, died there a few years before, in 1801.

ways been a considerable portion of languor and tediousness in the opera seria; the choice pieces were sparingly sown; they were frequently found separated from each other, by fifteen or twenty minutes of recitation and ennui. Rossini, by his life, his fire, his vivacity, carried the opera buffa to its utmost degree of perfection.

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c.

BULL-FIGHT at LIMA.—(*From Captain Hall's Journal*).

I WENT to one of the bull-fights, given in honour of the new viceroy's installation. It took place in an immense wooden amphitheatre, capable of holding, it was said, twenty thousand people. As we had been disappointed at Valparaiso by a sham bull-fight, we hoped here to witness an exhibition worthy of the mother country. But the resemblance was, I suspect, not less faulty, though in the opposite extreme; for the bulls were here put to death with so many unusual circumstances of cruelty, as not only, I am told, to make it unlike the bull-fights of Spain, but to take away all pleasure in the spectacle from persons not habituated to such sights. These exhibitions have been described by so many travellers, that it is needless here to do more than advert to some circumstances which are said to be peculiar to those of Lima.

After the bull had been repeatedly speared, and tormented by darts and fire-works, and was all streaming with blood, the matador, on a signal from the Viceroy, proceeded to dispatch him. Not being however sufficiently expert, he merely sheathed his sword in the animal's neck without the intended effect. The bull instantly took his revenge, by tossing the matador to a great height in the air, and he

fell apparently dead in the arena. The audience applauded the bull, while the attendants carried off the matador. The bull next attacked a horseman, dismounted him, ripped up the horse's belly, and bore both him and his rider to the ground: the horse was not suffered to die in peace, but being raised on his legs, was urged, by whipping and goading, to move round the ring in a state too horrible to be described, but which afforded the spectators the greatest delight. The noble bull had thus succeeded in baffling his tormentors as long as fair means were used, when a cruel device was thought of to subdue him. A large curved instrument called a Luna was thrown at him, in such a way as to divide the hamstrings of the hind legs: such, however, were his strength and spirit, that he did not fall, but actually travelled along at a tolerable pace on his stumps,—a most horrible sight! This was not all; for a man armed with a dagger now mounted the bull's back, and rode about for some minutes to the infinite delight of the spectators; who were thrown into ecstasies, and laughed and clapped their hands at every stab given to the miserable animal, not for the purpose of killing him, but to stimulate him to accelerate his pace; at length, the

poor beast, exhausted by loss of blood, fell down and died.

The greater number of the company, although females, seemed enchanted with the brutal scene passing under their eyes, and I looked round, in vain, for a single face that looked grave: every individual, indeed, seemed quite delighted. It was melancholy to observe a great proportion of children amongst the spectators; from one of whom, a little girl, only eight years old, I learned that she had already been present at three bull-fights; the details of which she gave with great animation and pleasure, dwelling especially on such horrid circumstances as I have described. It would shock and disgust to no purpose to give a minute account of other instances of wanton cruelty, which, however, appeared to be the principal recom-

mendation of these exhibitions. But it was impossible to help feeling, in spite of our much-talked-of neutrality, that any change which would put a stop to such proceedings was greatly to be wished. In every instance in South America, where the cause of independence has succeeded, two measures have been invariably adopted: one the abolition of the slave-trade, and as far as possible of slavery; the other, the relinquishment of bull-fights. With respect to the slave question, most people think alike; but many hesitate as to the propriety of doing away the bull-fights, especially they who have witnessed them in Spain only, or who have never witnessed them at all; but it is rare to hear any one condemn their abolition after having been present at those of Lima.

MANNERS of LIMA.—(*From Captain Hall's Journal*).

THE domestic manners of the society here differ from those of Chili, almost as much as the dresses. Instead of meeting at balls, concerts, and tertulias or parties, the women associate very little with one another; there are few dances, very little music, and, except at the bull-fights or the play, and sometimes in the country, the ladies seldom assemble together. But they are all extremely regular in their attendance upon mass; indeed, the women in these countries form the congregations almost exclusively. At the houses where we called in the morning, we usually found the ladies dressed very gaily to receive visitors; that is, male visitors, for we seldom met any but the ladies of the house on these

occasions. In the evening, the same thing generally takes place; and our chance of meeting the gentlemen of the family, had we wished it, was always least at their own home.

In the cool part of the day, for about an hour and a half before sunset, the ladies walk abroad, dressed in a manner as far as I know unique, and certainly highly characteristic of the spot. This dress consists of two parts, one called the *Saya*, the other the *Manto*. The first is a petticoat, made to fit so tightly that, being at the same time quite elastic, the form of the limbs is rendered distinctly visible. The *Manto*, or cloak, is also a petticoat, but, instead of hanging about the heels, as all honest petti-

coats ought to do, it is drawn over the head, breast, and face; and is kept so close by the hands, which it also conceals, that no part of the body, except one eye, and sometimes only a small portion of one eye, is perceptible. A rich coloured handkerchief, or a silk band and tassel, are frequently tied round the waist, and hang nearly to the ground in front. A rosary, also, made of beads of ebony, with a small gold cross, is often fastened to the girdle, a little on one side; though in general it is suspended from the neck.

The effect of the whole is exceedingly striking; but whether its gracefulness—for, with the fine figure of the Lima women, and their very beautiful style of walking, this dress is eminently graceful—be sufficient to compensate for its indelicacy to an European eye, will depend much upon the stranger's taste, and his habits of judging of what he sees in foreign countries. Some travellers insist upon forcing every thing into comparison with what they have left at home, and condemn or approve, according as this unreasonable standard is receded from or adhered to. To us, who took all things as we found them, the *saya* and *manto* afforded much amusement, and, sometimes, not a little vexation. It happened occasionally, that we were spoken to in the streets by ladies, who appeared to know us well, but whom we could not discover, till some apparently trivial remark in company long afterwards betrayed the *Tapadas*, as they call themselves. Ladies of the first rank indulge in this amusement, and will wear the meanest *saya*, or stoop to any contrivance to effect a thorough disguise. I myself knew two young ladies, who completely de-

ceived their brother and me, although we were aware of their fondness for such pranks, and I had even some suspicions of them at the very time. Their superior dexterity, however, was more than a match for his discernment, or my suspicions; and so completely did they deceive our eyes, and mislead our thoughts, that we could scarcely believe our senses, when they at length chose to discover themselves.

Lima has been described as the "Heaven of women, the purgatory of men, and the hell of jackasses," and so, perhaps, it may be in times of peace; but the war had now broken down such distinctions, and all parties looked equally miserable; or, if any one had the advantage, it was the donkeys, who from the absence of all business were, for the first time in their lives, exempted from labour. The men were miserable from unwonted privation, apprehended loss of fortune, and wounded national pride. But the ladies, however annoyed by these circumstances, in common with the rest of the world, still maintained their prerogative of having their own way; a right which, when acting in co-operation with the impenetrable disguise of the *saya* and *manto*, gave to manners a tone and character that may be imagined, but cannot well be described. Neither would it be fair for a passing and busy visitor, like myself, with his thoughts and attention occupied by other objects, to give general opinions upon the habits of a great city. But even had our opportunities and leisure been greater, the moment was singularly unpropitious, since scarcely any circumstance in society occupied its wonted place. Even in families, the effect of the times was deeply felt: a particular view of politics was

adopted by one member, the opposite by another; some acted from principle, some from interest, others from fear; thus sincerity and confidence were banished, just at the moment when the pressure of the war was most urgent, and when a cordial union was the only safeguard against the ruin and misery of the whole house.

Had my attention been less occupied in preserving a prudent and circumspect line of conduct, I might, undoubtedly, have noticed many incidents, which, if properly described, would have served to characterize the singular state of Lima at the moment: but this being impossible, I could only hope to catch occasionally some minute, though sufficiently portentous, symptoms of the times.

We, of course, paid our respects to the venerable archbishop of Peru, who professed himself much attached to the English, and entertained us with a discourse on the advantages of free commerce, and the just exercise of other civil rights. This surely was ominous. From the archbishop's palace, we crossed the square to an old lady's house, whom we found, as well as her daughter, in deep grief. The cause we did not inquire; having for some days known, although it had been concealed from her, that her son, who had betrayed his allegiance to his king, and gone over to the patriots, had been taken prisoner, and shot as a traitor. This also belonged to the times.

On the same day a lady applied to me for a passage to Chili, where her husband then was, a prisoner of war: she had succeeded, she said, after much trouble, in obtaining permission from the government to leave Lima; for such were the suspicions of every one, that

even a wife's motives for joining her husband in prison were looked upon with distrust, and made a matter of long debate in council. So little accustomed of late was the poor woman to being treated with any confidence or consideration, that when I frankly promised her a passage, she could scarcely believe it possible, and burst into tears.

Very different tears, I suspect, were shed by another lady whom we called upon immediately afterwards. News had just arrived of her husband, the marquis of Torre Tagle (afterwards a leading public character), having gone over from the royalists cause to that of the patriots, while she, good lady, remained in the power of the Royalists. Both she and her husband being natives of Lima, and persons of wealth and high rank, their politics had long been suspected to have a tendency to the Independent cause, which offered to persons so situated a great increase of fortune and consequence; and many people deemed the fair lady's sorrow was not so deep-seated as her tears implied. But hypocrisy was the ruling sin of the hour.

I dined one day with a party of gentlemen at a pleasant country-house in Miraflores, a fashionable bathing place, six miles south of Lima. Villas and ornamented cottages were thickly scattered around us, but instead of being filled with company, as in times of peace, no one was now to be seen, although this was the height of the season: the sea broke idly on the beach without wetting the feet of a single bather; not a guitar, nor a song, nor the merry sound of a dance, was heard in any of the bowers or shady verandahs; no lively groupes were seated on the neat stone benches, tastefully fitted up round

the houses; and the fine shady gravel walks in the numerous gardens round the villas were quite deserted, and all running into weeds. The gay multitude, who formerly gave animation to this spot, were now drawn into the capital; the only place where they

could feel secure; and where they derived, or sought to derive, a melancholy consolation from companionship; and soon forgot, in the pressure of want, and the immediate apprehension of violence, those enjoyments once deemed absolute necessities of life.

MINING in CHILI.—(From Captain Hall's Journal).

THERE are two principal persons connected in almost every mine, the Proprietor and the Habilitador. The first, who is also the actual miner, lives at his hacienda, or farm, generally in the neighbourhood, and attends to the details of working and smelting the ore. The habilitador resides at some one of the three principal seaport towns, Coquimbo, Guasco, or Copiapó; he is the mining capitalist, and his character is that of a diligent, saving man of business, very different in habits from the miner, who is generally an extravagant and improvident person. The word Habilitador might, if there were such a word, be translated Enabler, as it is by means of his capital that the miner is enabled to proceed with his work.

The proprietor of a mine usually farms his own ground, on the banks of one of the few streams which traverse this desolate country. His hacienda, or farm, supplies vegetables, and sometimes stock, for the subsistence of the miners. The smelting-house is also built on his hacienda, and the ore is brought to his door on mules. These farmers rarely undertake to work a mine with their own unassisted capital: they are seldom, indeed, sufficiently wealthy; and when they are so, it is not found, in the

long-run, so advantageous a method as sharing the transaction with an habilitador, who takes charge of the commercial part of the business. Sometimes, however, the owner makes the attempt to work his mine single-handed, in which he usually fails. But to elucidate the subject fully, I shall give the details of a case, which involves most of the varieties, and upon which I happen to possess exact information.

A farmer, resident at the Asiento of Guasco, with whom I had a good deal of conversation on the subject, opened a copper-mine about eighteen months previous to our visit. He possessed some capital, and a small farm near the river, and was doing very well: but he had set his heart upon a larger and more fertile property, lying about a league higher up the stream. Deluded by the hope of soon realizing a sufficient sum of money to purchase this ground, he rashly undertook to work the mine himself: but he miscalculated his means, and expended all his capital, before any adequate returns had come in. His mine was rich and promising, and he had raised a considerable mass of ore to the surface; but he had no money to build furnaces, or to purchase fuel, and his workmen became clamorous for their wages. In short, the

working of the mine was brought to a stand, and utter ruin stared him in the face. When things had reached this stage, one of the *habilitadores*, who had been all the while watching his proceedings, stepped forward and offered to *habilitate* the mine, as it is called. The bargain he proposed, and which the wretched miner had no alternative but to accept, was, that the *habilitador* should pay the workmen their wages, feed and clothe them, and provide tools, and all other articles necessary for working the ore; he undertook besides to build smelting-furnaces, and purchase fuel, and occasionally to supply the miner with money for his subsistence. In repayment for the sums advanced on these different accounts, he required that the whole of the copper from the mine should be delivered to him at a fixed price, namely, eight dollars per quintal; until the entire debt, incurred by the outlays, should be discharged. The miner endeavoured to stipulate for his copper being received at a higher rate than eight dollars, foreseeing that at such a low price his debt would never be liquidated. He was also well aware that, in consequence of the increased trade of the country, the price of copper had of late years been nearly doubled; and he naturally felt entitled to share more equally in this advantage. But the *habilitador*, who was not in want of money, was in no haste to close the bargain, and was deaf to this reasoning: at length, the poor miner, rather than sell his little farm and become a beggar, agreed to the hard terms offered him.

The mine being again in action, copper was produced in abundance; all of which was delivered to the

capitalist, who lost no time in sending it to Guasco; where he sold it for twelve or thirteen dollars per quintal, clearing thereby, at once, four or five dollars upon every eight of expenditure. But his gains did not stop here; for, as he had to provide the miners with food, clothing, and tools, he made his own charges for these, which being a capitalist he could afford to purchase in wholesale, while he took care to distribute them at very advanced prices at the mine. In the payment of the workmen's wages, he also contrived to gain materially. By established regulations, it is settled, that, for every pair of workmen, or what is called a *Bareta*, the *habilitador* is entitled to charge a specific sum of forty-five dollars per month, that is, sixteen for wages, and twenty-nine for clothing and food. The *habilitador* paid the *bareta* honestly enough their sixteen dollars; ten to the upper workman, who is called the *Baretero*, and six to the other, the *Apire*, who is a mere carrier: but he charged twenty-nine dollars more in his account against the miner for clothing and other supplies, to each *bareta*, although it was notorious that the real cost for these articles always came to much less than that sum.

Thus the poor miner went on producing copper, solely for the benefit of the *habilitador*, without the least diminution in his debt, and without any prospect of ever realizing money enough to make his wished-for purchase of the large farm. The other, indeed, was willing to advance him small sums of money to prevent his sinking into utter despair, and abandoning the mine; but he had the mortification of feeling, that, for every eight dollars he borrowed, he was

bound to pay back copper, which the *habilitador* sold for eleven or twelve, while the current expenses of the mine were every day involving him deeper and deeper; and, finally, reducing him to mere dependence on the will of the capitalist.

This and similar transactions, where the *habilitador's* price is about eight dollars, refer to a recent period only; that is, since the price of copper has risen, in consequence of the increased commercial intercourse, which, in the first instance, had been forced upon South America, in spite of all the Spanish regulations to the contrary; and was afterwards, to a certain extent, sanctioned by the government. Antecedent to that period, when the Spanish authority was absolute, the *habilitadores* made bargains, proportionably profitable to themselves and hard upon the miners.

The liberation of Chili, and the consequent establishment of English and North American mercantile houses, have wrought a great change in the whole system; as will be seen by stating what actually took place in the instance described above: and this example, with various modifications, immaterial to the general principle, will serve to explain the manner in which a great majority of all the mines are now managed in Chili.

An English merchant, who had resided long enough at Coquimbo, and other parts of Chili, to become well acquainted with the mining districts, and with the personal character of most of the miners, happened to hear of the situation to which the farmer, above-mentioned, had been reduced; and knowing him to be an honest and

hard-working man, inquired into the details of his case. It appeared that his debt to the *habilitador* was eight thousand dollars, and that there was ore enough at the surface to smelt into a thousand quintals; which, at the stipulated rate of eight dollars per quintal, would be just sufficient to redeem the debt. But the miner had no funds to defray the cost of this process, or the current expenses of the mine.

The English merchant, upon hearing how the matter stood, offered to free him from his embarrassment, and to conclude a bargain far more advantageous to him. In the first place, he offered to lend the miner a thousand quintals of copper, to be delivered at Guasco to the *habilitador*, whose claim upon the mine would be thus annihilated. He next agreed to purchase the farm which the miner had so long wished for, and at once to put him in possession of it. He then proposed, not to *habilitate* the mine in the usual way, but to lend money to the miner, that he himself might pay the workmen, and be the purveyor for his mine; instead of having an account kept against him for these disbursements. Finally, he was willing to take the copper off the miner's hands, at eleven dollars per quintal instead of eight.

The miner was, of course, delighted with these terms, and readily adopted them, as he gained immediately several material advantages. He got rid of the oppression of the *habilitador*; he accomplished the great object of his exertions, the possession of the large farm; he secured a high price for all his copper; and what he valued more probably than all the rest, he had the satisfaction of

providing the mine himself, and was saved from the mortifying conviction of being cheated at every stage of the transaction.

The moment the bargain was concluded, the new farm was bought and entered upon; the smelting went on; the miner soon paid back the thousand quintals he had borrowed; the miners were set to work to raise more metal to the surface: so that, at the end of five months, enough of copper had been delivered to discharge two-thirds of the original debt, including the purchase money of the farm. On balancing accounts, however, it appeared that the farmer was still nine thousand

dollars in debt to the English merchant, owing to fresh advances made to the mine. At the time I visited the spot, he was still considerably in arrears, but was nevertheless perfectly contented; and so also was the capitalist. The miner received what he considered a fair price for his labour, and the merchant was satisfied with the profit which he realized; for although he purchased copper at eleven dollars, and sold it for twelve or thirteen, he felt also certain of having a complete command of all the copper of the mine in question, as long as he pleased, since it was highly improbable that the miner could ever clear off his debt.

FRANKFORT and its FAIR.—(*From Russell's Tour in Germany.*)

LONG before reaching Frankfort, the increasing host of carriages and waggons announced the vicinity of this great emporium. On passing the bridge across the Main, the confusion became inextricable, for it was the Michaelmas fair. The narrow streets, sunk between tall, old-fashioned piles of building, seemed too small for the busy crowd that swarmed through them, examining and bargaining about all the productions of Europe in all its languages. The outside walls of the shops, and, in many instances, of the first floors, were entirely covered with large pieces of cloth, generally of some glaring colour, proclaiming the name and wares of the foreigner who had there pitched his tent, in French and Italian, German, Russian, Polish, and Bohemian; rarely in English, but very often in Hebrew. The last, however, being a somewhat inconvenient language for sign-posts, was generally ac-

companied by a translation in a known tongue. Not only the public squares, but every spot that could be protected against the encroachments of wheels and horses, groaned beneath gaudy and ample booths, which displayed, in the most *outré* juxtaposition, all that convenience or luxury has ever invented, from wooden platters, Manchester cottons, or Vienna pipe-heads, to the bijouterie of the Palais-royal or the china of Meissen, silks from Lyons, or chandeliers from the mountains of Bohemia. Every fair presents, on a smaller scale, the same variety and confusion; but the assemblage of men from all quarters of the globe, and these, too, men of business, in search of bargains, not amusement, that is collected in the streets and inns of Frankfort, during the fair, is to be found no where else, except, perhaps, in Leipzig on a similar occasion.

If the traveller who happens to

arrive at this most unfavourable of all seasons for the mere traveller, can rest satisfied with a cellar or a garret, the hotels are not the least animated part of the whole. Butler and cook have been preparing during weeks for the campaign; larder and servants are put upon a war establishment; the large hall, reserved in general for civic feasts or civic balls, is thrown open for the daily table d'hôte. In one hotel, above a hundred and fifty persons daily surrounded the table, chattering all languages "from Indus to the pole." The newly decked walls displayed in fresco all the famed landscapes of the Rhine, from Manheim to Cologne; the stuccoed ceiling and gilt cornices far outshone in splendour the hall on the opposite side of the way, in which the heads of the holy Roman empire used to be elected and anointed. From a gallery at either end, a full orchestra accompanied each morsel of sausage with a sounding march, or, when Hock and Rudesheimer began to glow in the veins, attuned the company, by repeated waltzes, to the amusements of the evening. The merchants, who flock down from every quarter, are not always allowed to make their journey alone. Their wives and daughters know full well that business is not the sole occupation of a Frankfort fair; that, if there be bills and balances for the gentlemen, there are balls, and plays, and concerts for the ladies, and that a gentleman, on such occasions, is never so safe as when he has his own ladies by his side. Though, in general, neither well informed nor elegantly bred, they are pretty, affable, willing to be amused; they give variety to the promenades, and chit-chat to the table.

Except in the peculiarities of the

fair, there is nothing to distinguish Frankfort from a hundred other large cities. It stretches chiefly along the right bank of the Main, which is discoloured by the pollutions of the city, and certainly is not adorned by the clumsy, shapeless things, called ships, which minister to its commerce. In fact, a river of but moderate size always loses its beauty in passing or traversing a large city. The city itself is generally old; much of it is crazy. There is only one good street in it, the Zeil, and great part of the good houses in that street are inns. Among them is the one where Voltaire was seized, on the requisition of the Prussian resident, when flying from the wrath of the monarch to whom he had so long "washed dirty linen." The growing wealth of Frankfort loves to settle outside of the walls; for the country in the immediate vicinity, whether up the Main, or back in the valleys of the Taunus, is so rich in natural embellishments, that the affluent naturally prefer it as a residence to the gloom of the town. A number of delightful villas stud the slopes and crown the summit of the Mühlberg, a moderate eminence, which stretches along the opposite bank of the Main, equally celebrated for the wine and the prospect which it yields. There, reposing from the calculations of the counting-house, the merchant contemplates below, in silent rapture, the passage of sail and waggon that bring the materials of his wealth, and the progress of the vines that are to renew the stores of his cellar.

The cathedral, a work of the fourteenth century, is still less interesting in itself, than for its antiquity: the unfinished tower, the unfinished labour of a whole century, sits heavy on the edifice. The

Römer, or Roman, a building now used for the public offices, is supposed to derive its name from having been, if not built, at least used as a warehouse by Lombard merchants, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, while Venice still distributed the productions of the east into the north. It was afterwards applied to a more noble purpose, which alone gives it any interest; within its walls the German emperors were elected and crowned. There is still preserved, as a solitary remnant of majesty, a copy of the Golden Bull, the document that determined the rights of prince and subject in an empire anomalous while it endured, and not regretted now that it is gone. The cornice above the crimson tapestry, with which the election-chamber is entirely hung, has been allowed to retain the armorial bearings of the electors, and they now witness the deliberations of the senate of Frankfort. The hall where the emperors were crowned can never have been worthy of so august a ceremony.

A city where every man and every moment is devoted to money-making is not the favourite abode of the arts, even though it be decorated with the epithet of free. Frankfort, indeed, possesses a picture gallery, but I saw little in it worth seeing again. The magnificent legacy of a banker, who, some years ago, bequeathed a fortune of a hundred thousand pounds, for the encouragement of the arts, and the support of young artists, will probably produce, as similar eleemosynary institutions commonly have done, an abundant crop of mediocrity. In the suburban gardens of the wealthiest among the merchants is the masterpiece of Dannecker, a sculptor of Wirtem-

berg, Ariadne on a leopard. The figure is well cut, but the attitude is unpleasant; she is too nicely and anxiously balanced on the back of the animal. Never was a sculptor so unfortunate in his marble; the goddess of Naxos looks as if she had been hewn out of old Stilton cheese; her naked body is covered with blue spots and blue streaks, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot. The citizens have long wished to erect a monument to their great townsman, Göthe; but the opposition made to it, even from the press (for Göthe has many detractors), seems to have convinced them of the propriety of deferring it, at least, till the patriarch be dead; and few men have outlived so many admirers.

Frankfort, in consequence of her commercial relations, is so thoroughly under foreign influence, and so polluted by a mixture of all foreign manners, that her population can hardly be said to have a character of their own. Even the multifarious connections with all ends of the earth, which have made her citizens in a manner citizens of the world, have unfitted them to be German citizens; for they judge of the happiness of mankind, by the rate of exchange, and the price of wine. Let no one hastily condemn the worthy citizens of Frankfort for thus forgetting, in the pursuits of the merchant and money speculator, what the politician might, perhaps, hold to be the interest of their common country; or, at least, before pronouncing his doom on their imagined selfishness, let him study the port of London, or Liverpool, or Bristol, and discover, if he can, a purer foundation for English mercantile patriotism.

Of the fifty thousand inhabit-

ants who form the population of Frankfort, about seven thousand are Jews. Perhaps they might have been expected to increase more rapidly in a city whose favourite pursuits are so congenial to the trafficking spirit of Israel, while its constitution gave them a toleration in religion, and security of property, which they obtained only at a much later period from more powerful masters. They inhabit chiefly a particular quarter of the town, which, though no longer walled in, as it once was, to separate them from the rest of the community, repels the Christian intruder, at every step, with filth much too disgusting to be particularized. In the driving of their traffic they are importunate as Italian beggars. Laying in wait in his little dark shop, or little tattered booth, or, if these be buried in some obscure and sickening alley, prowling at the corner where it joins some more frequented street, the Jew darts out on every passenger of promise. He seems to possess a peculiar talent at discovering, even in the Babel of Frankfort, the country of the person whom he addresses, and seldom fails to hit the right language. Unless thrown off at once, he sticks to you through half a street, whispering the praises of his wares mingled with your own; for, curving the spare, insignificant body into obsequiousness, and throwing into the twinkling gray eye as much condescension as its keenly expressed love of gain will admit, he conducts the whole oration as if he were sacrificing himself to do you a favour of which nobody must know. When all the usual recommendations of great bargains fail, he generally finishes the climax with "On my soul and

conscience, Sir, they are genuz smuggled goods."

It seems to be the lot of the Jew to make himself singular even in trades which he drives in common with Christians, much more palpably than he differs from them in their religious faith. In a Protestant country a Catholic is not known, nor in a Catholic country a Protestant, till you open his prayer-book, or follow him into his church; but the peculiarities which keep the Jew separate from the world belong to every-day life. It is true, that, all over Europe, individuals are to be found who seldom repair to the synagogue, and have overcome the terrors of barbers and bacon; but these are regarded in heart, by their more orthodox brethren, as the freethinkers and backsliders of the tribes of Israel, whose sinful compliances must exclude them from the church triumphant, though the ungodly portion of Mammon, which they have contrived to amass, may render it prudent to retain them nominally within the pale of the communion below. The peculiarities of the general mass form a lasting wall of partition between them and their Christian neighbours. In his modes of appellation, in his meats, in his amusements, the Jew is a separatist from the world, uniting himself to a solitary community, not only in his religious faith, which no one minds, but in matters which enter into the spirit, and descend to the details of ordinary life. Whether you dine, or pray, or converse, or correspond with a pure and conscientious Jew, some peculiarity forces upon your notice, that he is not one of the people; and in these, more than in the peculiarities of their religious creed, rests the exe-

ention of the curse, which still keeps the descendants of Israel a distinct and despised people among the Gentile nations.

The BOOK TRADE in GERMANY.—(From Russell's Tour in Germany.)

As Frankfort monopolizes the trade in wine, so Leipzig monopolizes the trade in books. It is here that every German author (and in no country are authors so numerous) wishes to produce the children of his brain, and that, too, only during the Easter fair. He will submit to any degree of exertion, that his work may be ready for publication by that important season, when the whole brotherhood is in labour, from the Rhine to the Vistula. Whatever the period of gestation may be, the time when he shall come to the birth is fixed by the almanack. If the auspicious moment pass away, he willingly bears his burthen twelve months longer, till the next advent of the Bibliopical Lucina. This periodical littering at Leipzig does not at all arise, as is sometimes supposed, from all or most of the books being printed there; Leipzig has only its own proportion of printers and publishers. It arises from the manner in which this branch of trade is carried on in Germany. Every bookseller of any eminence, throughout the Confederation, has an agent or commissioner in Leipzig. If he wishes to procure works which have been published by another, he does not address himself directly to the publisher, but to his own commissioner in Leipzig. The latter, again, whether he be ordered to transmit to another books published by his principal, or to procure for his principal books published by another, instead

of dealing directly with the person from whom he is to purchase, or to whom he is to sell, treats only with his Leipzig agent. The order is received by the publisher, and the books by the purchaser at third hand. The whole book-trade of Germany thus centres in Leipzig. Wherever books may be printed, it is there they must be bought; it is there that the trade is supplied. Such an arrangement, though it employ four persons in every sale instead of two, is plainly an advantageous arrangement for Leipzig; but the very fact, that it has subsisted two hundred years, and still flourishes, seems to prove that it is likewise found to be beneficial to the trade in general. Abuses in public institutions may endure for centuries; but inconvenient arrangements in trade, which affect the credit side of a man's balance-sheet at the end of the year, are seldom so long-lived, and German booksellers are not less attentive to profit than any other honest men in an honest business.

Till the middle of the sixteenth century, publishers, in the proper sense of the word, were unknown. John Otto, born at Nürnberg in 1510, is said to be the earliest on record who made bargains for copy-right, without being himself a printer. Some years afterwards, two regular dealers in the same department settled in Leipzig, where the university, already in high fame, had produced a demand for books, from the moment the

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art of printing wandered up from the Rhine. Before the end of the century, the book-fair was established. It prospered so rapidly, that, in 1600, the Easter Catalogue, which has been annually continued ever since, was printed for the first time. It now presents every year, in a thick octavo volume, a collection of new books and new editions, to which there is no parallel in Europe. The writing public is out of all proportion too large for the reading public of Germany. At the fair, all the brethren of the trade flock together in Leipsig, not only from every part of Germany, but from every European country where German books are sold, to settle accounts, and examine the harvest of the year. The number always amounts to several hundreds, and they have built an exchange for themselves.

Yet a German publisher has less chance of making great profits, and a German author has fewer prospects of turning his manuscript to good account, than the same classes of persons in any other country that knows the value of intellectual labour. There is a pest called *Nachdrückerei*, or reprinting, which gnaws on the vitals of the poor author, and paralyes the most enterprising publisher. Each state of the Confederation has its own law of copy-right, and an author is secured against piracy only in the state where he prints. But he writes for all, for they all speak the same language. If the book be worth any thing, it is immediately reprinted in some neighbouring state, and, as the pirate pays nothing for copy-right, he can obviously afford to undersell the original publisher. Wirtemberg, though she can boast of possessing in Cotta one of the most honour-

able and enterprising publishers of Germany, is peculiarly notorious as a nest for these birds of prey. The worst of it is, that authors of reputation are precisely those to whom the system is most fatal. The reprinter saddles with nothing except what he already knows will find buyers. The rights of unsaleable books are scrupulously observed; the honest publisher is never disturbed in his losing speculations; but, when he has been fortunate enough to become master of a work of genius or utility, the piratical publisher is instantly in his way. All the states do not deserve to be equally involved in this censure; Prussia, I believe, has shown herself liberal in protecting every German publisher. Some of the utterly insignificant states are among the most troublesome, for reprinting can be carried on in a small just as well as in a great one. The bookseller who published Reinhardt's Sermons was attacked by a reprint, which was announced as about to appear at Reutlingen, in Wirtemberg. The pirate demanded fourteen thousand florins, nearly twelve hundred pounds, to give up his design. The publisher thought that so exorbitant a demand justified him in applying to the government, but all he could gain was the limitation of the sum to a thousand pounds.

Such a system almost annihilates the value of literary labour. No publisher can pay a high price for a manuscript, by which, if it turn out ill, he is sure to be a loser, and by which, if it turn out well, it is far from certain that he will be a gainer. From the value which he might otherwise be inclined to set on the copy-right, he must always deduct the sum which

it probably will be necessary to expend in buying off reprinters, or he must calculate that value on the supposition of a very limited circulation. At what rate would Mr. Murray pay lord Byron, or Mr. Constable take the manuscript of the Scottish novels, if the statute protected the one only in the county of Middlesex, and the other only in the county of Edinburgh? Hence it is, that German authors, though the most industrious, are likewise the worst remunerated of the writing tribes. I have heard it said, that Göthe has received for some of his works about a louis d'or a sheet, and it is certain that he has made much money by them; but I have often likewise heard the statements questioned as incredible. Bürger, in his humorous epistle to Gökink, estimates poetry at a pound per sheet; law and medicine at five shillings.

The unpleasing exterior of ordinary German printing, the coarse

watery paper, and worn-out types, must be referred, in some measure, to the same cause. The publisher, or the author who publishes on his own account, naturally risks as little capital as possible in the hazardous speculation. Besides, it is his interest to diminish the temptation to reprint, by making his own edition as cheap as may be. The system has shown its effects, too, in keeping up the frequency of publication by subscription, even among authors of the most settled and popular reputation. Klopstock, after the Messiah had fixed his fame, published in this way. There has been no more successful publisher than Cotta, and no German writer has been so well repaid as Göthe; yet the last Tübingen edition of Göthe himself is adorned with a long list of subscribers. What would we think of Byron, or Campbell, or Scott, or Moore, publishing a new poem by subscription?

ADMINISTRATION of CRIMINAL JUSTICE in SAXONY.

(From Russell's Tour in Germany.)

ONE of the least pleasing features of this gay and elegant capital (Dresden) is the number of condemned malefactors employed in cleaning the streets, fettered by the leg, and kept to their labour by the rod of an overseer, and the muskets of sentinels. Here, just as in Italy, these miscreants have the impudence to ask charity in the name of heaven from the passenger whose pocket they would pick, or whose throat they would cut, if the chain were but taken from their ankle. The time not consumed in labour is spent in a miser-

able and corrupting confinement, in dungeons which are always loathsome, and sometimes subterraneous. Having heard a professor of Jena rail, in his lecture, at the mal-administration of English prisons, in a style which I suspected no German who looked nearer home was entitled to use, I took occasion to visit one of the prisons of Dresden. It was crowded with accused as well as condemned, and seemed to have all the usual defects of ill-regulated goals, both as to the health and moral welfare of its inmates. They were de-

posited in small dark cells, each of which contained three prisoners; a few boards, across which a coarse mat was thrown, supplied the place of a bed, and the cells were overheated. Many of the prisoners were persons whose guilt had not yet been ascertained; but, possible as their innocence might be, it was to some the sixth, the eighth, even the twelfth month of this demoralizing confinement. One young man, whom the gaoler allowed to be a respectable person, had been pining for months, without knowing, as he said, why he was there. The allegation might be of very doubtful truth, but the procrastinated suffering, without any definite point of termination, was certain. Till the judge shall find time to condemn them to the highway, or dismiss them as innocent, they must languish on in these corrupting triumvirates, in dungeons, compared with which the cell they would be removed to, if condemned to die, is a comfortable abode. I could easily believe the assurance of the gaoler, that they uniformly leave the prison worse than they entered it.

Such arrangements, under a system of criminal law like that which prevails all over Germany, are hideous—because it is a system which sets no determinate limit to the duration of this previous confinement. The length of the imprisonment of an accused person depends, not on the law, but on the judge, or those who are above the judge. The law having once got the man into gaol, does not seem to trouble itself any farther about him. There are instances, and recent ones too, of persons being dismissed as innocent after a five years' preparatory imprisonment. People, to be sure, shake

their heads at such things, with "aye, it was very hard on the poor man, but the court could not sooner arrive at the certainty of his guilt or innocence." No doubt, it is better, as they allege, that a man should be unjustly imprisoned five years, than unjustly hanged at the end of the first; but they cannot see that, if there was no good ground for hanging him at the end of the first, neither could there be any for keeping him in gaol during the other four. They insist on the necessity of discovering the truth. Where suspicious circumstances exist, though they acknowledge it would be wrong to convict the man, they maintain it would be equally wrong to liberate him, and therefore fairly conclude that he must remain in prison "till the truth comes out." To get at the certain truth is a very excellent thing; but it is a very terrible thing, that a man must languish in prison during a period indefinite by law, till his judges discover with certainty whether he should ever have been there or not. The secrecy in which all judicial proceedings are wrapt up, at once diminishes the apparent number of such melancholy abuses, and prevents the public mind from being much affected by those which become partially known.

All this leads to another practice, which, however it may be disguised, is nothing else than the torture. It is a rule, in all capital offences, not to inflict the punishment, however clear the evidence may be, without a confession by the culprit himself. High treason, I believe, is a practical exception; but in all other capital crimes, though there should not be a hook to hang a doubt upon, yet, if the culprit deny, he is only condemned

to, perhaps, perpetual imprisonment. There is no getting rid of the dilemma, that, in the opinion of the man's judges, his guilt is either clearly proved, or it is not. If it be clearly proved, then the whole punishment, if not, then no punishment at all should be inflicted; otherwise suspicions are visited as crimes, and a man is treated as a criminal, because it is doubtful whether he be one or not.* If his judges think that his denial proceeds merely from obstinacy, he is consigned to a dungeon, against whose horrors, to judge from the one I was shown, innocence itself could not long hold out; for death on the scaffold would be a far easier and more immediate liberation, than the mortality which creeps over every limb in such a cell. It is a cold, damp, subterraneous hole; the roof is so low, that the large drops of moisture distilling from above must trickle immediately on the miserable inmate; its dimensions are so confined, that a man could not stretch out his limbs at full length. Its only furniture is wet straw, scantily strewed on the wet ground. There is not the smallest opening or cranny to admit either light or air; a prisoner could not even discern the crust of bread and jug of water allotted to support life in a place where insen-

sibility would be a blessing. I am not describing any relique of antiquated barbarity; the cell is still in most efficient operation. About four years ago, it was inhabited by a woman convicted of murder. As she still denied the crime, her judges, who had no pretence for doubt, sent her to this dungeon, to extort a confession. At the end of a fortnight, her obstinacy gave way; when she had just strength enough left to totter to the scaffold, she confessed the murder exactly as it had been proved against her.

Such a practice is revolting to all good feeling, even when viewed as a punishment; when used before condemnation, to extort a confession, in what imaginable point does it differ from the torture? Really we could almost be tempted to believe, that it is not without some view to future utility, that, in a more roomy apartment adjoining this infamous dungeon, all the regular approved instruments of torture, from the wheel to the pincers, are still religiously preserved. A number of iron hooks are fixed in the ceiling; a corresponding block of wood runs across the floor, filled with sharp pieces of iron pointing upwards; in a corner were mouldering the ropes by which prisoners used to be suspended by the wrists from the hooks, with their feet resting on the iron points below. The benches and tables of the judges still retain their place, as well as the old-fashioned iron candlestick, which, even at mid-day, furnished the only light that rendered visible the darkness of this "cell of guilt and misery." Fortunately, the dust has now settled thick upon them, never, let us hope, to be disturbed.

The worst of all is, that this

* The established practice has been vigorously attacked of late years, especially by Feuerbach, a high name in German jurisprudence. The query, Whether evidence that would be insufficient to convict without the confession of the culprit, should justify a lower degree of punishment, or free him from all punishment, was the subject of a prize question in 1800. A summary of the controversy may be found in the third and fourth volumes of the "Archiv des Criminalrechts," edited by Professors Klein, Kleinschrod, and Konpack.

species of torture (for, considering what sort of imprisonment it is, and for what purposes it is inflicted, I can give it no other name) is just of that kind which works most surely on the least corrupted. To the master-spirits of villainy, and long-tried servants of iniquity, a dark, damp hole, wet straw, and bread and water, are much less appalling than to the novice in their trade, or to the innocent man against whom fortuitous circumstances have directed suspicion. How many men have burthened themselves with crimes which they never committed, to escape from torture which they never deserved! What a melancholy catalogue might be collected out of the times when the torture was still inflicted by the executioner! And alas! very recent experience robs us of the satisfaction of believing they have disappeared, now that Germany has substituted for the rack so excruciating a confinement. A lamentable instance happened in Dresden while I was there, (1821). Kügelchen, the most celebrated German painter of his day, had been murdered and robbed in the neighbourhood of the city. A soldier, of the name of Fischer, was apprehended on suspicion. After a long investigation, his judges found reason to be clearly satisfied of his guilt; but still, as he did not confess, he was sent to the dungeon, to conquer his obstinacy. He stood it out for some months, but at last acknowledged the murder. He had not yet been broken on the wheel, when circumstances came out which pointed suspicion against another soldier,

named Kalkofen, as having been at least an accomplice in the deed. The result of the new inquiry was the clearest proof of Fischer's total innocence. Kalkofen voluntarily confessed, not only that he was the murderer of Kügelchen, but that he had likewise committed a similar crime, which had occurred some months before, and the perpetrator of which had not hitherto been discovered. The miscreant was executed, and the very same judges who had subjected the unhappy Fischer to such a confinement, to extort a confession, now liberated him, cleared from every suspicion. As the natural consequence of such duration in such an abode, he had to be carried from the prison to the hospital. He said, that he made his false confession, merely to be released, even by hastening his execution, from this pining torture which preyed equally on the body and mind. This is the most frightful side of their criminal justice. It may be allowed, that there are few instances of the innocent actually suffering on the scaffold; such examples are rare in all countries: though it is clear that, in Germany, the guiltless must often owe his escape to accident, while the law has done every thing in its power to condemn him. But even of those who have at length been recognized as innocent, and restored to character and society, how many, like poor Fischer, have carried with them, from their prison, the seeds of disease, which have ultimately conducted them to the grave as certainly as the gibbet or the wheel.

*The UNIVERSITY of GÖTTINGEN.**(From Russell's Tour in Germany.)*

THOUGH the youngest of the German universities of reputation, excepting Berlin, Göttingen is by far the most celebrated and flourishing. Münchhausen, the honest and able minister of George II, who founded it in 1735, watched over it with the anxiety of a parent. He acted in a spirit of the utmost liberality, which, to the honour of the Hanoverian government, has never been departed from, both by not being niggardly where any really useful purpose was to be gained, and by treating the university itself with confidence and indulgence. He acted, moreover, in that prudent spirit which does not attempt too much at once. How many splendid schemes have failed, because their parents, expecting to see them start up at once in the vigour of youth, like Minerva ready armed from the head of Jupiter, had not patience to guide them while they tottered through the years of helpless infancy. Had Münchhausen foreseen what the expense of the university would in time amount to, he probably would never have founded it. The original annual expenditure was about fifteen thousand rix-dollars (2,500*l.*), it now amounts to six times that sum. The library alone consumes annually nearly one-half of the whole original expense.

Göttingen is manned with thirty-six ordinary professors, three theological, seven juridical, eight medical, including botany, chemistry, and natural history; the remaining eighteen form the philosophical faculty. Drawing is a regular chair in the philosophical faculty,

and stands between mineralogy and astronomy. The fencing-master and dancing-master are not so highly honoured, but still they are public functionaries, and receive salaries from government. The confusion is increased by that peculiarity of the German universities which allows a professor to give lectures on any topic he pleases, however little it may be connected with the particular department to which he has been appointed. Every professor may interfere, if he chooses, with the provinces of his colleagues. The professor of natural history must lecture on natural history, but he may likewise teach Greek; the professor of Latin must teach Latin, but, if he chooses, he may lecture on mathematics. Thus it just becomes a practical question, who is held to be the more able instructor; and, if the mathematical prelections of a professor of Greek be reckoned better than those of the person regularly appointed to teach the science, the latter must be content to lose his scholars and his fees. It is the faculty, not the science to which a man is appointed, that bounds his flight. This is the theory of the thing, and on this are founded the frequent complaints that, in the German universities, the principle of competition has been carried preposterously far. Fortunately, the most important sciences are of such an extent, that a man who makes himself able to teach any one of them well, can scarcely hope to teach any other tolerably; yet the interference of one teacher with another is by no

224* ANNUAL REGISTER, 1824.

means so unfrequent as we might imagine; there are always certain "stars shooting wildly from their spheres." It would not be easy to tell, for example, who is professor of Greek, or Latin, or Oriental literature; you will generally find two or three engaged in them all. A professor of divinity may be allowed to explain the Epistles of St. Paul, for his theological interpretations must be considered as something quite distinct from the labours of the philologist; but, in the philosophical faculty, where, in regard to languages, philology alone is the object, I found at Göttingen no fewer than four professors armed with Greek, two with Latin, and two with Oriental literature. One draws up the Gospel of John, and the Acts of the Apostles; a second opposes to him the first three Evangelists, the fourth being already enlisted by his adversary; the third takes them both in flank with the Works and Days of Hesiod: while the fourth skirmishes round them in all directions, and cuts off various stragglers, by practical lucubrations in Greek syntax. Now, if people think that they will learn Greek to better purpose from professor Eichhorn's Acts of the Apostles, than from professor Tyschen's three Gospels, the latter must just dispense with his students and six-dollars;

When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war.

The former gentleman, again, leads on Oriental literature under the banner of the Book of Job; the latter takes the field undismayed, and opposes to him the Prophecies of Isaiah. But professor Eichhorn immediately unmasks a battery of "Prelections in Arabic;" and professor Tyschen, apparently exhausted of regular

troops, throws forward a course of lectures on the "Ars Diplomatica," to cover his retreat.

In Latin, too, one professor starts the Satires of Persius against those of Horace, named by another, and Tully's Offices against the Ars Poetica. The one endeavours to jostle the other by adding Greek; but they are both 'Yorkshire,' and the other adds Greek too. The juridical faculty of Göttingen contains seven learned professors. Of these no fewer than three were reading on Justinian's Institutes in the same session, two of them, moreover, using the same text-book. Two of them likewise lectured on the form of process in civil cases, both using the same text-book.

Göttingen, though not yet an hundred years old, has already exhibited more celebrated men, and done more for the progress of knowledge in Germany, than any other similar institution in the country. Meyer, Mosheim, Michaelis, and Heyne, are names not easily eclipsed; and, in the present day, Blumenbach, Gauss, whom many esteem second only to La Place, Hugo, Heeren, and Sartorius, fully support the preeminence of the Georgia Augusta. Europe has placed Blumenbach at the head of her physiologists; but with all his profound learning, he is in every thing the reverse of the dull, plodding, cumbersome solidity, which we have learned to consider as inseparable from a German savant—a most ignorant and unfounded prejudice. Göthe is the greatest poet, Wolff the greatest philologist, and Blumenbach the greatest natural historian of Germany; yet it would be difficult to find three more jocular and entertaining men. Blumenbach has not an atom of academical pedantry

or learned obscurity about him ; his conversation is a series of shrewd and mirthful remarks on any thing that comes uppermost, and such, likewise, I have heard it said, is sometimes his lecture. Were it not for the chaos of skulls, skeletons, mummies, and other materials of his art, with which he is surrounded, you would not easily discover, unless you brought him purposely on the subject, that he had studied natural history. He sits among all sorts of odd things, which an ordinary person would call lumber, and which even many of those who drive his own science could not make much of ; for it is one of Blumenbach's excellencies, that he contrives to make use of every thing, and to find proofs and illustrations where no other person would think of looking for them. By the side of a drawing which represented some Botocuda Indians, with faces like baboons, cudgelling each other, hung a portrait of the beautiful Agnes of Mansfeld. A South American skull, the lowest degree of human conformation, grinned at a Grecian skull, which the professor reckons the perfection of crania. Here stood a whole mummy from the Canary Islands, there half a one from the Brazils, with long strings through its nose, and covered with gaudy feathers, like Papageno in the Magic Flute. Here is stuck a negro's head, there lies a Venus, and yonder reclines, in a corner, a contemplative skeleton with folded hands. Yet it is only necessary to hear the most passing remarks of the professor, as you stumble after him through this apparent confusion, to observe how clearly all that may be learned from it is arranged in his head, in his own scientific combinations. The only thing that presented ex-

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ternal order was a very complete collection of skulls, showing the fact, by no means a new one, that there is a gradual progression in the form of the skull, from apes, up to the most generally received models of human beauty. "Do you see these horns?" said he, searching among a heap of oddities, and drawing forth three horns, "they were once worn by a woman. She happened to fall and break her head ; from the wound sprouted this long horn ; it continued to grow for thirty years, and then she cast it ; it dropped off. In its place came a second one ; but it did not grow so long, and dropped off too. Then this third one, all on the same spot ; but the poor woman died while the third was growing, and I had it cut from the corpse." They were literally three genuine horns. The last two are short, thick, and nearly straight ; but the first is about ten inches long, and completely twisted, like the horn of a ram. It is round and rough, of a brownish colour, and fully half an inch in diameter towards the root. All three are hollow, at least at the base. The termination is blunt and rounded. Other instances of the same thing have been known, but always in women ; and Blumenbach says it has been ascertained by chemical analysis, that such horns have a greater affinity, in their composition, with the horns of the rhinoceros, than with those of any other animal.

The pre-eminence of Göttingen is equally founded in the teachers and the taught. A Göttingen chair is the highest reward to which a German savant aspires, and to study at Göttingen is the great wish of a German youth. There are good reasons for this,

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both with the one and the other. The professor is more comfortable, in a pecuniary point of view, and possesses greater facilities for pushing on his science, than in the other universities; the student finds a more gentlemanly tone of manners than elsewhere, and has within his reach better opportunities of studying to good purpose. This arises from the exertions of the government to render the different helps to study—the library, the observatory, the collections of physical instruments, and the hospitals—not as costly, but as useful, as possible. It has never adopted the principle of bribing great men by great salaries—a principle naturally acted on in those universities which possess no other recommendation than the fame of the teachers. It has chosen rather to form and organize those means of study which, in the hands of a man of average talent (and such are always to be had), are much more generally and effectively useful, than the prelections of a person of more distinguished genius when deprived of this indispensable assistance. The professors themselves do not ascribe the rapidly increasing prosperity of the university so much to the reputation of distinguished individuals who have filled so many of its chairs, as to the pains which have been taken to render these means of improvement more perfect than they are to be found united in any sister seminary. “Better show-collections,” said professor Heeren, very sensibly, “may be found elsewhere; but the great recommendation of ours is, that they have been made for use, not for show; that

the student finds in them every thing he would wish to see and handle in his science. This is the true reason why the really studious prefer Göttingen, and this will always secure our pre-eminence, independent of the fame of particular teachers; the latter is a passing and changeable thing, the former is permanent.”

Above all, the library is a great attraction both for the teacher and the learner. It is not only the most complete among the universities, but there are very few royal or public collections in Germany which can rival it in real utility. It is not rich in manuscripts, and many other libraries surpass it in typographical rarities, and specimens of typographical luxury; but none contains so great a number of really useful books in any given branch of knowledge. The principle on which they proceed is, to collect the solid learning and literature of the world, not the curiosities and splendors of the printing art. If they have twenty pounds to spend, instead of buying some very costly edition of one book, they very wisely buy ordinary editions of four or five. When Heyne undertook the charge of the library in 1763, it contained sixty thousand volumes. He established the prudent plan of increase, which has been followed out with so much success, and the number is now nearly two hundred thousand. They complain much of the expense of English books. No compulsory measures are taken to fill the shelves, except that the booksellers of Göttingen itself must deliver a copy of every work which they publish.

The PRATER of VIENNA.—(From Russell's Tour in Germany.)

THE Prater of Vienna is the finest public park in Europe—for it has more rural beauty than Hyde Park, and surely the more varied and natural arrangement of its woods and waters is preferable to the formal basins and alleys of the garden of the Thuilleries. It occupies the eastern part of that broad and level tract on the north of the city, which is formed into an island by the main stream of the Danube on the one side, and the smaller arm that washes the walls on the other. They unite at its extremity, and the Prater is thus surrounded on three sides by water. The principal alley, the proper drive, runs from the entrance, in a long, straight line, for about half a mile. Rows of trees, consisting chiefly of horse-chesnuts, divide it into five alleys. The central one is entirely filled with an unceasing succession of glittering carriages, moving slowly along its opposite sides, in opposite directions; the two on each side are filled with horsemen, galloping along, to try the capacity of their steeds, or provoking them into impatient curvettings, to try the effect of their own forms and dexterity on the beauties who adorn the open calèches. The two exterior alleys are consecrated to pedestrians; but those of the Viennese who must walk, because not rich enough to

hire a hackney coach, are never fond of walking far; and, forsaking the alleys, scatter themselves over the verdant lawn which spreads itself out to where the wood becomes more dense and impenetrable. The lawn itself is plentifully strewn with coffee-houses; and the happy hundreds seat themselves under shady awnings, or on the green herbage, beneath a clump of trees, enjoying their ices, coffee, and segars, till twilight calls them to the theatre, with not a thought about to-morrow, and scarcely a reminiscence of yesterday. But though the extremity of this main alley be the boundary of the excursions of the fashionable world, it is only the beginning of the more rural and tranquil portion of the Prater. The wood becomes thicker; there are no more straight lines of horse-chesnuts; the numerous alleys wind their way unconstrained through the forest-maze, now leading you along, in artificial twilight, beneath an overarching canopy of foliage, and now terminating in some verdant and tranquil spot, like those on which fairies delight to dance; now bringing you to the brink of some pure rivulet, which trickles along unsuspectingly, to be lost in the mighty Danube, and now stopping you on the shady banks of the magnificent river itself.

IMMORALITY at VIENNA.—(From Russell's Tour in Germany.)

IN Vienna, with 800,000 inhabitants, there are thirty booksellers, four circulating libraries,

sixty-five piano-forte makers, and dancing-halls without number.

Many of these dancing-halls are
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institutions for infamous purposes. They belong to private proprietors, who are always innkeepers. On the evening of every Sunday, and generally of every great religious festival when every body is idle and seeking amusement, these congregations are opened in the suburbs as well as in the city. The balls given in them are less or more merely a pretext for bringing worthless persons together. The price of admission is extremely low, for the scoundrelly landlord speculates on the consumption of wine and eatables during the evening. In more cases than one, the object is so little concealed, that females are admitted gratis; and the hand-bill, which fixes the price of admission for gentlemen at fourpence or sixpence, adds, with a very appropriate equivoque, *Das Frauentzimmer ist frey*. It is thus that these institutions, by furnishing opportunity, and inflaming the passions at so cheap a rate, diffuse the poison of licentiousness among the males of the middle and lower orders. As to the ladies, again, those who aspire at being sought instead of seeking, those who consider themselves as forming the aristocracy of their own community, and the Corinthian capital of prostitution, carefully avoid all such intercourse with their more vulgar sisters. In this they show a wiser feeling of dignity and reserve than their betters. In external behaviour, however, these lost creatures are perhaps the most decent in Europe. You run no risk of being even addressed, much less of being attacked with the gross depravity of Covent-garden, or the Palais Royal.

How do the rest of the ladies, then, behave in Vienna? Really, generally speaking, not much bet-

ter. There cannot be a more dissolute city—one where female virtue is less prized, and, therefore, less frequent. A total want of principle, the love of pleasure, and the love of finery, are so universally diffused, that wives and daughters, in not only what we would call comfortable, but even affluent circumstances, do not shrink from increasing the means of their extravagance by forgetting their duty. They sacrifice themselves, not so much from inclination as from interest. You will probably find in Naples or Rome as many faithless wives, who are so from a temporary and variable liking, as in Vienna; but you will not find so many who throw away their honour from the love of gain. The advantage seems to be on the side of the Italian. Worthless as both are, even a passing liking is something less degrading than the mere infamous calculation of pounds, shillings, and pence, without even the excuse of poverty. The girls of the lower classes grow up to licentiousness: the rage for dress and luxury is no less strong among them than among their superiors: and though it certainly looks like a harsh judgment, it is not too much to say, as a general truth, that, from the time they are capable of feeling this love of show and easy living, they consider their person as the fund that is to supply the means of its gratification. It is not seduction; it is just a matter of sale; nor are mothers ashamed to be the brokers of their daughters. There is no want of purchasers. The most famous, or rather infamous, is prince Kaunitz.* He is said to possess a

* Surely there is no indelicacy in mentioning the name of a princely debauchee, whose conduct has become the

gallery of purchased beauties, that might stand by the side of an Eastern seraglio. This was not enough. The infantine years of some of his victims produced frightful charges against him. An incensed father, disregarding the danger of accusing a powerful man, complained directly to the emperor. The emperor instantly ordered Kaunitz to be imprisoned, and proceeded against criminally. He had been in prison nearly two months when I left Vienna, and the inquiry was not yet finished. The Viennese, however, though a little astounded at the uncommon idea of a high nobleman being actually imprisoned for crimes not political, soon recovered their senses; and every body believed his punishment would be—a prohibition to appear at court, and an order to reside for a while on his estates in the country.

The quantity of licentiousness is commonly smallest in the middle class of a people. It is not so in Vienna, at least among the men. To hear the nonchalance with which a party of respectable merchants or shopkeepers speak of their amours, you would think them dissolute bachelors; yet they are husbands and fathers, and, provided all circumstances of public scandal be avoided, it never enters their heads that their conduct has anything improper in it. Every one, male and female, bears most christianly with every other. All this leads to a strange mixture of society, particularly on public occasions. In a Baden assembly-room, it is nothing uncommon to see worthless women elbowing the archduchesses of Austria. Here

subject of investigation in a court of criminal justice.

walks the empress, and there a couple of genteel frail ones from Vienna. It is perfectly true that it is a ball-room, and the ticket costs only eighteen-pence; and, as worthy women say, how can we prevent them from coming, when they pay their money? But thither virtuous women do go, knowing perfectly well beforehand the sort of society with which they will infallibly be mixed up. The gentlemen do not seem to lay themselves under much restraint. I have seen noblemen, in the presence of the court, flutter for a while, round the more distinguished of these creatures, and then return to flutter round the maids of honour. It is in vain that their imperial majesties are spotless in their life and conversation; it does not go beyond themselves; the public mind is vitiated through and through; they are surrounded by a mass of corruption, much too dense to be penetrated by the light of any single example.* A wealthy foreigner, generally resident in Vienna, the companion of princes and ministers, used to drive his mistress into the Prater before the admiring and envious eyes of all the world. The girl had what in this country would be called the impudence to invite most of the ministers and corps diplomatique to a ball; and they had what in

* Munich is, at least, not worse than Vienna, for nothing can be worse; and from a statement in the *Hamburg Correspondent*, in May 1821, it appears that 304 legitimate children were born at Munich, in the first three months of that year, and 307 illegitimate children. If to the acknowledged illegitimate we add those of the ostensibly legitimate who have no other claim to the title than the maxim *pater est quem nuptiæ demonstrant*, what a result comes out as to the morality of these capitals,

this country would be called the forgetfulness of character to go. Prince Metternich being asked by a foreign minister whether he intended to go, archly answered, "Why, I would rather like to see the thing; but, you know, it might hurt one's character here!" When it was proposed to Joseph 2nd to build licensed brothels, the emperor said, "The walls would cost

me nothing, but the expense of roofing would be ruinous, for it would just be necessary to put a roof over the whole city." The hospitals and private sick-rooms of Vienna teem with proofs how mercifully Providence acted, when it placed the quicksilver mines of Idria in a province destined to form part of an empire of which Vienna was to be the capital.

AUSTRIAN POLICE and CENSORSHIP.

(From *Russell's Tour in Germany*.)

OVER all knowledge, and all thinking, on every thing public, and on every thing relating to the political events and institutions not only of the empire, but of all other countries, there broods in Vienna a "darkness which may be felt;" nowhere will you find a more lamentable ignorance, or a more melancholy horror of being suspected of a desire to be wise above what is written down by the editor of the Austrian Observer. Nothing is known but to official men; and the first official duty is to confine all knowledge within the official circle. Talk to a Viennese about the finances, for example. What is the amount of the public revenue? I don't know. What is done with it? I don't know. How much does your army cost? I don't know. How much does the civil administration cost? I don't know. What is the amount of your public debt? I don't know. In short, do you know any thing at all about the matter, except how much you pay yourself, and that you pay whatever you are ordered? Nothing on earth.

The Austrian police—*monstrum*

horrendum ingens;—it cannot be added, *cui fasces ademptum*, for it has the eyes of an Argus, though no Mercury has yet been found to charm them to sleep while he rescued manly thought and intellectual exertion from the brutish form into which political jealousy has metamorphosed them. The French Police under Napoleon was reckoned perfect; in efficiency it could not possibly surpass that of Vienna, which successfully represses every expression of thought, by forcing on all the deadening conviction, that the eyes and ears of spies are every where. The consequences of a denunciation are, secret arrest, secret imprisonment, and an unknown punishment. It can be tolerated in some measure, that spies should be placed in coffee-houses, in the apartments of restaurateurs, or in places of public amusement; for, on such occasions every sensible person, to whatever country he may belong, will be on his guard; but it is sickening when, even in private society, he must open his lips under the conviction that there may be a spy sitting at the same table with him.

This is the case in Vienna to a very great extent. The efficacy of such a system depends on those who are its instruments being unknown; but, if the Viennese themselves may be believed, not only men, but women, too, and men and women of rank, are in the pay of the secret police. Among those whom you know to be your personal friends, if you indulge in a freedom of opinion on which you would not venture in more mixed society, they will draw back with a sort of apprehension, and kindly warn you of the danger to which you are exposing both them and yourself. This is true, not merely of what might be considered modes of thinking hostile to the whole frame of government, but it is equally so of individual acts of administration—if you question, for instance, the propriety of punishing a public peculator, like T——, by dismissing him with a pension, or the purity of the motives which procured count A—— his provincial government. The government is not even very fond that its measures should be praised; it is much better pleased that nothing be said about them at all.

This is the general spirit of the thing. Every Englishman who has been much conversant with Vienna, and occasionally forgotten where he was, must have felt it so. Of the practical efficiency of the system of espionage, take a single example. A certain Russian nobleman was resident at Vienna in 1821. His political opinions were known to be somewhat more liberal than was agreeable to the courts of Vienna and Petersburg; above all, he was favourable to the Greeks. The burthen of the Austrian minister's political harangues delivered twice a week at

his levees was, "You see it is the same thing with all of them, whether in Spain, or Italy, or Greece; it is just rebel A, rebel B, rebel C, and so on." This nobleman, himself a pretty regular attendant of these levees, thought otherwise, and had amused himself with drawing up a discourse to prove that the Greeks could not be considered and ought not to be treated as rebels. He had communicated it to some of his "intimate acquaintances." A few days afterwards the manuscript was not to be found in his desk. He immediately understood the matter and foresaw the consequences. The next courier but one from St. Petersburg brought a very friendly expressed notice from the Autocrat that, until some determinate resolution was adopted regarding Greece, it would be agreeable to his imperial majesty that prince —— should choose his residence elsewhere than in Vienna. The recommendation, of course, was attended to, and the prince retired to a six months' tiresome sojourn in a provincial town.

Foreigners are still more pryingly watched than natives, and Englishmen more than any other foreigners, except Italians. An English gentleman's papers were seized one morning in a domiciliary visit by agents of the police, carried off, examined, and returned "Mind what you are about," said a foreign minister, who was stating this circumstance next day to another British sojourner, "Mind what you are about; I know you keep something like a journal; take care what you put in it, and that nobody shall know what you do put in it."

It is not only always an imprudence, but in general it is a piece of

mere foolish affectation, for a stranger in any country to use language or behaviour which necessarily exposes him to the odium of the government, however allowable or laudable they may be at home. Our own countrymen, unaccustomed to bridle their tongues about any thing, and fortunately trained in habits which give them a strong inclination to speak severely on such a state of things as exists in the Austrian capital, are peculiarly liable to fall into this error, for an error it is, unless some powerful call of humanity justify the sacrifice of prudence to feeling. They are too apt to forget the homely saying, that it is folly to live in Rome and quarrel with the pope. Now it so happens that Rome is the place where an Englishman is allowed to take his own way more freely than in any other despotic country of the continent—at least it was so in the late pontificate, under the administration of Gonsalvi. The police of Vienna is much more imperative, and in all probability immediately orders such a person to quit the empire. A young Englishman, apparently as harmless and affected a specimen of the dandy as ever emigrated from Bond-street, was ordered to leave the capital on a very brief notice, because, according to his own account, he had been preaching the doctrines of Tom Paine in a coffee-house. If it was so, a piece of such egregious folly deserved no better treatment. Of all the exhibitions of English growling few are more amusing than that of a sturdy Englishman compelled to undertake a long journey in this unceremonious fashion, because he has forgotten the difference between the ministers of Francis 1st, and the ministers of

George 4th. Having received orders to depart, away he hastens full-mouthed to his minister, with whom he can use his own language and his own feelings. He displays his passport, demands protection as a British subject, and perhaps hints something about responsibility to the House of Commons. But no Excellency can prevent the laws of the country, such as they are, from taking their course; John must go. And now every thing is soured to him. The *dansesuses* of the Kärnthertbor are ugly and awkward; the choicest viands of Widman's kitchen are only fit for dogs; he quarrels with every item in his landlord's bill; he pays the servants niggardly, or not at all, for "The brutes that submit to such a government do not deserve to possess a halfpenny." He gets into his carriage, while the myrmidons of the police look on in disguise. The postillion, the horses, and his own servant come in for their full share of his bad humour; the only dependent he has is made to feel all the burthen of his inferiority; and John drives across the frontier, swearing that England is the only country fit for a gentleman to live in, and that every man is a fool who puts himself in the power of Alexander, or Francis, or Frederick William.

While the police hunts out words and deeds, the censorship labours to confine thought. No where in Germany is it exercised with such jealous rigour as here, particularly in regard to public affairs, to history and theology. A great number of what may be called literary journals are published in the capital, but they are either mere vehicles of amusement, full of dull tales and charades, or devoted to the fine arts and theatrical

criticisms. The "Jahrbücher der Literatur" (Annals of Literature), the Quarterly Review, so to speak, of Vienna, is more respectable, but it is written according to the censor's rule, just as much as the most trifling weekly sheet. The treatment which a literary article written for this review met with, will better illustrate the spirit of the censorship, than a hundred general statements. The present patriarch of Venice, a Hungarian by birth, and a person of elegant acquirements, published an epic poem, the *Tunisiad*, of which Charles V. is the hero, and his expedition against Tunis the subject. He has used as machines various sorts of good and evil spirits, the former fighting for the Christians, the latter for the infidels. C——n, who, though not without taste, happens to be a bigot, a pietist, and a censor of the press, had expressed great dissatisfaction with these spirits, as being irreconcilable with any system of orthodoxy; and, for this very reason, I believe, he refused to review the book, though he had reviewed another production of the patriarch, "*Perlen der heiligen Vorzeit*," a collection of sacred songs, and reviewed it, the author himself says, *con amore*. A literary person, the librarian of a Hungarian prince, wrote a review of the *Tunisiad*. Whatever he might think of the poetical worth of the spirits as machines, he defended them at least in regard to orthodoxy, and would by no means grant that a poet was to be tried like a writer of homilies. The manuscript of this article fell into the hands of C——n, as censor. After some time he returned it to the author, having not only erased every thing that it contained in

defence of the profane machines, but having inserted sentiments of quite an opposite tendency. What was worse, the passages cited by the reviewer were distorted by the censor. The sense was altered; and even the verses, which are very flowing, well-built hexameters, were, in many instances, new cast, and converted into lines which bade defiance to the rules of all prosodies, ancient or modern. The reviewer naturally was very angry, sat as censor on the censor, erased all that the impertinence and bigotry of the latter had interlarded, and it was only in this mutilated form that the article was allowed to be printed.

The population of the Austrian empire, including Hungary and the Italian states, is commonly stated at about twenty-three millions; the number of newspapers printed in it does not amount to 30! In Vienna itself there are only two proper newspapers; three others, one of which is printed in Hungarian, another in Servian, and the third in modern Greek, for the use of these nations, are merely transcripts. These two are the *Austrian Observer*, and the *Vienna Gazette*. The *Observer* is the proper political paper; the *Gazette*, though it gives political intelligence, is the mercantile and advertising paper. It has existed, under different forms, since 1708. It has a monopoly of all advertisements, and all notifications from the public offices, and pays for this privilege a yearly sum of nearly 2,000*l.* to government. The *Observer*, which is published daily, even on Sunday (it costs 1*l.* 16*s.* yearly), is sufficiently well known all over Europe. It is the official political paper, and there is no other; it is the faithful reflection

of the Austrian policy, the speaking trumpet through which the Austrian cabinet makes known to the empire whatever it thinks proper should be known, or wishes to be believed. The intelligence which it extracts from foreign journals has always the same tendency: no syllable of opinion, and no fact which might lead a rational Austrian to think otherwise than the minister wishes he should think, can be admitted. The leading articles are said even to pass occasionally under the review of the minister himself. The editor is a M. Pilate, ever ready, like his pagan namesake, to become a passive instrument, whenever the cabinet calls out against a fact or an opinion, "Crucify it, crucify it."

The finest productions of the German Muse are woefully spoiled, likewise, by the scissors of the censor. Not only is every thing omitted which displeases the bigotry of the priesthood, or the despotism of the government, but alterations are made for which no earthly reason can be assigned, except a very silly sensibility, and mawkish sentimentalism. To exclude dangerous ideas about liberty and the house of Hapsburgh, William Tell is so miserably mangled that the play loses all connexion. Schiller, in his *Robbers*, made Charles Moor and his brother sons of the old man: In Vienna they are converted into nephews; for want of filial affection, forsooth, is something too horrible to be brought on the stage. With so little consistency is the alteration carried through, that Charles, after he has spoken about his uncle through four acts, in the fifth calls heaven and hell together to avenge the maltreatment of his father. The monk who comes to the haunt

of the banditti, as ambassador of the magistracy, and who makes, to be sure, a ridiculous enough figure, is changed into a lawyer; for, why should the cloth be laughed at? as if ridiculous priests were not at least equally numerous with ridiculous jurists, and as if the danger of teaching people to laugh at law and justice by the one exhibition, were not just as great as the danger of teaching them to laugh at religion by the other. The lying account brought to the old man of the death of Charles, represents him to have fallen in the battle of Prague (Kolin) in the Seven Years' War. Now, the Austrians have so little pleasure in recollecting the Seven Years' War, that, on their stage, the whole action is thrown back to the days of king Matthias, and Charles is made to fall in battle against the Mussulmen.

The very ballets and operas are watched over with the same jealous care. It is very ridiculous to be so thin-skinned, and not at all prudent to show it. The emperor seems to think so himself. When I was in Vienna a drama appeared, *Der Tagbefehl*, founded on the current anecdote of Frederick the Great, in the Seven Years' War, having compelled an officer whom he had detected writing to his wife by candle-light, though a general order had been issued prohibiting fires or lights after sunset, to add, in a postscript, "To-morrow I am to be shot for a breach of duty," and having actually put him to death. The piece instantly made a great noise, for there were battles in it; but much more, from the admirable personification which the actor (who was likewise the author) gave of the Prussian monarch. Those who still recollected

Frederick were hurried away by the illusion. The emperor saw it and was delighted; and, on leaving his box, said to one of the noblemen who attended him, "Now I am glad that I have seen it, for, do you hear, they will be for prohibiting it immediately"—alluding to its connexion with the Seven Years' War.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

AND

MECHANICAL ARTS.

COMPRISING

<p>NATURAL HISTORY. GEOGRAPHY, ASTRONOMY, &c. CHEMISTRY.</p>	<p>AGRICULTURE AND BOTANY. ARTS AND MANUFACTURES. PATENTS.</p>
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N A T U R A L H I S T O R Y.

M. MARION has found, in the island of Manilla, a species of reptile, of the family of the Agamoides, which has the faculty of changing colour, like the cameleon. Its head is triangular, pretty large in proportion to the body; the tail long and slender; along the back, the crest is formed of soft scales, and under the throat is a goitre. The feet have toes detached, and very unequal; the scales are mostly triangular, imbricated, and especially those of the tail. The iris is blackish, bordered with a little white circle about the pupil. The animal is very active, and feeds on insects. When M. Marion first came into possession of it, its colour, for twenty-four hours, was a delicate green, whether held in the dark, or exposed to the sun—whether kept motionless, or in a state of agitation: but next morning, on removing it from the inside of a bamboo, where it had been placed, its colour throughout had changed to carmelite; when exposed to the air, this colour gradually disappeared, and the animal resumed its green robe. On this ground certain brown lines were soon after visible: the animal was then replaced in the bamboo, but, on drawing it out, it had acquired a blueish-green colour, and it was only in the open air that the brownish tints returned: and at length, without any variation of form or position, the brown colour gave place to a uniform green, intermingled with brownish streaks. When laid on green or red substances, no grain of colour was observed.

Entomology.—A fine specimen of the Sphinx Convolvuli, or Unicorn Hawk-Moth, was lately caught near Wigton. This is one of the rarest and largest of British Lepidopterous insects, the expansion of its wings measuring nearly five inches. Their general colour is gray, the upper pair being clouded, and the lower pair barred with black. The body is elegantly varied with red, black, and white spots. The eyes are strikingly large and phosphorescent; the tongue spiral, and very long. Its larva is chiefly found upon the Convolvulus Sepium, goes into the pupa state under ground, and changes into the perfect insect in the month of September. It flies in the evening, and feeds upon the nectar of flowers, which it extracts with its long tongue whilst upon the wing, after the manner of humming birds.

Fossil Shells. By Lewis Weston Dillwyn, esq. F. R. S.—Mr. Dillwyn remarks, that every turbinated univalve of the older beds, from transition lime to the lias, of which he can find any record, belongs to the herbivorous genera, and that the family has been handed down through all the successive strata, and still inhabits our land and waters. On the other hand, all the carnivorous genera abound in the strata above the chalk, but are, comparatively, extremely rare in the secondary strata, and not a single shell has been detected in any lower bed than the lower oolite. He thinks, that a further examination will prove, that neither the aporrhaides, nor any of those few undoubtedly carnivorous species, which have been found in the secondary formations, were furnished with predaceous powers, but that they belong to a subdivision of the

trachelipoda zoophaga, which feed only on dead animals.

Fossil Remains.—An immense assemblage of fossil bones has recently been discovered in Somersetshire, in a cavern of the Limestone Rock at Banwell, near the west extremity of the Mendip Hills, on the property of the bishop of Bath and Wells. The circumstances which led to this discovery were as follow:—Some miners engaged in sinking a shaft in search of calamine, intersected a steep and narrow fissure, which after descending 80 feet opened into a spacious cavern, 150 feet long and about 30 feet wide, and from 20 to 30 feet high. From the difficulty of descending by this fissure it was lately judged desirable to make an opening in the side of the hill a little below, in a line which might lead directly to the interior of the cave. This gallery had been conducted but a few feet, when the workmen suddenly penetrated into another cavern of inferior dimensions to that which they were in search of, and found its floor to be covered, to a depth which has not yet been ascertained, with a bed of sand, mud, and fragments of limestone, through which were dispersed an enormous quantity of bones, horns, and teeth. The thickness of this mass has been ascertained, by a shaft sunk into it, to be in one place nearly 40 feet. Many large baskets-full of bones have been already extracted, belonging chiefly to the ox and deer tribes; of the latter there are several varieties, including the elk. There are also a few portions of the skeleton of a wolf, and of a gigantic bear. The bones are mostly in a state of preservation equal to that of common grave bones, although it is clear, from

the fact of some of them belonging to the great extinct species of bear, that they are of antediluvian origin. In the roof of the cave there is a large chimney-like opening, which appears to have communicated formerly with the surface; but which is choked up with fragments of limestone, interspersed with mud and sand, and adhering together imperfectly by a stalagmitic incrustation. Through this aperture it is probable the animals fell into the cave, and perished in the period preceding the inundation, by which it was filled up. The immense quantity of the bones shews the number of individuals which were lost in this natural pitfall, to have been very great. In this manner cattle are now continually lost by falling into similar apertures in the limestone hills of Derbyshire. There is nothing to induce a belief that it was a den inhabited by hyenas, like the cave of Kirkdale, or by bears, like those in Germany; its leading circumstances are similar to those of the ossiferous cavities in the limestone rock at Oreston near Plymouth. The cave at Banwell has been examined by professor Buckland, and operations have been commenced for the purpose of thoroughly investigating its history and contents. The bishop has already sent collections of the bones to the museums of Oxford and Cambridge, and intends to provide a similar supply for all the principal public institutions in this country.

Discovery of Fossil Bones.—In consequence of the recent discovery of some bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, and ox, near Ilford, in Essex, by workmen while digging brick earth, a more complete examination was determined on. Professor Buckland, Mr. Clift,

Mr. Gibson, and some other gentlemen, proceeded to the spot, and soon dug down to the object of their search. After some hours labour they succeeded in clearing the clay from two very entire and large masses of bone: one the humerus, or large bone of the fore leg; the other the radius and ulna, in their relative situation. These appeared to be in a beautiful state of preservation, until it was attempted to clear the clay from underneath them; they then crumbled into very small fragments, and only the extremities of the bones could be preserved. Some of the toes, and other small bones of the elephant, were picked out in a firmer state; a bone of the leg of an ox, and a fresh water shell, were also found. The name of the shell could not be learned: it was considered by Mr. Buckland very important. The unfavourable result of the trial to raise these grand bones, discouraged the party from further attempts, till some more effectual means of preservation can be devised. Some other bones were partly exposed, among which could be recognised a scapula and a vertebra: these were carefully covered up with tiles and clay for the present. There appears to be no doubt that the bones of more than one elephant were there imbedded. The soil is brick-earth, and the bones lie 17 feet under the surface: two feet lower is the gravel. Some bones of a similar kind have been dug out of sand in a neighbouring field belonging to Mr. J. Thompson, and these were in the same state of preservation. It may be remarked that by contact with these bones the clay is converted into nodules of a blueish white substance, called by the workmen *race*. When the

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bones have been found in sand, that portion in contact is of a much lighter colour. The chemical analysis of the race is chiefly carbonate of lime and of magnesia, with some silica and carbonate of iron. The difficulty of preserving these bones consists chiefly in raising them from their bed; for after they have been dried and coated with gum or varnish, they acquire a firmness nearly equal to that of

recent bone. Mr. Gibson has in his collection some fine specimens, which were found in the same pit; an inferior maxilla, nearly entire; a pair of tibiae; the articulating surfaces of a humerus and scapula, and of a femur and pelvis, and some teeth: all these are of the elephant. Also an ulna and a tooth of the rhinoceros. Tusks of the elephant have been found in the same vicinity.

GEOGRAPHY, ASTRONOMY, &c.

*Account of the Expedition of M. E. de Beaufort into the interior of Africa, by the way of the river Senegal.** Extracted from two Letters from M. de Beaufort to M. Jomard.—Guiauguiaubourcy, 8th April, 1824.

SIR:—I am hurried by the departure of the vessel, and fatigued by writing a number of long letters, and must therefore beg of you to excuse me for the shortness of this letter. I shall remain here two or three days, and during that time shall take an opportunity of writing to you at greater length. My first letter shall contain the solution of any questions I may have been able to solve since my arrival in this country. I should wish to send you the observations I have made on the species of palm-trees which ornament the banks of the Gambia, but they are not yet complete. I have renewed, within these few days, the observation I

made at the Senegal, on the subject of atmospherical electricity, but with more exactness: I passed the brass wire through a glass tube suspended in the air, leaving a long piece of metal to hang down. The result was the same, that is to say, entirely null, and by no means answered my expectations. I send you some Shea or Sectoulou butter, in order that you may have it examined; together with a bottle containing an oil extracted from butter of the palm, which I should be very glad to have analysed, particularly on account of a circumstance which gives a new interest to that tree. This oil is the result of the ebullition of the fruit of a palm-tree which I have not been able to refer to any genus (I follow the *genera plantarum* of M. Jussieu); the fruit is a drupa with a very thin covering on the outside; the kernel contains, as I understand, a considerable quantity of alkaline substance, of which a soap is made. I have not yet been able to procure any to send you as a specimen, but shall endeavour to do so by the next opportunity. Mungo Park's account of the Fang Jany is perfectly correct; it is of

* M. de Beaufort, a navy officer of great information, and most zealous in the pursuit of new discoveries, departed from St. Louis towards the end of the month of January 1824, having furnished himself with a variety of astronomical and philosophical instruments.

the genus of *pendanus*, and its maturity is announced by an explosion accompanied by fire; this fire is subject to communicate with the adjoining bodies, which prevents my sending you a specimen, it having already caused some accidents. I shall, however, carefully watch its progress, and shall endeavour to preserve some of it in oil. Up to my arrival in this place, I have observed a considerable difference between the vegetable products of the two great rivers, the Senegal and the Gambia.

Letter from M. Roger, Governor of Senegal, to M. Jomard.

Saint-Louis, 14th August, 1824.

I must defer for some time longer writing to you respecting the several objects treated of in your letter of the 29th May last, particularly as far as regards the advancement of an expedition for the purpose of exploring the banks of the Niger (an enterprise of the greatest interest, and the success of which it would give me great happiness to forward by any means in my power). For the present, I shall confine myself to sending you a few documents respecting two of the questions which you have addressed to me in the name of the Society of Geography.

1st. Nothing of a positive nature was as yet known respecting the cataracts of the Bâ Fing, or Senegal. The Moors and Negroes who had travelled in that country had only given, on this head, incomplete, vague, and often contradictory relations. I had interrogated several of them upon the subject, but without being able to obtain any satisfactory information.

M. Duranton, a merchant of

Gallam, was the first to furnish us with documents containing any details of a positive nature upon this subject. This traveller ascended the river, towards the end of last January, as far as the cataract formed by the rock of Félou. I send you the description he has given me of it; though incomplete in several respects, it still possesses considerable interest.

The position of the rock of Félou is not exactly laid down. It appears by M. Duranton's report, that he took six days in re-descending from thence to Bakel, passing through the kingdom of Gallam.

He had first commenced his journey by setting out from Alliguel, on the frontiers of Bondou, a little above Sansanding, on the river Falémé. In the course of four days he had crossed over a part of the kingdom of Bambouk, passing through the villages of Kakaya, Guelke-Moko, Borkone, Sayola (near which he saw a goldmine), Farbaconta, Silmana, and afterwards through the desert which separates Bambouk from Kasso. On the fifth day he arrived in the neighbourhood of the Félou.

I have hopes that we shall obtain some information, either through M. Duranton or M. de Beaufort, respecting the cataract of Gowina, and those which are supposed to lie further up the river. I have not as yet heard any new particulars concerning it.

2ndly. I extract from the instructions which I drew up for M. de Beaufort previous to his departure, the following notes, relative to the geographical position of Bakel and of Saint-Joseph in the kingdom of Gallam, which the society wishes to ascertain:

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<i>Bakel.</i>	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Long.</i>
According to Durand's Atlas	15° 05' 00"	13° 00' 00"
According to M. Dussault	14 53 34	14 41 00
The ancient Fort of St. Joseph.		
According to Durand's Atlas	14 15 00	12 20 00
According to the Chart of the Travels of Mungo Park	14 35 00	10 00 00
According to the Map of the Travels of Mollien	15 30 00	12 15 00
According to M. Dussault	14 38 00	14 12 00

Great confidence may be placed in the observations so carefully made by M. Dussault, who renewed them at several places, during the years 1818 and 1819, which he passed in the upper districts of the Senegal. It appears, according to him, that the position of Bakel and of Saint-Joseph is much nearer to the mouth of that great river than has been supposed; that they lie nearly 2° further towards the west than they are laid down in Durand's Atlas, and that the difference is still greater in the map of the travels of Mungo Park.

M. Dussault has also determined the position of Moussala, a village situated on the banks of the Senegal above Saint-Joseph. It lies in latitude 14° 34', and longitude 14° 03' 30"; which proves that the river continues to direct its course, in proportion much more towards the east than towards the South.

(Signed) ROGER.

African Survey.—The western coast of Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to St. Felipe de Benguela was surveyed by captain Chapman, in his majesty's ship *Espiegle*, in January, February, and March last. The *Espiegle* run along the coast about the Orange River, which was found to be generally low, and the interior sandy and dry, and apparently uninhabited; the coast thence from Angra Pequina, to Elizabeth Bay, was found rocky, and without the

least sign of vegetation and water. The only animals seen were wolves, although the tracks of many others were observed on the sands, particularly of the lion and buffalo: on all parts of the coast near the anchorage were found the bones of whales, which were in abundance. On the 17th Jan. the vessel made Spencer Bay, which is spacious, and sheltered from all winds, except the north; from which it is only partially protected. The coast is a sandy beach, with no sign of water or vegetation: lions, deer, and wolves in abundance; whales were also seen in large numbers, and sharks of a monstrous size: the interior is high sand-hills, but not the least trace of inhabitants. They then proceeded to Fish Bay, along a coast possessing no interest but what is derived from the discovery, on their return, of a river about 13 miles north of Walvisch Bay: this river not being placed in any chart, captain Chapman took upon himself to name it Somerset River. They also discovered another river in lat. 17° 10' S. which was named Nourse River.—From thence the coast and interior are all sand, and a heavy surf breaking on the shore. On reaching Fish Bay the vessel hauled close round Tiger's Island. The bay is spacious, and the coast particularly high. They then visited Port Alexander, and saw eight natives on the eastern shore,

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who appeared perfectly miserable, as they were the outcasts of some tribe. Port Alexander is a most excellent anchorage, and ships may ride safe. Little Fish Bay, lat. $15^{\circ} 8' S.$ is extensive, with deep water. On the southern shore is a deep valley, with very large trees, and much vegetation, and the mouth of a river. The natives entered into familiar communication, and trafficked cattle and vegetables for clothing. Deer, zebras, and the tracks of large animals were seen along the coast. St. Mary's Bay, in lat. $18^{\circ} 27' S.$ is described as being a good entrance; and Elephants' Bay, in lat. $19^{\circ} 18' S.$ appears to have been so called from the number of elephants seen, and from an attack made on a herd by a landing party. In lat. $14^{\circ} 15' S.$ long. $13^{\circ} 2' E.$ is the mouth of Victoria River, where communication was had with the natives, who proved to be deceitful, with not the least idea of any language but their own, although so near Benguela; there was but little cultivation in the interior. The concluding observations are, that the coast, generally, is perfectly safe; the climate generally good; and from the appearance of valleys along the coast, no want of fresh water in the rainy season.

A New Colony.—It has been discovered, that the island of Tristan da Cunha, which was never known to have been peopled before the year 1816, has now upon it, living in great happiness, twenty-two men and three women. The Berwick, captain Jeffery, from London to Van Diemen's Land, sent her boat ashore on the 25th of March, 1823. The sailors were surpris'd at finding an Englishman of the name of Glass, formerly a corporal in the

artillery, and the rest of the above-mentioned population. Glass gave so favourable an account of the island, which is only nine miles in diameter, that it may be of importance to vessels, on their passage to Van Diemen's Land, to touch there: they will be sure of a most favourable reception. There are on the island great plenty of pigs, goats, potatoes, cabbages, &c. abundance of fish, and excellent water. This little colony had at the time, upwards of 30 tons of potatoes to dispose of. The island is very fertile, in fact, in every thing desirable to settlers; and Glass declared, that if they had but a few women more, the place would be an earthly paradise. He is a sort of governor at Tristan da Cunha, by the appointment of the rest, on account of his military character, and he trades in a small schooner to the Cape of Good Hope, with the oil of the sea-elephant, and the skins of the seal, which they catch in great abundance. There is a mountain upon the island, 8,500 feet in height: the crew of the Berwick saw it at the distance of 50 miles.

Dr. Sieber.—The celebrated traveller Dr. Sieber has happily accomplished his voyage round the world. He left the continent of Europe in August 1822, passed the Cape of Good Hope to the Isle of France, where he remained three months; sailed thence to New Holland, which he reached on the 1st of June, 1823, and during a stay of eight months formed one of the completest collections of all the three kingdoms of nature ever made in that country. On the 13th of January this year, he embarked at Port Jackson, passed Cook's Straits, sailed across the Pacific Ocean, doubled Cape

Horn, and on the 8th of April reached the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained a month, and arrived in London on the 14th of July. No naturalist ever sailed round the world in so short a time, and brought home such extensive collections; he was absent from Europe only 22 months and a half, of which he spent 13 at sea, and only ten on shore. His botanical collection is much more considerable than that which he made during his two years travels in the Levant. The zoological collection for the preservation of which during the long voyage the greatest precautions were taken, is the most remarkable, not only on account of the great number of birds, but also from its containing nearly a complete series of all the quadrupeds of this part of New Holland, almost the half of which the traveller declares to be new species. He has brought back several specimens of each. The collection is destined for his native city of Prague in Bohemia.

Aerolite.—An aerolite fell at Nobleborough, Maine, between four and five o'clock p. m. on land belonging to John and David Flogg. The following account of the phenomena was received from Mr. A. Dinsmore who was at work near the place on which the aerolite struck. Mr. Dinsmore's attention was excited by hearing a noise, which at first resembled the discharges of platoons of soldiers, but soon became more rapid in succession. The air was perfectly calm; and the sky was clear, with the exception of a small whitish cloud, apparently about forty feet square, nearly in his zenith, from which the noise seemed to proceed. After the explosion, this little cloud appeared to be in rapid spiral

motion downwards, as if about to fall on him, and made a noise like a whirlwind among leaves. At this moment, the stone fell among some sheep, which were thereby much frightened, jumped, and ran into the woods. This circumstance assisted Mr. Dinsmore in finding the spot where the stone struck, which was about 40 paces in front of the place where he was standing. The aerolite penetrated the earth about six inches, and there meeting another stone, was broken into fragments. When first taken up, which was about one hour after its fall, it exhaled a strong sulphureous odour. The whole mass, previous to its fracture, probably weighed between four and six pounds. Other fragments of the same meteoric stone are said to have been found several miles distant from Nobleborough. —*Sil. Journ.*

American Traveller.—Mr. T. Nuttall, honorary member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences, has lately published a Journal of his Travels into the Arkansas Territory. His principal object was, to furnish a sketch of the natural history of the countries watered by the river Arkansas, previous to its joining the Mississippi. Mr. Nuttall set out from Philadelphia in 1816; and, after crossing the chain of the Allegany, arrived at Pittsburgh, built on the banks of the Ohio, at the confluence of the Monongahela and the Allegany. Excellent roads lead to it from all the eastern countries, and it is considered as an entrepôt for those situated on each side of the mountains. More than a 100 vessels of all descriptions were on the Ohio. Steam-boats, and coal-barges were impatiently waiting

for the rising of the waters, then very low. Pit-coal is in great abundance about Pittsburgh, and is a considerable source of gain. Here Mr. N. took his passage in a vessel, proceeding down the Ohio, till in five days he arrived at Wheeling, a commercial dépôt for those parts of Virginia. He visited the Swiss colonies of Vevay and Gand, where attempts have been made to cultivate the vine, but without success. He came next to Louisville, in Kentucky, a large and flourishing town, with a number of banking-houses; their credit was at that time in a depreciated state. He then passed the Falls of the Ohio, the force of which was much inferior to the expectations he had formed. The steam-boats of New Orleans, which come up the Ohio, as far as Shippingsport, below the Falls, are from 300 to 500 tons; their passage back is effected in 18 days. This traveller at length reached the mouth of the Ohio, and entered the Mississippi. The lands adjacent to these two rivers are not inhabited, on account of the inundations; but they abound in game. Here the navigation becomes difficult, and often dangerous, from the trees dragged along by the current, which, meeting with obstruction, adhere to the bottom of the river, forming a sort of dyke or rampart in the channel. The banks both of the Mississippi and Ohio are interspersed with plains, woods, hamlets, rising towns, and Indian camps. After a navigation of 24 days on the Mississippi, Mr. N. entered the Arkansa. The first habitations that he discovered formed a part of a little French settlement, where the land was under culture, producing wheat and cotton. Advancing further, the vegetation

seemed to be monotonous, and mostly covered with immense forests, where no pathway could be discerned. The author afterwards traces an outline of the ancient population on the banks of the Mississippi. This is borrowed from a Narrative of the Expedition of Ferdinand de Soto, who sailed from Cuba, in 1539, with 1,000 men, and, landing in Florida, penetrated to the Mississippi, and explored many parts of the adjoining regions: of those that attended him, only 113 returned.

Society of Geography of Paris.—The Society of Geography lately held its second general annual meeting for the present year at the Hotel de Ville. Viscount Chateaubriand was president; M. Chabrol de Crouzol, minister of the marine, vice-president; and the baron de Ferrussac, secretary.—M. Malte-Brun read a notice on the various correspondence received by the society, and dwelt particularly on the proceedings of the travellers in the interior of Africa. He took occasion to pay a well-merited tribute of regret to the memory of that enterprising traveller Mr. Bowdich.—M. Jomard gave an account of the proceedings of the central committee, of which he is president, and laid before the meeting the first volume of the proceedings of the society.—Baron Ferrussac read a notice on the present state of the science of Geography, and on the great advances made within the last few years in that branch of knowledge.—Some new works were presented to the society, among the rest, a work published at Cayenne, entitled "A Journey to Surinam," by M. Leschenault de la Tour, naturalist to the king, containing interesting and authentic details upon the state of Dutch

Guiana.—The treasurer then gave a brief statement of the accounts of the society, and congratulated the meeting upon the promising state of their funds. The president announced a contribution of 1,000 francs, presented by count Orloff, senator of the Russian empire and member of the society, to be awarded as a prize for whatever subject the society should think fit to propose.

New Island.—The Kelso Mail newspaper, mentions the discovery of an island in the South Pacific, by captain B. Wight of the merchant vessel Medway. It is in lat. $21^{\circ} 36'$, long. $159^{\circ} 40' W.$ of Greenwich. Its length from east to west, about 20 miles; the land high. Captain W. named it Roxburgh island, after his native country.

C H E M I S T R Y .

A New Phenomenon of Electro-Magnetism. By Sir Humphry Davy.—Sir H. Davy found, that when two wires were placed in a basin of mercury, perpendicular to the surface, and in the voltaic circuit of a battery with large plates, and the pole of a powerful magnet held either above or below the wires, the mercury immediately began to revolve round the wire as an axis, according to the circumstances of electro-magnetic rotation, discovered by Mr. Faraday. Masses of mercury, of several inches in diameter, were set in motion, and made to revolve in this manner whenever the pole of the magnet was held near the perpendicular of the wire; but when the pole was held above the mercury, between the two wires, the circular motion ceased, and currents took place in the mercury in opposite directions, one to the right and the other to the left of the magnet. Other circumstances led to the belief that the passage of the electricity produced motions independent of the action of the magnet, and that the appearances were owing to a composition of forces. The form of

the last experiment was inverted, by passing two copper wires through two holes, three inches apart, in the bottom of a glass basin; the basin was then filled with mercury, which stood about the tenth of an inch above the wire. Upon making a communication through this arrangement, with a powerful voltaic circuit, the mercury was immediately seen in violent agitation; its surface became elevated into a small cone above each of the wires; waves flowed off in all directions from these cones, and the only point of rest was apparently where they met in the centre of the mercury, between the two wires. On holding the pole of a powerful magnet at a considerable distance above one of the cones, its apex was diminished and its base extended. At a smaller distance, the surface of the mercury became plane, and rotation slowly began round the wire. As the magnet approached, the rotation became more rapid; and when it was about half an inch above the mercury, a great depression of it was observed above the wire, and a vortex which reached almost to the surface of the

wire. Sir H. Davy thinks that these phenomena are not produced by any changes of temperature, or by common electrical repulsion, and concludes that they are of a novel kind.

Electrical Phenomena accompanying Combustion.—M. Bequerel found, that on rolling up a sheet of paper, placing it in the electrometer, inflaming it, and touching the flame with a piece of wet wood that the electricity might flow away more rapidly, the paper became positively electrical. If the experiment were inverted, the paper being held in the hand, and the flame made to touch the piece of wet wood placed on the electrometer, it was found that the flame took negative electricity. Hence it may be concluded, that when paper is burnt, the paper becomes positive, and the flame negative.

If alcohol be burnt in a copper capsule, it is found by the condenser that the capsule becomes electrified positively.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxvii. 14.

Existence of Free Muriatic Acid in the Stomach.—The following are the proofs of the existence of free muriatic acid, which Dr. Prout has laid before the Royal Society. The contents of a stomach having been digested in distilled water, the solution obtained was divided into four equal parts. One of these evaporated to dryness, burnt and examined in the usual way, gave the quantity of muriatic acid in combination with fixed bases. A second being previously saturated with an alkali, was treated in a similar way, and gave the whole quantity of muriatic acid in the stomach. A third, carefully neutralized with a known solution of alkali, gave the quantity of free acid. The fourth was reserved

for any required experiment. In this way Dr. Prout ascertained that the unsaturated muriatic acid in the stomach was always considerable, and in one case twenty ounces of a fluid from a very deranged stomach, afforded him above half a drachm of muriatic acid of specific gravity 1.160.—*Journ. of Science.*

On the presence of Titanium in Mica.—M. Vauquelin has repeated the experiments of M. Peschier, of Geneva, on the existence of titanium in mica; and has found that metal in all the varieties of mica examined, though, where most abundant, it never amounted to one per cent. M. Vauquelin's process was as follows: the mica divided into very thin plates, and cut by scissors, was heated for half an hour with two parts of caustic potash; the mixture was diffused through 100 parts of water (generally yielding a green solution from the presence of manganese), and muriatic acid was added until in slight excess, which caused solution of the whole, if the fusion with potash had been well performed. The solution was slowly evaporated, especially towards the last, and a powder obtained, either white or coloured, according as iron was absent or present. This powder, thrown on a filter, was washed first with cold and then with hot water. If the silica remaining was coloured, it was acted upon by cold muriatic acid, diluted with ten of water, until white; thus freed from iron, it was afterwards boiled in strong muriatic acid, and the solution diluted, filtered, and evaporated; when almost all the acid was driven off, the liquid was again diluted, and tested by infusion of galls. If titanium were present, a reddish yellow precipitate took place after

some hours, of tannate of titanium. M. Vauquelin also examined the washings, but the operation, &c., if well performed, always gave titanium with the silica, if any were contained in the mineral.—*Ann. de Chim.*

Castorine, a new animal substance.—The following substance is described by M. Bizio, in the *Giornale de Fisica*, vii. 174. Some castor was boiled in six times its weight of alcohol, 0.85; the liquor filtered when hot and set aside for two or three days, gradually deposited a substance which had no regular form, was extremely light, and fell into powder under the fingers. Alkalies had no action on this substance, when their solutions were boiled on it, except to remove colouring matter and thus render it purer. It was but slightly soluble in cold alcohol, more, as has been seen, in hot alcohol; cold water scarcely dissolved any of it, hot water took up a small portion. The cold solution in alcohol, when spontaneously evaporated, gave the substance in small prismatic crystals, some lines in length, diaphanous and white. It dissolves in ether very readily. When heated it fuses and appears to boil, vapours arise from it, which in the open air burn brilliantly; in close vessels it gave the usual products of a vegetable substance, nothing occurring to indicate its animal origin.

Effects of Lightning.—Two vehicles were passing along a narrow road embedded in a forest: in the first were two brothers of the name of Teele, one aged thirty-three years, the other twenty-nine; in the second was M. Teele the nephew, aged twenty years, and M. Decker. The lightning struck successively the first horse, the two

brothers, M. Decker, and his companion; the last did not survive. The horse remained dead on the spot: the skin on the lower part of its belly was torn, the mouth open and the teeth black. The lightning passed to the younger Teele by his umbrella, which, with his watch, was thrown twenty-four steps off; the vehicle had a hole made in it six inches in diameter. The body, carried to the nearest village, was put into a warm bath and rubbed; blood flowed from the nose, mouth, and ears, but no signs of life appeared. The mouth and nose were black; the skin and muscles of the arms and hands, both of which held the umbrella, were furrowed to the bone; the sleeves of his clothes were torn; the lesions of the skin were not like those produced in burns; the skin appeared as if it had been raised by rapid rubbing, and the clothes bore no trace of burning, but seemed as if torn by a sharp point. M. Decker, who was in the same car, received at the same moment a blow on the stomach so violent that he was thrown out and remained insensible for half an hour. When examined, the place on which he felt the blow was found very red, but unwounded; he very speedily recovered. The two brothers were sitting side by side when struck; the lightning first reached the head of the elder brother, tore his velvet cap into several pieces, glanced over the temporal bone about an inch above the left ear, then behind that ear, and flaying the skin slightly, descended to the neck; it traversed the nape of the neck obliquely, and ascended to the right ear, the interior of which was as if scratched! it then went by the right shoulder, beneath the

chin, over the right breast along the arm, and returning to the back, descended along the vertebral column to the sacrum. In this last part of its course, the skin was not torn, but only slightly raised, and much reddened; marks of the same kind were across the arms, and, with the torn clothes, shewed the zigzag path of the lightning as it had passed alternately from the right side of the younger brother to the left side of the elder. It continued its course on the former from the part where it had come in contact with some pieces of metal contained in his pocket, and at which place it had raised the skin of the muscles of the side, for a space as large as a hand; it then crossed the stomach to the left side, and passed over the internal surface of the thigh, knee and calf of the leg. The width of the trace marked by the lightning, was generally about two inches: the wounds were most extensive and deep at the intersections of this trace; many of them were very painful, and suppurated abundantly; the skin had been closely rolled up on the right and left by the rapid passage of the lightning. The wounds did not bleed; and on healing, those phenomena only took place which accompanied the simple formation of skin. Nothing indicated a lesion of the organs by fire or heat, but the effect was just such as would have been produced by the passage of a bullet over the surface. The two brothers, on becoming sensible, felt excessively sick, and after drinking some tea, vomited several times, throwing out a little blood. No fever occurred. The eldest was quite deaf on the day of the accident, but recovered his hearing, in part, on the morrow. No paralysis occurred in

the limbs struck by the lightning, and the wounds cicatrized in a few weeks. The accident happened in May 1821. Twelvemonths afterwards, the elder brother remained affected by deafness, which varied with the weather; he had a strong tendency to sleep, and sometimes slept twenty-four hours if not awakened. The younger, ultimately, had an inflammatory fever, and was subject to a periodical depression, of which he had previously felt nothing; and, generally, a much stronger impression had been made on the nervous system of both, than from the vigour of their constitution might have been expected.—*Bib. Univ.* xxv. 318.

Active principle of the Upas Poison.—MM. Pelletier and Caventou, after various trials to obtain the active principle of the *Upas ticuét*, adopted the following mode:—An aqueous solution was prepared, which, when filtered, was treated with pure calcined magnesia; the reddish-yellow precipitate obtained, when washed and dried, was boiled in alcohol two or three times, and the solutions evaporated, gave an orange-coloured crystalline substance. This substance was bitter, only slightly soluble in water, very soluble in acids, and had all the properties of strychnia, except that of producing a green colour with nitric acid instead of a red one; but this effect was occasioned by the presence of a brown coloured substance—for when a solution of the whole was made in weak sulphuric acid, passed through animal charcoal, precipitated by magnesia, and then dissolved in alcohol, and crystallized by slow evaporation, it lost the property of becoming green by nitric acid, and was perfectly pure. In this state, it consisted of crys-

talline prismatic needles, nearly insoluble in water, very bitter, restoring the blue of red litmus paper, saturating acids, and with them forming solutions, in which ammonia, tincture of galls, and the alkaline gallates and oxalates, produced precipitates, soluble in alcohol; and in all things, except that of reddening by nitric acid, exactly resembling strychnia. The red colour, by nitric acid, belongs, therefore, to some other substance than strychnia, and on evaporating the water with which the magnesian precipitate was washed, a yellow substance, having this property was obtained; and which re-dissolved, filtered through animal charcoal, and re-evaporated, gave a tolerably pure solution of the substance. This substance is uncrystallisable, fixed, soluble in water and alcohol, and not perceptible by acetate of lead; it exists only in small quantities in the upas. In consequence of the purity of the strychnia obtained from the upas, specimens were examined from other sources; and it was ascertained that though most of them reddened by nitric acid, yet they varied in the extent of this property, and one very pure specimen scarcely exhibited the effect at all: hence it may be concluded that the red colour is always due to a portion of impurity accompanying the strychnia, and does not belong to the alkali. The strychnia, from the upas, produced all the effects on the animal economy that are produced by strychnia otherwise obtained. The brown substance which produces a green colour with nitric acid, was found to be the same as that existing in the false *Angostura* bark; when pure, it is without taste, but slightly soluble in water, darkened in colour by

alkalies, and rendered a little more soluble. It dissolves in alcohol, and by evaporation, forms micaceous crystalline plates; it is very slightly soluble in ether or volatile oils; with concentrated nitric acid, it yields a very intense green colour, disappearing by dilution, re-appearing by concentration; alkalies and all oxygenating bodies make it disappear entirely. Sulphuric acid also produces a green colour with this substance; muriatic acid has no action. It has no action on the animal economy.

Upas Anthiar.—Boiled in distilled water, an elastic substance separated upon the surface, which was called elastic resin; an insoluble substance remained diffused through the liquor, which appeared intermediate between gum and starch; and a bitter solution was obtained, which being evaporated to the consistence of syrup, was treated with weak alcohol, which precipitated the gum, and held the bitter substance in solution. This solution evaporated, gave a crystalline granular substance, very bitter, very soluble in alcohol and water, and reddening tincture of litmus. It was of a brownish colour, but became paler by passing through animal charcoal. Suspecting that it was a *vegeto-alkaline* salt, it was treated with ammonia, but no precipitate was obtained. Magnesia threw down nothing; but when the liquid was filtered off, it was no longer acid but alkaline, and with tincture of galls and alkaline gallates gave precipitates entirely soluble in alcohol,—a character peculiar to the *vegeto-alkalies*. The small quantity of the upas prevented any further chemical examination of this substance.—The upas tieuté was in the form of a reddish-brown extract, translucent,

excessively bitter, but without any acrid or aromatic flavour, and partly soluble in water, partly insoluble.—The upas anthiar was a slightly reddish-brown substance, having a waxy consistence and appearance; its taste was excessively bitter and somewhat acrid, and it caused a degree of numbness of the tongue and interior of the mouth.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxvi. 44.

Eruption of Sulphuretted Hydrogen.—A singular phenomenon has occurred on the river Calkiller, near the salt-works, about three miles from Sparta (Turna), in the United States of America. A

column of fire, nearly forty feet high, rose from the waters in the middle of the river; it extended over a space of fifty rods, and illuminated objects at a considerable distance, the tints thrown over them were red, green, yellow, blue, &c. It seems to have been occasioned by a sudden burst of sulphuretted hydrogen, which was inflamed by the approach of a lighted torch. The liberation of the gas is attributed by some to the operations of the workmen who were looking after salt, but the explanation seems doubtful.—*Révue Encyclopédique.*

AGRICULTURE AND BOTANY.

A NEW fruit has lately been introduced to this country, called *Cherimoya* by the natives of Mexico; it has no English name, but is a species of the *Annona* of Linnaeus. It is esteemed more delicate than even the pine-apple. The fruit is covered by a green scaly substance. In size and shape it resembles the heart of a calf, and the interior substance is similar to thick cream, sweetened with fine sugar. It is arranged in the natural order *Coadunatae*, and is of the *Polyandria Polygynia* class and order. The flowers have only three petals, lanceolate, coriaceous, tomentose.

Valuable Plant.—The *magny* of Mexico, the plant from which is drawn the liquot called *pulque*, is of universal use in that country. It forms a plant, when full grown, from five to eight feet high in the body, and from ten to eighteen inches in diameter; the leaves of it descend from the top to the ground, and are so thick and heavy, that

two or three would make a man's load. At the age of from six to eight years it flowers, by shooting up a stamina from ten to sixteen feet above the plant, gorgeously hung with flowers like a May-pole. Just before it sends forth this exuberance, a change in the colour of the plant indicates its near approach, when a bowl-formed cavity is cut in the head of the plant, and a cane introduced in the side of it to draw off the liquor. Each plant contains from 50 to 150 gallons of liquor, and dies immediately after; but is succeeded by suckers left in their culture to keep up a constant succession. This juice, carried through a vinous fermentation, becomes a liquor resembling cider, but more spiritous, which is sought with avidity by all ranks of society. On boiling and clarifying, it becomes a wine; and on distillation affords a fine brandy. The outward coat of leaves yields a membranous substance used for the manufacture of

cordage; an inner coat gives a finer substance for clothing; and the internal part of the leaf is an article of food; so that this productive plant, regarded by the Mexicans as one of the most beautiful gifts of nature, affords them cider, wine, brandy, cordage, clothing, food, and fuel. From 12,000 to 15,000 mules are daily employed in supplying the city of Mexico from the surrounding plantations with *pulque*, which is the liquor in a ciderous state. It is in the flowering of this plant, in a degenerate state, in colder climates, that we are deceived by supposing it to be the aloe that flowers once in a century; this flowers in eight or ten years in such climates, and perhaps is not of the aloe tribe; certainly it partakes not of the nauseous bitter, nor cathartic qualities of the aloes we are acquainted with.

On the Management of Cauliflower Plants, to secure good produce during the Winter, by Mr. G. Cockburn.—I sow the seeds of the early cauliflower in a south border, in the beginning of July, and as soon as the plants come up, I thin them out to twelve or fourteen inches apart, where I suffer them to remain, keeping them clean, and watering them occasionally, till about the middle of November, by which time they all produce heads from ten to thirty inches in circumference. As they are not hardy enough to bear more than three or four degrees of frost, I remove them at that time into a shed which will keep out ten degrees of frost, taking care to retain as much mould about their roots as possible, and to remove all their decayed leaves. In the shed they are planted in mould, keeping a space of about an inch between

each head. In this state they are frequently looked over with care, their dead leaves removed, and those heads cut for present use which shew any disposition to decay. When severe frost occurs, the plants are covered with dry short hay. By this management I have been able to send three dishes of cauliflowers to the table every week during the autumn and Winter until February.—*Trans. Hort. Soc.*

On the Cultivation of the Horse-radish by Mr. D. Judd.—The first thing to be provided is a proper spot for the bed. The horse-radish in particular should have an open spot of ground, and it requires some little trouble to bring it to perfection. The ground ought to be trenched two feet deep, either with or without manure, according to the state of the soil, which, if in itself good, requires no enriching; but if it is poor, some good light manure ought to be added to it; and this must be carefully laid into the bottom of each trench, for, if not so done, the horse-radish, which always puts out some side-roots, would send out such large shoots from the main-root in search of the dung contiguous to its sides, as to materially deteriorate the crop. After the bed is thus prepared, plants are procured by taking about three inches in length of the top part of each stick, and then cutting clean off about a quarter of an inch of this piece under the crown, so as to leave no appearance of a green bud. Holes are then made in the bed, eighteen inches apart every way, and sixteen or eighteen inches deep; the root-cuttings, prepared as directed, are let down to the bottom of the holes, which are afterwards filled up with fine sifted cinder-dust, and the surface

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of the bed is raked over as is usual with other crops. It will be some time before the plants appear, and the operation of weeding must be done with the hand, and not with the hoe, till the crop can be fairly seen; afterwards nothing more is requisite; beyond the usual work of keeping clean, till the taking up of the crop; and this may be done at any time during the winter months. On very good land, the rows should be two feet, and the plants eighteen inches in the rows apart: in some soils the plants grow more to leaf than in others; and consequently, they should in such situations have more room allowed for their growth. The time of planting is between the middle of February and the middle of March.—*Trans. Hort. Soc.*

Carrots.—The following mode is recommended of rendering the cultivation of this valuable root less expensive and troublesome, viz.—to sow the seed upon some very rich mould under a hovel, about a fortnight before the field is ready, and then drill mould and seed altogether, having had it well stirred every second day, and kept sufficiently wet to cause it to vegetate. This operation enables the grower to clean his land, and to pulverize it, so as to make most of the troublesome annual weeds vegetate, and gives the carrot a considerable start, which it requires more than most other seeds, as it is so very tardy in its growth at first. The above crop is much preferable to either mangel wurzel or Swedish turnips, both for feeding oxen, and as a winter food for milch cows; for the latter purpose, its superiority is very evident in improving both the quantity and quality of the milk and butter.

Description of a Method of pro-

tecting Cauliflower and other tender Plants during Winter. By Mr. James Drummond.—My pits are mostly made in a south and east border, in an inclosure or yard which I have for hot-beds, composts, &c. the fences of which afford good shelter from the cold quarters. To form the pits, I first make the ground as level as I can, and as firm as possible, by trampling in wet weather; I then cut them out ten feet in length by four in breadth, making the sides and ends as firm as possible, by beating the soil when wet with a spade. The depth of the pit is according to the description of plants to be kept in them. Nine inches is sufficient for cauliflower plants, and for these care must be taken that a sufficient quantity of proper soil is left, or placed in the bottom of the pit in which they are to be pricked out. Each pit of the above dimensions holds about four hundred cauliflower plants. For plants in pots the depth of the pits must be proportioned to the height of the plants; the tops of which must, when placed in the pits, be below the level of the surface of the ground. The frames proper to cover these pits are twelve feet in length by six in breadth; I prefer them of that, to a larger size, for such can be conveniently carried where wanted between two men, and can be easily opened and shut, to give light and air to the pits, by a single person. The timbers to form the sides and ends of the frames are required to be about three inches square, and quite straight. These, when joined together, are placed on a level floor, and slips of timber, two inches in breadth and one in thickness, are nailed lengthways on them at intervals of nine inches.

When the timber-work is finished, the straw is fastened on in layers in the manner of thatch, and tied to the bars by rope-yarn. The straw used, is what is called in this country, reed; it is prepared by taking the wheat in handfuls out of the sheaf, and beating it against a door firmly fixed on edge; by this method of threshing, the straw is very little bruised except at the points, and is consequently preferred for thatching. The frames are always kept under shelter in summer, being perfectly dried before they are put up, and with proper care will last for several years. When the plants are put into the pits the frames are laid over them. My method of giving air is by placing in the ground, near the centre of each pit, a forked stick about four feet or more in length, strong enough to support the frames, when raised like the lid of a box, to a sufficient height, and they remain in that position night and day, unless when actual freezing takes place, or when frost is expected in the night. I am far from thinking that these straw frames will bear a comparison with glass, for neatness of appearance; but they have other advantages besides their cheapness: when they are raised, the plants in the pits have the full advantage of air and sun, and are but little exposed to wet, the rain being mostly thrown off on the back of the frames, and when they are shut down frost cannot easily penetrate through them to the plants. It is well known that it is necessary to have mats and other sorts of coverings over glass in severe weather, the removing of which to give air in the middle of the day, and replacing at night, is attended with much trouble; whereas the open-

ing and shutting of the straw frames is but the work of a moment. I have principally used these pits and frames for the protection of alpine and other plants usually kept under glass without fire-heat: but in cases of necessity, tender green-house plants may be preserved through the winter in them, as I experienced last season. I had many geraniums and other tender plants which I could not find room for in the glass-houses. By way of experiment I placed them in these pits, and although, from the unusual severity of the winter, I was obliged to keep down the frames night and day for a fortnight together, and cover them with additional straw to exclude the severe frost, the only plants that suffered were a few of the downy-leaved geraniums, and even those, on being planted afterwards in the ground, shot out vigorously in the spring at every joint. I have often tried to keep geraniums in hot-bed frames through the winter, but could never succeed if the weather was severe.—*Trans. Hort. Society.*

Heaths.—The diminutive size of these plants, says Mr. Phillips, their extreme beauty, and great variety, fit them better for the green-house than most other plants. Our collectors have now about four hundred species of heath, of such various colours and forms, as to defy the pen in description; for some species present us with little wax-like flowers, others with pendent pearls; some are garnished with coralline beads, whilst others seem to mimic the golden trumpet, or tempting berries, or porcelain of bell or bottle shape; some remind us of Lilliputian trees, bedecked with Turkish turbans in miniature; some have their slender

spray hung with globes like elebaster, or flowers of the cowslip form; nor are their colours less varied than their shape; whilst the foliage is equally beautiful in its apparent imitation of all the mountainous trees from the Scottish fir to Lebanon's boasted cedar, through all the tribe of pine, spruce, and larch, tamarisk, juniper, arbor vitæ, mournful cypress, and funeral yew. Heath often forms the bed of the hardy Highlander. In most of the Western Isles they dye their yarn of a yellow colour, by boiling it in water with the green tops and flowers of this plant; and woollen cloth, boiled in alum-water, and afterwards in a strong decoction of the tops, comes out a fine orange colour. In some of these islands they tan their leather in a strong decoction of it. They also use it in brewing their ale, in the proportion of one part malt to two of the young tops of heath. Boethius relates that this liquor was much used by the Picts. The cottagers of heathy commons cut the turf with the heath on it, and after drying it, stack it for the fuel of their hearth and their oven. Bees collect largely both honey and wax from the flowers of the heath, but it is generally of a dark colour. Grouse feed principally on the seeds of the wild heath, for the seed-vessels are formed so as to protect the seeds for a whole year. Cattle are not fond of heath, although goats and sheep will sometimes eat the tender shoots.

Early Turnips for Soiling.—The great difficulties which Mr. Curwen had experienced in the soiling of his cattle during the latter part of the season, determined him to sow his turnips earlier, for the purpose of supply-

ing the deficiency of green food during the latter part of August, September, &c. With this view, he one year sowed the yellow, white, and green turnips, during the first two weeks in May, and his crop was without exception, not only the best in his own neighbourhood, but was not surpassed in any part either of the north of England or of Scotland. On the 18th of August his turnips weighed $22\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and on the 30th of August they were 30 tons on superior soil, and raised with manure; and on the 2nd September they weighed 22 tons. On the 10th September, his turnips raised with bones, sown a week later than the former, weighed $22\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and those raised with a kind of manure from London, 20 tons 16 stone, while the common town ashes produced a crop of 27 tons. On the 28th September they weighed 36 tons; and on the seventh of October the green globe weighed upwards of 40 tons. The great advantage derived from this system is, that those who soil are not under the necessity of cutting their clover crops a second time, which not only very much deteriorates the soil, but in some instances, as was the case frequently this season, it hardly repays the expense of cutting. It is very possible, in good seasons, to have the turnips ready for drawing in the end of July, since, during this most unfavourable of all seasons, they have been ready in August. If Mr. Curwen had not adapted this plan during the season, he could not possibly have continued to soil his 100 head of very valuable short-horned cattle at the most critical period of the year. In average years, one acre of clover, at the second cutting, may

be estimated at five tons, so that one acre of turnips is equal to five of clover. Twelve acres of the second cutting of clover this year would scarcely have produced 30 tons of grass. The expenses of cutting and securing the clover would vary in different situations; but the great advantage derived from turnips, and their comparative cheapness, must be manifest to all; for, if clover be given in a succulent state to milch cows, the quantity consumed of turnips and clover is nearly the same. If clover be given in a state not sufficiently succulent, a great loss of milk must always be expected. Besides all these advantages, less injury is invariably sustained by the ground in case of pasturage, than when cut for soiling a second time. In favourable years, Mr. Curwen's stock of cattle will be supplied with turnips during nearly 46 weeks, and thus he will find it only necessary to supply the deficiency of six weeks with clover, vetches, &c. It ought also to be remembered, that the period for cutting the second crop of clover is very important, being in general the time of harvest.

On the Modes practised in Austria of cultivating Asparagus.—The seed of asparagus should be gathered from the finest stems of plants not less than seven years old. Seeds, from whatever country they may be procured, are generally good; though what are produced by plants perfectly inured to the climate where they are to be sown, should always be preferred.—Towards the end of March the seeds must be dibbled in beds of good earth, in rows at nine inches apart, three inches between each seed, and at one inch deep.—The

proper treatment of the young plants consists in keeping them clean, frequently stirring the soil, and in repeated waterings, according as they require moisture. In the following March, the roots, now a year old, must be taken up with all their fibres, and planted out as may be predetermined.—Asparagus is sometimes raised for use in the spring and summer months, and sometimes for winter use. To obtain the first of these objects, the year-old roots should be planted out in a piece of good, deep, somewhat loose arable land, or in the ordinary soil of a kitchen-garden, or in artificial asparagus beds, in which they are to remain, permanently, as long as they continue productive. With a view to the second object, they should be transplanted into a good rich kitchen-garden-soil, in order to be taken up again a few years after, for ulterior treatment.—For open-field culture of asparagus, trenches must be dug late in autumn, at two feet asunder, as many in depth, and eighteen inches in width; the earth must be thrown up between the trenches, so that it may be exposed to the full influence of the atmosphere. In the spring, old decayed neat's dung must be put into these trenches to the depth of eight or ten inches, and moderately trodden down, and over this about eight inches of mould; then, in the centre of these trenches, at full eighteen inches asunder, must be formed small conical heaps of earth, on which the roots are to be placed, with as many of their fibres as possible in their naturally separated state, and to be covered with about four inches of earth. The surface of the field is then to be so formed as that each row of plants will present a shallow trench for the purpose of conveying the rain

which may fall to the roots of the plants.—The management of this asparagus field (which will last in full vigour from eight to ten years, with moderate treatment) consists, in addition to its being kept clean, more especially in stirring the earth well in the trenches, late in every autumn, before frost sets in, and then covering the trenches to the height of two inches with old neat's dung, the coarser remains of which, in the following spring, must be cleared away, and the finer part mixed with the soil by a careful digging. By this simple and cheap method is raised the vast quantity of asparagus which is seen in the markets of Vienna throughout the spring.—The planting of asparagus in the kitchen-garden is done in exactly the same way; except that the place destined for it must be trenched at least two feet deep, plentifully manured; and, during the first year, watered, in dry weather, as often as is needful.—In order to form artificial asparagus beds, the following process is the most simple. In autumn, let the earth in a part of the garden, which lies fully exposed to the sun, and sheltered from the north, be dug out to the breadth of six feet, and in depth from five to six feet; this trench is then to be filled with decayed neat's dung, and cleanly-sifted earth, in alternate layers of about six inches in thickness. In the following spring, the deficiency caused in the bed by sinking must be made up with earth mixed with well-decayed dung, and the planting out of the choicest year-old roots begun, setting the roots in quincunx, at the distance of full two feet asunder, and covering them to the depth of four inches with good earth. In the autumn,

after the stalks are cut down and the earth stirred, the bed must be covered two inches deep with old decayed neat's dung, which in the next spring is to be worked under the surface by careful digging. This is to be continued every successive spring, till the stratum of earth which covers the heads of the roots has reached the thickness of from six to eight inches; a mere surface dunging is then to be given, and this, after lying on through the winter, is at the proper time in the following spring to be cleared off. Managed in this way, the asparagus plants last for fifteen years, and yield, according to the requisite strength they attain, unusually thick shoots.—If it be intended to plant asparagus for winter use, the one-year roots must then be put into a piece of good garden ground, previously trenched two feet deep, and richly manured, in quincunx, at eighteen inches asunder, and carefully attended to for four or five years, after which they are to be taken up late in the autumn, and preserved for future use in a trench which must be protected from frost by a suitable covering.—For the purpose of forcing these roots, make with fresh horse-dung an ordinary hot-bed (with its glass and other requisite coverings), upon which, at least eight or ten inches of manured earth must be laid, and the roots planted together therein, in tolerably close rows, the intervals between the rows being filled with the same kind of earth, and the crowns of the roots covered to the depth of four inches.—The artificial asparagus beds may be forced also to produce a crop in winter; when, however, this object is in view, the intervals between the rows must be made at least four

feet broad when the beds are formed. The beds usually selected to be thus forced, are such as, from the length of time they have been in use, cannot be expected to last much longer. On both sides, and at the ends of the bed destined to be forced, a trench three feet broad and four feet deep must be dug close to the outermost rows of plants. The bed should have been well stirred, and, before the frost sets in, must be furnished with requisite coverings of glass, mats, &c. &c. when the artificial heat produced by the fresh horse-dung in the trenches, and kept up in the usual way, will force the plants to produce shoots until they are completely exhausted.—When an asparagus field or an artificial bed not destined to forcing, becomes too much weakened by age, it may then be entirely cut down; to do which with most advantage, the shoots fit for use must be gathered, and the weakest suffered to remain standing, to keep alive the vegetative power as long as possible. By these means we obtain in July, and even later, a few heads of asparagus, though of inferior size and quality. To give to asparagus shoots growing in the open air as much length and tenderness as possible, there is inserted over each stem destined to be gathered, as soon as it shoots above ground, a wooden tube or pipe eighteen inches high, and one inch in diameter.—To the above description of the modes in use in Austria for the culture of asparagus, the following practical observations may be added:—1st. The plants must not be cut for use for five years, if we wish to have them in the fullest health and strength, and to obtain the strongest possible shoots.—2nd. Subsequently, too many shoots

must not be cut from any root.—3rd. We must not be too eager to gather the best, but leave on each plant two or three of the strongest shoots, to prevent its premature exhaustion by the evolution of new shoots.—4th. No other vegetable should be grown on asparagus beds.—5th. Every new plantation of asparagus must always be in new ground, or at least in ground which has been employed for several years in the culture of other vegetables, since it was used for asparagus; and, lastly, when a fresh plantation is intended for artificial beds, which generally occupy a place set apart for the purpose in the garden, the old earth must be cleared out to the requisite depth, and its place supplied with new.—*Trans. Hort. Soc.*

Salt Manure.—The following experiments have been made by Mr. Johnson, of Witham, Essex, with salt manure. It was applied to wheat, on a light gravelly soil, after a crop of potatoes, on one acre of which a quantity of brined ashes had been spread, containing about two bushels of salt, without any particular effect, except where the heap of brined ashes were deposited for twelve hours. The produce of potatoes, in that spot, exceeded double the quantity obtained from any portion of ground of equal extent in the field; and the plants far exceeded all others in height and strength. In the autumn this field was sown with wheat, by the drill; and it then afforded the clearest evidence of the advantages of salt manure, the effects of which extended with nearly as great effect to the second crop, as to the first. The large quantity of wheat, and perfection of the ear, attracted the particular notice of every farmer, passing by it, which

superiority would have appeared somewhat greater, if the surrounding ground had not had some assistance, from the salted ashes, put on with the potatoes.

Wash for Fruit Trees.—Mr. Braddick, a Fellow of the Horticultural Society, states, that amongst the many washes which he has employed for the destruction of insects on fruit trees, he has met

with none so effectual as the water through which the coal-gas is passed, for the purpose of purification. He mixes one pound of flour of brimstone in three gallons of gas-water, and adds soft soap enough to make it adhere to the buds and branches when laid on with a painter's brush. The composition, it is stated, does no injury to the trees.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Church's Printing Machinery.—The printing apparatus invented by Mr. Church, of the Britannia Works, Birmingham, forms perhaps the most extraordinary combination of machinery that has for a long time been submitted to the public. It consists of three pieces of mechanism. The first of these has for its object the casting of metallic types with extraordinary expedition, and the arrangement of them for the compositor. By turning a handle, a plunger is made to displace a certain portion of fluid metal, which rushes with considerable force, through small apertures, into the moulds and matrices by which the types are cast. The further progress of the machine discharges the types from the moulds and causes them to descend into square tubes, having the shape of the types, and down which they slide. It then brings the body of each type into the position required for placing it in the composing machine; and when the types have descended in the guides, they are pushed back by the machine into ranges, each type preserving its erect position. The machine then returns into its former state, and the same operation is renewed.

The construction of the mould-bar is the most striking portion of the machine. The second machine selects and combines the types into words and sentences. The several sorts of types are arranged into narrow boxes or slips, each individual slip containing a great number of types of the same letter, which is called a file of letters. The cases containing the files are placed in the upper part of the composing machine; and by means of keys, like those of a piano-forte, the compositor can release from any file the type which he wants. The type thus liberated is led by collecting arms into a curved channel, which answers the purpose of a composing stick. From this channel they may be taken in words or sentences, and formed by the hand into pages, by means of a box placed at the side of the machine. The third machine for taking off impressions from the types evinces much ingenuity; but cannot be understood without several drawings. After the types have been used, and the requisite number of impressions obtained, they are re-melted and re-cast as before, so that every sheet is printed with new types.

Machines for singeing cotton goods by the flame of gas.—Mr. Hall, of Basford, has recently taken out a patent for a method of clearing calicoes, muslins, and other cotton goods, from the loose fibres which lie on the surface, and which unfit them for the use of calico-printers. This is effected by passing them over a continuous flame of gas, equal in length to the width of the piece. This invention, or rather another invention of the same kind, which preceded it, and for which Mr. Hall took out a patent several years ago, was applied to clearing lace from fibre. The invention completely answered the purpose for which it was intended, and had the effect of increasing greatly the beauty and the value of the lace fabrics. The process was performed by passing the lace quickly over a continuous flame of gas, placed under a sort of chimney, to cause a draught through the fabric. But though this plan answered extremely well for open textures like lace, it was obvious that it would not be equally successful when applied to the singeing of calicoes, muslins, and other closely woven goods; because it was not easy, by rarefaction alone, to cause a draught that would impel the flame with adequate force against the surface of the cloth. To obviate this difficulty Mr. Hall contrived a machine in which, instead of the chimney, a tube, with a longitudinal slit, is placed over the flame of the gas: the tube communicates with a chamber, in which a partial vacuum is caused by a sort of air pump, which is in principle pretty nearly the reverse of the blowing apparatus used by rounders. The cloth being passed quickly between the flame and the aperture, the air rushes through it with considerable

force to supply the vacuum in the chamber, and causes the flame to impinge on the surface with power sufficient to destroy the loose fibres, without injuring in the least the texture of the cloth. The process has in this respect a great superiority over the old method of singeing on a red-hot iron, which required very great care and dexterity on the part of the workmen to avoid damaging the goods. In the present method, scarcely any thing is left to the care of the workmen; the machine does every thing except presenting the end of a fresh piece. In quiltings, in corded, checked, or striped muslins, and other goods of which one part of the surface is raised above the rest, the new method possesses a very great advantage over the old.

Newly-Invented Instrument.—At a late meeting of the Philosophical Society of Sheffield, Mr. Abraham gave an account of an instrument which he had invented, for the purpose of extracting particles of iron and steel from the eye. From the paper which was read, it appeared that the attention of this gentleman, while engaged in preparing his apparatus for the relief of dry-grinders, had frequently been drawn to the practice of extracting particles of steel from the eyes of the workmen, by means of a pen-knife or a lancet, which instruments Mr. A. naturally considered as dangerous, particularly when used by unskilful and inexperienced persons. Having been applied to, by a young man (a die-sinker) who had had a particle of steel firmly fixed in the centre of his eye for the space of eighteen hours, Mr. Abraham applied a fine but powerful magnet, which immediately attracted the particle,

and afforded the sufferer instantaneous relief. The young man had previously suffered a great deal of pain, and several attempts had been made to remove the particle with the point of a pen-knife. The success attendant on this experiment induced Mr. Abraham to construct an instrument which any person may use in cases of the most distressing kind—thereby affording relief to the most delicate of the senses, without the risk which is necessarily involved in the application of a pen-knife or a lancet.

Safety Lamp.—An important improvement has been made in Sir Humphrey Davy's lamp, by Mr. T. Cox, brass-founder, in Gateshead. In the original, a wire, called the pricker, is introduced into the gauze tube from the bottom, for the purpose of regulating the wick, to increase or diminish the quantity of light, and to extinguish the wick entirely on the approach of danger. Mr. Cox's improvement consists in the addition of a short tube, perforated with a number of small holes, closed at the top, and placed within the tube of the Davy lamp, at the upper part of the lamp, in such a manner as to prevent the elongation of the flame. To this tube a wire is likewise attached from the bottom, by which it is regulated. It differs, however, essentially from the pricker; as by being drawn down it not only extinguishes the flame of the wick, but it also completely extinguishes the blue flame of the inflammable gas, which always fills the lamp just before an explosion takes place. It answers, in a moment of great danger, precisely the same purpose as the extinguisher attached to an ordinary chamber-candlestick.

Steam Navigation.—A plan has

just been formed for establishing a regular communication by steam-boats on the great canal of the Two Seas, in the south of France. As the boats with lateral wheels, in common use, would present numerous difficulties in canal navigation, a new kind of boat, with a single wheel in the stern, has been invented by Messrs. Aynard, of Lyons. Similar boats are building at Lyons for the navigation of the Rhone; and it is asserted that they are equally powerful, cheaper in construction, and consume less fuel, than boats of the common shape. A society is forming at Toulouse, with a capital of a million of francs, in shares of 1,000 francs each. They propose to establish four boats for passengers, and six for heavy goods, the former to go at the rate of 7,000 toises (nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ English miles) an hour with a burthen of 1,200 quintals; the latter at the rate of 4,000 toises (upwards of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles) with a burthen of 1,800 quintals. The passage-boats are to be 86 feet long by 15 broad, handsomely fitted up with cabins and other conveniences. The chimney will be capable of being inclined in any direction so as to diminish the annoyance of the smoke. The wheel will be eight feet in diameter, and six feet broad, drawing about fourteen inches of water, and moving with a velocity of 10 to 20 revolutions in a minute. The boilers are to be of wrought iron reduced from half an inch to a quarter in thickness, to prevent any danger of explosion. It is calculated that the light steam-boats will run from Toulouse to Béziers, 133 miles by the canal, in 32 hours, allowing seven minutes each for the passage of 78 locks. The present passage-boats take 78 hours for the same distance.

Patent Steam-Washing Company.—The works of this company are at Mitcham, Surrey, and consist of an extensive range of buildings, newly constructed for the steam apparatus, stores, &c. The linen and other articles are conveyed from town, and after the necessary process of sorting and marking is arranged, they are classed into their distinctive kinds, and taken into the great washhouse, which forms a considerable part of the ground-floor of the building. The machinery here is very complete: at one extremity are two steam-engines, one of which is a very beautiful piece of mechanism, with its movements regulated upon the simplest principles. From the engine at work the steam is conducted by pipes to circular tanks or reservoirs, in which the actual washing is effected. Within these tanks, and well enclosed, are cylindrical wheels of large circumference, some constructed of wood for the ordinary work, and one beautifully made of copper, for carpets or heavier articles, which require the application of a greater power of steam, and necessarily a stronger metallic body to bear the pressure. Within these tanks the articles to be washed are put, through an aperture in the side, and then exposed to the operation of the steam, which is admitted in such a manner that the goods are submitted to its action in an equal degree during the revolutions of the wheel: at the same time the *alkali*, or solution of soap, which is common soap-suds, is admitted through a valve, and the process of washing goes on with the united action of the steam, the soap, and the revolving of the articles in the wheel, which come into contact with each other by the rotatory

motion. The duration of this preliminary process is about an hour, and it is closed by drawing off the steam for the admission of a certain quantity of cold water into the wheel, which rinses the linen from the soap-suds, and proper ducts are applied in this stage of the business to carry off the foul residuum. In this first and most essential part of the business, the hand-friction, always uneven in the operation of washing, is saved, and the whole surface of the linen is alike cleansed, from being equally exposed to the steam during the revolving action of the cylindrical tank. The articles are taken from the cylinder in the apparent state in which they would have been from a common washing-tub, and placed by hand (such as require it) in a blue vat, and are then, without wringing or any operation liable to the same objection, passed, not pressed, through a cylindrical squeezer, which, by the simple passing extracts the imbibed water. They are then handed over to women, who see that the washing is completely effected; if not, they supply the deficiency, and afterwards pass them on to the starching, ironing, and calender departments, and finally to the drying-loft.

Perkins's Steam-Gun.—The steam gun is formed by introducing a barrel into the steam generator of any engine, and by the addition of two pipes towards the chamber of the gun, introducing a quantity of balls, which, by the action of a handle to the chamber, are dropped into the barrel, and fired one by one, at the rate of from four to 500 in the minute. The explosive force of the steam, which rushes from the generator and expels the balls, is about seven hundred pounds to the square inch: with this force

a musket ball fired against an iron plate at the distance of one hundred feet from the gun, is completely flattened, and when a force of 840lbs. to the square inch is applied, the ball is actually driven to pieces in such a way that none of its fragments can be collected. As the gun is now fixed, having a direct communication through a wall with one of Mr. Perkins's engines, it cannot of course be removed from the spot, the barrel merely being susceptible of alteration; but in the event of the invention being applied to purposes of warfare, it would be easy to attach a portable steam engine of small dimensions, which could be removed with as much rapidity as any piece of ordnance now in use. The cost of such a machine altogether would be comparatively small, and Mr. Perkins is about to construct a four-pounder, which can be moved about with great facility by two horses. In Mr. Perkins's steam-gun, one pound weight of coals is found to produce the same effect as four pounds weight of gunpowder in the ordinary way, viz. one pound of coals will generate sufficient steam to expel, with equal force, as many balls as four pounds of powder. An explosion from this gun is next to impossible; for the greater the rapidity of firing, the less is the danger, as the stream of vapour rushes forward, without check, and finds vent in the open air. Ten guns, upon this principle, would, in a field of battle, be more than equal to 200 on the present system; and a vessel of only six guns would be rendered more than a match for a seventy-four.

London Mechanics' Institution.
—The 2nd of December, being the first anniversary of the formation of the London Mechanics'

Institution, was appointed for laying the first stone of an edifice to be used as a theatre, for delivering the lectures of the professors, on the premises occupied by the Institution, in Southampton-buildings.

At three o'clock a vast number of the members were assembled, and soon after Dr. Birkbeck, the president, by whom the stone was to be laid, accompanied by the other officers of the Institution who were to assist in the ceremony, arrived, and proceeded to its performance.

The officers advanced in procession to the place where the stone was to be laid, the building Committee walking first, next the Vice-Presidents, and next them the President, Dr. Birkbeck, the Secretary of the Institution, Alderman Key, the treasurer, and Mr. Tooke, the solicitor. After whom followed Mr. Emens, bearing the gold trowel to be used by the President; and Mr. Cope, bearing a bottle which he was to bury in a cavity prepared for it in the stone. Before performing this part of his office, Mr. Cope stated to the assembly, that the bottle contained a book of the laws of the institution—the 10th number of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, which contained an account of the first meeting of the members—a vellum roll, on which was inscribed the names of the officers of the institution, and a portrait of Dr. Birkbeck, the president. The bottle having been deposited, the President proceeded to lay the stone, which contains the following inscription, with the names of all the officers of the institution:—

This Stone, the first of the Lecture Room,
was laid on the 2nd of Dec., 1824,
Being the First Anniversary of the
Establishment of the
LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION,

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By GEORGE BIRKBECK, M. D. President,
In the presence of the following
Officers of the Institution,
Vice-Presidents, Trustees, Auditors,
John Martineau, Esq.
Professor Millington,
John Borthwick Gilchrist, LL. D.
Robert M'William, Esq.

After the stone was laid, the president addressed the meeting in nearly the following words:—
“ Now have we founded our edifice for the diffusion and advancement of human knowledge. Now have we begun to erect a temple, wherein man shall extend his acquaintance with the universe of mind, and shall acquire the means of enlarging his dominion over the universe of matter. In this spot hereafter, the charms of literature shall be displayed, and the powers of science shall be unfolded to the most humble inquirers; for to the feast of reason, which will be here prepared, the invitation shall be as unbounded as the region of intellect. For an undertaking so vast in its design, and so magnificent in its objects (nothing short, indeed, of the moral and intellectual amelioration and aggrandizement of the human race), the blessing of heaven, I humbly trust, will not be implored in vain. If, in this institution, we seek to obey the mandate which has gone forth, that knowledge shall be increased; if we act in obedience to the injunction, that in all our gettings we should get understanding; if we succeed in proving, that for the existence of the mental wilderness, the continuance of which we all deeply deplore, we ought “ to blame the culture, not the soil;” if by rendering man more percipient of the order, harmony, and benevolence, which pervade the universe, we more effectually “ assert eternal Providence, and justify the ways of God to man;” and if thus we shall

be the happy means of rendering it palpable, that the immortal essence within us, when freed from the deformity of ignorance and vice, have been created in the express image of God—then may we confidently hope that Omniscience will favourably behold our rising structure, and that in its future progress, Omnipotence, without whose assistance all human endeavours are vain, will confer upon us a portion of his powers. Whilst I remind you, that the illustrious Bacon long ago maintained that “ knowledge is power,” I may apprise you that it has, since his time, been established, that knowledge is wealth—is comfort—is security—is enjoyment—is happiness. It has been found so completely to mingle with human affairs, that it renders social life more endearing; has given to morality more sprightliness; and, politically, has produced more consistent obedience—it takes from adversity some of its bitterness, and enlarges the sphere, as well as augments the sweetness of every laudable gratification; and lastly—unquestionably one of its brightest influences—it becomes at once an avenue and a guide to that “ temple which is not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.”

After the ceremony of laying the stone was over, the company adjourned to the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to partake of the first anniversary dinner. Dr. Birkbeck in the chair.

There was a numerous and respectable attendance of the classes of society more immediately connected with the objects of the institution. About 220 sat down to dinner. At the right of the chairman sat Mr. Brougham, Mr. Alderman Wood, M. P., Mr. Hume, M. P., and several scientific characters.

P A T E N T S.

J. Vallance, of Brighton; for an improved method of freezing water.—Jan. 1, 1824.

F. Devereux, of Cheapside; for improvements on the mill or machine for grinding wheat and other articles, commonly known by the name of the French military mill.—Jan. 8.

J. Foot, of Charles-street, Spital-fields; for an improved umbrella.—Jan. 15.

J. White, of the New-road, Mary-le-bone; for a floating break-water.—Jan. 15.

J. Finlayson, of Muirkirk, Airshire; for improvements on ploughs and barrows.—Jan. 15.

J. Le Grand, of Lemon-street, Goodman's-fields; for improvements in fermented liquors, and the various products to be obtained therefrom. Partly communicated to him by a foreigner.—Jan. 15.

W. Gutteridge, of Dean-street, Cork; for improvements on the clarinet.—Jan. 19.

G. Pollard, of Rupert-street, St. James's; for improvements on machines or machinery for levigating or grinding colours used in the various branches of painting; which machinery may be worked by any suitable power, and is applicable to other useful purposes.—Jan. 19.

J. Russell, of Wednesbury, Staffordshire; for an improvement in the manufacture of tubes for gas and other purposes.—Jan. 19.

S. Broadmeadow, of Abergavenny; for a new and improved method of manufacturing and purifying inflammable gases, by the admission and admixture of atmospheric air.—Jan. 19.

H. Fletcher, of Walsall; for improvements in tanning hides and other skins.—Jan. 19.

T. Bewley, of Queen's county, Ireland; for improvements in wheeled carriages.—Jan. 24.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton; for improvements in the method of figuring or ornamenting various descriptions or kinds of goods manufactured from silk, cotton, or flax.—Jan. 24.

J. Jones, of Leeds; for improvements in machinery and instruments for dressing and cleansing woollen, cotton, linen,

silk, and other cloths or fabrics; which improvements are also applicable to the dressing and cleansing of machinery of various descriptions, and other articles or substances.—Jan. 27.

Sir W. Congreve, of Cecil-street, Strand; for an improved method of stamping.—Feb. 7.

J. Arrowsmith, of Air-street, Piccadilly; for an improved mode of publicly exhibiting pictures or painted scenery of every description; and of distributing or directing the day-light upon or through them, so as to produce many beautiful effects of light and shade, which he denominates diorama. Partly communicated to him by certain foreigners residing abroad.—Feb. 10.

R. Lloyd, of the Strand; Middlesex, and **J. Rowbotham**, of Surrey, hat-manufacturer; for a hat upon a new construction.—Feb. 19.

H. Adcock, of Birmingham; for an improvement in making waistbands or umbilical, ventral, lumbar and spinal bandages or supporters, to be attached to coats, waistcoats, breeches, pantaloons, and trowsers, to be either permanently fixed, or occasionally attached and supplied.—Feb. 19.

W. Church, of Birmingham, esq.; for improvements in machinery for printing.—Feb. 19.

A. Applegath, of Duke-street, Surrey; for improvements in machines for printing.—Feb. 19.

Rev. M. Isaacs, of Houndsditch; for improvements in the construction of machinery, which, when kept in motion by any suitable power or weight, is applicable to obviate concussion, by means of preventing counter-action, by which the friction is converted into an useful power for propelling carriages on land, vessels on water, and giving motion to other machinery.—Feb. 19.

J. Vallance, of Brighton; for a method of communication, or means of intercourse, by which persons may be conveyed, goods transported, or intelligence communicated, from one place to another, with greater expedition than by means of steam-carriages, steam or other vessels or carriages drawn by animals.—Feb. 19.

A. H. Chambers, of New Bond-street; for improvements in preparing and

paring horse and carriage ways.—Feb. 28.

R. Evans, of Bread-street, Cheapside; for a method of roasting or preparing coffee and other vegetable substances, with improvements in the machinery employed, such process and machinery being likewise applicable to the drying, distillation, and decomposition of other mineral, vegetable, and animal substances, together with a method of examining and regulating the process whilst such substances are exposed to the operations before-mentioned.—Feb. 28.

J. Gunby of New Kent-road, Surrey; for a process by which a certain material is prepared and rendered a suitable substitute for leather.—Feb. 28.

J. Christie, of Mark-lane, and T. Harper, of Tamworth; for their improved method of combining and applying certain kinds of fuel.—Feb. 28.

W. Yetts, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk; for certain apparatus to be applied to a windlass.—Feb. 28.

J. W. Richards, of Birmingham; for an improved metallic frame, and lap, applicable to all hot-houses, green-houses, horticultural frames, and glasses, sky-lights, and other inclined lights and glasses.—Feb. 28.

W. Greaves, of Sheffield; for improvements on, or additions to harness, principally applicable to carriages drawn by one horse.—Feb. 28.

W. James, of Westminster; for improvements in the construction of rail and tram-roads or ways, which rail or tram-ways, or roads, are applicable to other useful purposes.—Feb. 28.

Maurice de Jough, of Warrington; for a mode of constructing and placing a coke-oven under or contiguous to steam or other boilers, so as to make the heat arising from making coke or other intense combustion in the said oven, subservient to the use of the boiler, instead of fuel used in the common way, and to exclude such heat from the boiler, when required, without detriment to the operations of the oven.—Feb. 28.

C. B. Fleetwood, of Dublin; for a liquid and composition for making leather and other articles water-proof.—Feb. 28.

J. Spiller, of Chelsea; for an improvement in the machinery to be employed in the working of pumps.—March 6.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton; for a new method of manufacturing certain parts of machines used in the manufacture of

lace, commonly called bobbin-net.—March 9.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, Devonshire, lace manufacturer; for improvements in machines now in use for the manufacture of lace, commonly called bobbin-net, and a new method of manufacturing certain parts of such machines.—March 9.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, Devonshire, lace-manufacturer; for an improved economical method of combining machinery used in the manufacture of lace in weaving and in spinning, worked by power.—March 9.

W. D. Mosley, of Radford; for improvements in the making and working of machines used in the manufacture of lace, commonly called bobbin-net.—March 10.

W. Morley, of Nottingham; for various improvements in machines or machinery now in use for the making lace, or net, commonly known by the name of bobbin-net.—March 15.

R. Kirk, of Osborne-street, White-chapel; for a new method of preparing or manufacturing a certain vegetable substance, growing in parts abroad beyond the seas, and imported to and used in these kingdoms as a dye or red colouring matter for the use of dyers, called safflower (*carthamus*), so as more effectually to preserve its colouring principle from decay or deterioration, in its passage from the places of its growth to England and other parts of Europe.—March 20.

J. H. Petitpierre, of Charlton-street, Somers-town; for an engine or machine for making the following articles from one piece of leather, without any seam or sewing whatever; that is to say, all kinds of shoes and slippers, gloves, caps and hats, cartouche-boxes, scabbards, and sheaths for swords, bayonets, and knives.—March 20.

J. Rogers, of Marlborough; for improved instruments for determining or ascertaining the cubic contents of standing timber.—March 20.

J. Lingford, of Nottingham; for improvements upon machines or machinery now in use, for the purpose of making that kind of lace, commonly known or distinguished by the name or names of bobbin-net, or Buckinghamshire lace-net.—March 20.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton; for improvements in certain parts of the machinery used in spinning cotton, wool, or silk.—March 20.

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H. Berry, of Abchurch-lane; for improvements on a machine or apparatus for more readily producing light.—March 20.

J. J. Stainmare, of Belmont distillery, Wandsworth, Surrey; for improvements in the process of, and apparatus for distilling. Communicated to him by certain foreigners residing abroad.—March 20.

C. Demeny, of Paris, but now residing in London; for an apparatus, containing within itself the means of producing gas from oil and other oleaginous substances, of burning such gas for the purpose of affording light, and of re-placing the gas consumed. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad.—March 22.

N. Goodsel, late of New York, but now of Leigh-street, Burton-crescent; for a machine, or piece of machinery, for breaking, scutching, and preparing flax and hemp for use, upon an improved method, and threshing out the seed thereof, and which is applicable to the threshing of any other kind of grain, and also for shelling clover and other seeds.—March 25.

E. Jordan, of Norwich; for an improvement in the form or construction of water-closets, or of the apparatus connected therewith.—March 27.

J. Spencer, of Belper; for improvements in the construction of furnaces or forges, for the preparation of iron or steel, and for the process of manufacturing of nails and other articles from the said materials.—April 7.

J. Schofield, of Rastrick, Yorkshire; for improvements in the manufacture of cloth or fabric which he denominates British Cashmere.—April 7.

T. Ryalls, of Sheffield; for an apparatus for shaving, which he denominates the useful and elegant facilitator.—April 8.

S. Hall, of Basford; for an improved steam-engine.—April 8.

J. Tulloch, of Savage-gardens, London; for improvements in the machinery to be employed for sawing and grooving marble and other stone, or in producing grooves or mouldings thereon.—April 12.

H. P. Burt, of Devizes; for an improvement in the construction of cranks, such as are used for bells and other purposes.—April 14.

W. By, of Brighton; for a method or apparatus for the preservation or pro-

tection of books and covers.—April 14.

J. Gunby, of New Kent-road, Surrey; for an improvement in the process of manufacturing cases for knives, scissors, and other articles.—April 14.

D. Gordon, of Basinghall-street; for improvements in the construction of portable gas lamps.—April 14.

J. Burn, of Manchester; for a new apparatus for dressing various kinds of cotton, flaxen, woollen, or silk manufactures.—April 14.

T. Gettien, of Pentonville, for improvements in the machinery and process of making metallic rollers, pipes, cylinders, and certain other articles.—April 15.

D. Tonge, of Liverpool, Ship-owner; for an apparatus, by means of which an improved method of reefing sails is effected.—April 15.

A. Dallas, of Northumberland-court, Holborn; for a machine to pick and dress stones of various descriptions, particularly granite stone.—April 27.

J. Turner, of Birmingham; for a machine for crimping, pleating, and goffering linen, muslins, frills, and other articles.—April 27.

G. Vaughan, of Sheffield; for his improvements on steam-engines, by which means power will be gained, and expense saved.—May 1.

J. Crosley, of City-road, Middlesex; for an improvement in the construction of lamps or lanterns, for the better protection of the light against the effects of wind or motion.—May 5.

J. Viney, of Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight; colonel in the Royal Artillery, for improvements in and additions to water-closets.—May 6.

W. Cleland, of Leadenhall-street, London, gentleman; for an improvement in the process of manufacturing of sugar from cane-juice, and in the refining of sugar and other substances.—May 6.

J. Deckinson, of Nash Mill, Hertford; for a method of cutting cards by means of machinery, and also a process for applying paste or other adhesive matter to paper, and for sticking paper together with paste or other adhesive matter, by means of machinery applicable to such purposes.—May 20.

J. Cook, of Birmingham; for improvements in the method of making and constructing locks for guns, pistols, and other fire-arms.—May 20.

T. Marsh, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place; for an improvement in the art of making saddles.—May 20.

J. Viney, of Shanklin; for a method of supplying water or fluids for domestic or other purposes, in a manner more extensively and economically than has hitherto been usually practised.—May 22.

B. Black, South Molton-street; for an improvement on carriage-lamps.—May 25.

J. Wells, of Manchester, for a machine for dressing and stiffening, and drying of cotton and linen warps, or any other warps that may require it at the same time the loom is working, either with the motion of the loom or other machinery.—May 25.

J. Holland, of Fence-house, Aston; for improvements in the manufacture of boots and shoes.—May 31.

J. Heathcoat of Tiverton; for improvements in the methods of preparing and manufacturing silk for weaving and other purposes.—June 15.

W. A. Jurap, of Middlewich, and W. Court, of Manor-hall, Cheshire; for an improved method of manufacturing salt.—June 15.

R. Hooton, of Birmingham; for improvements in manufacturing wrought-iron.—June 15.

W. H. Horrocks, of Stockport; for a new apparatus to giving tension to the warps in looms.—June 15.

R. Garbutt, of Kingston-upon-Hull; for an apparatus for the more convenient filing of papers and other articles, and protecting the same from dust or damage, including improvements on or additions to the files in common use.—June 15.

W. Harrington, of Crosshaven, Cork; for an improved raft for transporting timber.—June 15.

C. Chubb, of Portsea; for an improvement in the construction of locks.—June 15.

B. A. Day, of Birmingham; for improvements in the manufacturing of drawers, door, and lock-knobs, and knobs of every description.—June 15.

J. M'Curdy, of New York; but now of Snow-hill, London, for an improved method of generating steam. Communicated by a certain foreigner residing abroad.—June 15.

P. Taylor, of the City-road; Middlesex, for improvements in apparatus for producing gas from various substances.—June 15.

J. Gibson, Glasgow; for manufacturing or making of an elastic fabric from

whalebone, and the manufacturing or making of elastic fabrics from whalebone, hemp, and other materials combined, suitable for making into elastic frames or bodies for hats, caps, and bonnets, and for other purposes; and, also the manufacturing or making of such elastic frames or bodies from the same materials, by the mode of plaiting.—June 15.

W. Bailey, of Lane-end; Staffordshire Potteries, for an improved gas-consumer, for the more effectually consuming the smoke arising from gas-burners or lamps.—June 15.

J. Hobbins, of Wallsall; for improvements in gas apparatus.—June 22.

H. Austin, of Alderley Mills; for improvements on shearing machines.—June 22.

J. Higgins, of Houndsditch; for an improvement or addition to carving knives and other edged tools.—June 22.

W. Busk, of Broad-street; London, for improvements in the means or method of propelling ships' boats or other floating bodies.—June 29.

W. Pontifex, the younger; of Shoe-lane, London, for improved modes of adjusting or equalising the pressure of fluids or liquids in pipes or tubes, and also an improved mode of measuring the said fluids or liquids.—July 1.

J. L. Bradbury, of Manchester, for a mode of twisting, spinning, or throwing silk, cotton, wool, linen, or other threads or fibrous substances.—July 3.

P. Taylor, of the City-road, Middlesex, for improvements on steam engines.—July 3.

J. L. Higgins, of Oxford-street; for improvements in the construction of the masts, yards, sails, and rigging of ships and smaller vessels, and in the tackle used for working or navigating the same.—July 7.

W. Hirst and J. Wood, of Leeds; for improvements in machinery for the raising or dressing of cloth.—July 7.

J. C. Daniel, of Stoke, Wiltshire; for an improved method of weaving woollen cloth.—July 7.

C. Phillips, of Upnor; for improvements on tillers and steering-wheels of vessels of various denominations.—July 13.

Charles Random, Baron de Berenger, Kentish-town; for improvements as to a new method or methods of applying percussion to the purpose of igniting charges in fire-arms generally, and in a

novel and peculiar manner, whereby a reduction of the present high price of fire-arms can be effected, and the priming is also effectually protected against the influence of rain or other moisture; such invention and contrivances rendering the percussion principle more generally applicable even to common pistols, blunderbusses, and muskets, as well as to all sorts of sporting and other guns, by greatly reducing not only the charges of their manufacture, but also those impeding circumstances which persons have to encounter whilst loading or discharging fire-arms, when in darkness, or whilst exposed to wet, or during rapid progress, serious impediments which soldiers and sailors, and consequently the service, more particularly and most injuriously experience.—July 27.

A. Nesbitt, of Upper Thames-street; for a process by which certain materials may be manufactured into paper or felt, or a substance nearly resembling coarse paper or felt, which material, so prepared, is applicable to various useful purposes. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.—July 27.

T. W. Stansfield, of Leeds; for improvements in power-looms, and the preparation of warps for the same.—July 27.

E. Cartwright, of Brewer-street, Golden-square; for improvements on or additions to roller printing-presses.—July 27.

C. Jefferys, of Havanah Mills, and E. Drakeford, of Congleton; for a method of making a swift and other apparatus thereto belonging, for the purpose of winding silk and other fibrous materials.—July 29.

W. Wheatstone, of Jermyn-street; for a method of improving and augmenting the tones of piano-fortes, organs, and euphonons.—July 29.

J. Price, of Stroud; for improvements in the construction of spinning machines.—August 5.

G. Graydon, of Bath; for a new compass for navigation and other purposes.—August 5.

W. Johnson, of Great Totham; for means of evaporating fluids for the purpose of conveying heat into buildings, for manufacturing, horticultural, and domestic uses, and for heating liquors in distilling, brewing, and dyeing, and in making sugar and salt with reduced expenditure of fuel.—August 5.

J. Perkins, of Fleet-street, for im-

provements in propelling vessels.—Aug. 9.

J. Fussell, of Mells; for an improved method of heating woollen cloth, for the purpose of giving it a lustre in dressing.—August 11.

H. Schroder, of Hackney; for a new filter.—August 11.

J. Vallance, of Brighton; for an improved method of abstracting or carrying off the caloric of fluidity from any congealing water (or other liquids); also an improved method of producing intense cold; also, a method of applying this invention so as to make it available to purposes, with reference to which temperatures about or below the freezing point may be rendered productive of advantageous effects, whether medical, chemical, or mechanical.—August 28.

J. Nivell, of High-street, Southwark, and W. Busk, of Broad-street, London; for improvements in propelling ships' boats or other vessels, or floating bodies.—September 16.

F. H. W. Needham, of David-street, Middlesex; for an improved method of casting steel.—October 7.

W. Foreman, esq., of Bath; for improvements in the construction of steam-engines.—October 7.

F. Benecke, of Deptford, and D. T. Shears and J. H. Shears, of Fleet-market; for improvements in the making, preparing, or producing, of spelter or zinc, communicated to them by a foreigner.—October 7.

P. Alejra, of Karez-de-la-Frontera, in Spain, now residing at Caleb-place, Commercial-road; for an improved and more economical method of generating steam, applicable to steam-engines, and other useful purposes.—October 7.

H. Jefferys, of Bristol; for an improved flue or chimney for furnaces and other purposes.—October 7.

R. Dickinson, of Southwark; for improvements in the manufacture and construction of metal casks or barrels, for the conveyance of goods and products by sea or otherwise.—Oct. 7.

F. Richman, of Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square; for improvements in the construction of fire escapes; parts of which improvements are likewise applicable to other purposes.—Oct. 7.

S. Wilson, of Streatham; for improvements in machinery for making velvets and other cut-works. Communicated to him by certain foreigners residing abroad.—October 7.

J. Ham, of West Coker; for an improved process for manufacturing vinegar.—October 7.

M. Bush, of West Ham, Essex; for improvements in machinery or apparatus for printing calicoes and other fabrics.—October 7.

J. Shaw, of Milltown, Derbyshire; for transverse spring slides for trumpets, trombones, French horns, bugles, and every other musical instrument of the like nature.—October 7.

J. T. Hodgson, of Lambeth; for improvements in the construction and manufacture of shoes, or substitutes for shoes, for horses and other cattle, and method of applying the same to the feet.—October 7.

P. Chell, of Kensington; for improvements on machinery for drawing, roving, and spinning, flax, wool, waste silk, or other fibrous substances.—Oct. 14.

J. G. Bodmer, of Oxford-street, Manchester; for improvements in the machinery for cleaning, carding, drawing, roving, and spinning cotton and wool.—October 14.

J. Gunn, of Hart-street, Grosvenor-square; for improvements on wheeled carriages.—October 14.

W. P. Weise, of Tooley-street, Surrey; for improvements in the preparing of, and making, water-proof cloth, and other material, for the manufacturing hats, bonnets, and caps, and wearing apparel, and in manufacturing the same therefrom.—October 14.

H. Marriott, of Fleet-street; for an improvement on water-closets.—Oct. 14.

J. Fellow, of Manchester, Lancashire, weaver; for improvements in power-loom, for weaving various articles.—October 14.

H. Maudslay and J. Field, of Lambeth; for a method and apparatus for continually changing the water used in boilers for generating steam, particularly applicable to the boilers of steam-vessels making long voyages, by preventing the deposition of salt or other substances contained in the water, at the same time retarding the heat, saving fuel, and rendering the boiler more lasting.—Oct. 14.

J. Apsdin, of Leeds; for an improvement in the modes of producing an artificial stone.—October 21.

G. Dodd, of Westminster; for improvements on fire extinguishing machinery.—October 21.

G. S. Harris, of Knightsbridge; for a

machine for the purpose of giving the most effectual and extensive publicity, by day and by night, to all proclamations, notices, legal advertisements, and other purposes, to which the same may be applicable, destined for universal information, and which will henceforward render unnecessary the defacement of walls and houses in the metropolis and its vicinities, by bill-sticking, placarding, and chalking; which latter practices have become a great and offensive public nuisance.—October 21.

J. Lingford, of Nottingham; for improvements upon machines or machinery, now in use, for the purpose of making that kind of lace commonly known or distinguished by the name or names of bobbin net, or Buckinghamshire lace net.—November 1.

The Rev. J. Somerville, A. M. of Edinburgh; for a method or methods applicable to fowling-pieces, or other fire-arms; by which method or methods all accidental discharge of the said fowling-pieces or other fire-arms will be completely prevented.—Nov. 4.

J. Crosley, of City-road; for a contrivance for better ensuring the egress of smoke and rarified air in certain situations.—November 4.

T. R. Guppy, of Bristol; for improvements in masting vessels.—Nov. 4.

J. Head, of Banbury; for improvements in machinery for making cord or platt for boot and stay laces, and other purposes.—November 4.

J. White the younger, and Thomas Sowerby, both of Bishop Wearmouth, in the county of Durham, merchants; for an improved air furnace, for the purpose of melting or fusing metallic substances.—November 6.

W. Church, of Birmingham; for improvements on augers and bits for boring, and in the apparatus for making the same.—November 4.

J. Moore, of Bristol; for additions to, or improvements upon, the steam-engine, or steam-engine apparatus.—Nov. 6.

T. Cartmen, of Doncaster; for an improved cock, to be applied to the lock of any gun, pistol, fire-arms, or ordnance, for the purpose of firing the same by percussion, acting either by self-priming or otherwise, and whereby the priming is rendered wholly impervious alike to the wind, rain, or damp.—Nov. 6.

W. Busk, of Broad-street, London; for improvements in propelling ships,

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boats, or other vessels, or floating bodies.—November 11.

C. Heathorn, of Maidstone; for a new method of constructing and erecting a furnace or furnaces, kiln or kilns, for the more speedily, more effectually, and more economically, manufacturing of lime, by means of applying, directing, and limiting or regulating, the flame and heat arising in the manufacturing or burning coal into coke, and thus making lime and coke in one and the same building, and at one and the same time.—November 11.

W. Leathy, of Southwark; for improvements in the machinery or apparatus used in the making of bricks; and certain improvements in the drying of bricks, by means of flues and steam.—November 11.

P. Brunet, of Wimpole-street, Middlesex; for a furnace made upon a new construction. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad.—Nov. 11.

J. C. Daniel of Stoke; for improvements in dressing woollen cloth.—Nov. 20.

I. Taylor, junr., of Chipping Ongar; for a cock or tap for drawing off liquids.—November 20.

W. Rhodes, of Banlin, Hoxton; for an improvement in the construction of clamps for burning raw bricks.—Nov. 20.

Louis Lambert, of No. 10, Rue-de-la-Gout, Paris, now residing at 29, Cannon-street, London; for improvements in the material and manufacture of paper.—November 23.

John Osbaldeston, of Shire Brow, Blackburn; for an improved method of making healds to be made in the weaving of cotton, silk, woollen, and other cloths.—November 29.

S. Wilson, of Streatham; for a new manufacture of stuffs, with transparent and coloured figures, which he calls Diaphane Stuffs. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.—Nov. 25.

W. S. Burnett, of New London-street, London; for improvements in ships' tackle.—November 25.

T. Hancock, of Goswell-mews, Middlesex; for a method of making or manufacturing an article which may be in many instances substituted for leather, and be applied to various other useful purposes.—November 29.

W. Furnival, of Anderton, Cheshire;

for improvements in the manufacture of salt.—December 4.

W. W. Young, of Glamorganshire; for improvements in manufacturing salt; part of which improvements are applicable to other useful purposes.—Dec. 4.

J. H. Suwerkrop, of Vine-street, Minorities; for an apparatus or machine, which he denominates a Thermophore, or a portable mineral or river water-bath and linen warmer; and also for other apparatus or machines connected therewith for filtering and heating water. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad.—Dec. 4.

G. Wycherley, of Whitchurch, Shropshire; for new and improved methods of making and constructing saddles and side-saddles.—Dec. 4.

R. Dickinson, of Park-street, Southwark; for an improved air-chamber, for various purposes.—December 7.

J. Thompson, of Pembroke-place, Pimlico; for an improved mode of making refined, or what is commonly called cast-steel. December 9.

R. Bowman, of Aberdeen; for an improved apparatus for stopping, releasing, and regulating chain and other cables of vessels, which he denominates Elastic Stoppers.—December 9.

W. Moulton, of Lambeth; for an improvement or improvements in working water-wheels.—December 9.

Sir W. Congreve, of Cecil-street, Strand; for an improved gas-meter.—December 14.

S. Davis, of Upper East Smithfield; for an improvement or improvements applicable to guns and other fire-arms.—December 18.

D. Gordon, of Basinghall-street, London; for improvements in the construction of carriages or other machines to be moved or propelled by mechanical means.—December 18.

S. Roberts, of Park-grange, near Sheffield; for an improvement in the manufacture of plated goods of various descriptions.—December 18.

P. J. B. Victor Gosset, of Clerkenwell-green; for improvements in the construction of looms or machinery for weaving various sorts of cloths or fabrics.—December 18.

J. Gardner, and J. Herbert, both of Stanley Saint Leonard's, Gloucestershire; for improvements on machines for shearing or cropping woollen cloths.—December 18.

W. F. Snowden, of Oxford-street,

Middlesex; for a wheel-way, and its carriage or carriages, for the conveyance of passengers, merchandize, and other things, along roads, rail and other ways, either on a level or inclined plane, and applicable to other purposes.—Dec. 18.

J. Weiss, of the Strand; for improvements on exhausting, injecting, or condensing pumps or syringes, and on the apparatus connected therewith; which said improvements are applicable to various useful purposes.—Dec. 18.

Patents lately granted in Scotland.

T. W. Stansfield, of Leeds, H. Briggs, of Laddendenfoot, W. Prichard, of Leeds, and W. Barraclough, of Burley; for improvements in the construction of looms for weaving fabrics composed wholly or in part of woollen, worsted, cotton, linen, silk, or other materials, and in the machinery and implements, and methods of working the same.—January 13.

W. Furnival, of Droitwich, and A. Smith, of Glasgow; for an improved boiler for steam-engines, and other purposes.—January 13.

T. Bewley, of Mount Rath, Ireland; for improvements in wheeled carriages.—January 30.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton; for improvements in machines now in use for the manufacture of lace, commonly called bobbin-net, and a new method of manufacturing certain parts of such machines; as also an improved and economical method of combining machinery used in the manufacture of lace in weaving and in spinning worked by power; and also a machine for the manufacture of a plated substance composed either of silk, cotton, or other thread or yarn.—January 30.

M. Turner, and L. Angell, both of Whitehaven; for an improved process to be used in the bleaching of linen, or cotton yarn, or cloth.—January 30.

T. F. Gimson, of Tiverton; for improvements in, and additions to machinery now in use for doubling and twisting cotton, silk, and other fibrous substances. Partly communicated by a foreigner residing abroad.—Feb. 20.

S. Brown, of Printing-house-square, London; for an engine or instrument for effecting a vacuum, and thus producing powers by which water may be raised, and machinery put in motion.—February 25.

P. J. B. V. Gosset, of St. John's

square, Clerkenwell; for a combination of machinery for producing various shapes, patterns, and sizes from metals, or other materials capable of receiving an oval, round, or other form, Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.—March 10.

J. Spiller, of Chelsea; for an improvement in the machinery to be employed in the working of pumps.—March 18.

J. J. Saintmore, of Wandsworth-road, Surrey; for improvements in the process of, and apparatus for, distilling.—April 1.

D. Tonge, of Liverpool; for an apparatus, by means of which an improved method of reefing sails is effected.—April 29.

B. Rotch, of Furnival's-inn, London, for an improved fidd for the upper masts of ships, and other vessels.—April 29.

T. Gethen, of Henry-street, Pentonville; for improvements in the machinery and process of making metallic plates, rollers, pipes, cylinders, and other articles.—April 29.

J. Gibson, woollen-draper and hat-manufacturer, in Glasgow; for the manufacturing or making of an elastic fabric from whalebone, and the manufacturing or making elastic fabrics from whalebone, hemp, and other materials combined, suitable for making into elastic frames or bodies for hats, caps, and bonnets, and for other purposes; and also the manufacturing or making of such elastic frames or bodies from the same materials by the mode of plaiting.—May 19.

W. Yetts, of Great Yarmouth; for apparatus to be applied to a windlass.—May 19.

J. H. Ibbetson, of Chelsea; for improvements in the production or manufacture of gas.—June 21.

W. Harrington, of Crosshaven, Cork; for an improved raft for transporting timber.—June 21.

G. Vaughan, of Sheffield; for an improvement on steam-engines, by which means power will be gained, and expense saved.—June 26.

J. Vincy, of Shanklin, Isle of Wight; for improvements in, and additions to water-closets.—June 26.

R. Garbut, of Kingston-upon-Hull, for an apparatus for the more convenient filing of papers and other articles, and protecting the same from dust or damage, including improvements on or additions to the files in common use.—June 26.

ANTIQUITIES

AND

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.

(Copy) Treasury Minute, dated
March 23, 1824.

NATIONAL Gallery—Angerstein Collection—The Earl of Liverpool acquaints the board, that, his majesty's government having deemed it to be highly expedient that an opportunity, which presented itself of purchasing the choice collection of pictures belonging to the late Mr. Angerstein for the use of the public, should not be lost, he had entered into a negotiation with the executors and representatives of that gentleman, and had concluded an agreement for the purchase of the whole collection, of which he delivered a catalogue to the board, for the sum of 57,000*l*. Lord Liverpool further states to the board, that he has made an arrangement with the executors, and with Mr. J. J. Angerstein, for the occupation of the house in Pall-Mall, where the pictures now are, during the remainder of the term for which it is held by Mr. Angerstein, at the rent which he pays for it.

His lordship further states, that he found, after a careful inquiry, that, in order to provide for the

security and due conservation of the pictures, and for giving access to the public to view them whilst they remain in their present situation, the following establishment will be necessary:—a keeper of the gallery at a salary of 200*l*. per annum—to have the charge of the collection, and to attend particularly to the preservation of the pictures; to superintend the arrangements for admission; and to be present occasionally in the gallery: and lord Liverpool is of opinion, that the person to be appointed to this office should be competent to value, and (if called upon) to negotiate the purchase of any pictures that may in future be added to the collection, &c.

[Some other servants are named here.]

My lords concur in opinion with lord Liverpool as to the expediency of this purchase, and as to the establishment required, under the present circumstances, for the care of them and the custody of the gallery, and desire that an estimate be prepared and laid before parliament accordingly.

List of the Pictures of the late J. J. Angerstein, Esq. in Pall-Mall.

1. The Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba, Claude.—2. The Marriage of Rebecca, Claude.—3. Ganymede, Titian.—4. The Rape of the Sabines, Rubens.—5. The Emperor Theodosius expelled the Church by St. Ambrose, Vandyke.—6. St. John in the Wilderness, A. Carracci.—7. Susannah and the Elders, Lud. Carracci.—8. A Bacchanalian Triumph, N. Poussin.—9. Erminia with the Shepherds, Domenichino.—10. Philip the Fourth of Spain and his Queen, Velasquez.—11. Venus and Adonis, Titian.—12. Landscape—"Morning," Claude.—13 An Italian Seaport—"Evening," Claude.—14. The Raising of Lazarus, Seb. del Piombo.—15. A Concert, Titian.—16. Pope Julius the Second, Raphael.—17. Christ on the Mount, Correggio.—18. Portrait of Govartius, Vandyke.—19. The Nativity, Rembrandt.—20. The Woman taken in Adultery, Rembrandt.—21. The Embarkation of St. Ursula, Claude.—22. Abraham and Isaac, G. Poussin.—23. A Land Storm, G. Poussin.—24. A Landscape, with Cattle and Figures, Cuyp.—25. Apollo and Silenus, A. Carracci.—26. Holy Family in a Landscape, Rubens.—27. The portrait of Rubens, Vandyke.—28. Studies of Heads, Correggio.—29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35. The Marriage à-la-mode, Hogarth.—36. Portrait of lord Heathfield, sir J. Reynolds.—37. The Village Holiday, Wilkie.—38. Portrait of the Painter, Hogarth.

An estimate of the sum that will be required to defray the charge of purchasing, together with the expenses incidental to the preservation and public exhibition

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of the collection of pictures which belonged to the late J. J. Angerstein. esq. £60,000

J. C. HERRIES.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers,
March 26, 1824.

Sanskrit College of Calcutta.—

The first stone of the new Sanskrit college was laid on the 25th of February. The following are the rules of the Institution:—1st. Students will be admitted from the age of twelve to eighteen years, and after having passed an examination in grammar, they will be allowed to study other sciences. 2nd. After having passed an examination in grammar after three years' study, if the student desire to study other sciences he will be allowed to do so, but should he not pass the examination in grammar, he will be expelled from the college. 3rd. A yearly examination will take place of all the students educated in the college. 4th. Every student admitted into the college on the company's foundation, will be entitled to receive for twelve years from the day of his admission, a monthly allowance of five rupees. 5th. Such students on the foundation as pass the examination with credit will, besides their allowance, be entitled to a reward for their diligence, and those who do not receive the allowance will be rewarded according to their merit. 6th. Any student who shall have studied grammar for three years, and have passed the examination, and shall be desirous of studying other sciences, shall receive a certificate from his tutor, and from the secretary of the college, confirming these circumstances. 7th. Any student who shall not attend at the appointed hours for study, or who shall behave disrespectfully to his tutor,

S*

shall be expelled from the college forthwith. 8th. The pundit having determined in what science any student is the most likely to excel, shall instruct him in that science, and the pupil must abide the decision of the pundit as to that science. 9th. Any communications which the students may wish to make to the managers of the college, must be made through the pundits. 10th. After having studied for twelve years, and left the college, a certificate of his qualifications in the sciences he has studied will be given him by the pundits in the Sanskrit language, and one in the English by the secretary of the college. 11. Each student is to be instructed solely by the pundit of his own class, and is not on any account to study under any other. 12. All the officers of the college shall act under the direction of the secretary. 13. The students will study grammar for three years; after which, for two years, they will study oratory and other sciences, and for one year astronomy; and on the seventh year they may learn whatever science they please, and be placed under the pundit, whose duty it shall be to teach that science.

Scotch Antiquaries.—The society of Scottish antiquaries lately heard two very interesting original historical documents read by Mr. Macdonald. One was an order signed "Huntly," for the disbursement of 40*l.* for perfuming (or embalming) the body of Henry Darley; the other was an order for providing suitable mourning for the Queen, and was signed by her own fair hand. Copies of these very curious documents were left with the society.

Dromore Cave.—A very curious excavation in a solid rock has been lately discovered in Dromore. It

appears that some labourers who had been employed in quarrying near the Old Castle, found within twelve yards of that ancient building, and on the very top of the rock, a circular aperture of three feet in diameter, into which large stones had been closely wedged, almost on a level with the surface. These impediments having been removed, several persons descended into the cavity, the dimensions of which were accurately taken by Mr. Welsh, of Dromore, and are as follows:—From the top of the aperture to the floor, four feet six inches; the floor is a rectangle of twenty-four feet in length, by two feet six inches in width; the sides are perpendicular to the floor, and are three feet eight inches high. There is an offset at the top of the wall of four inches, from which the roof springs in a segment of a large circle, about three feet below the the rock's surface. On the floor were found several broken urns formed of coarse clay, and of different dimensions and forms, together with pieces of rotten wood, charcoal, human bones, and those of other animals, a part of each of which is now in Mr. Welsh's possession. It is obvious that this excavation in a solid rock had been formed, with infinite labour, to serve as a cemetery for the dead. It belongs to that species of *Leacht* or *Tamleachta*, now called *Kisde vans*, or, as the Irish literati write the words, *Kisde bhana**, which may be translated Death's Coffin, and justly classed (not in magnitude, but in duration) with the enormous stone sepulchres, or "eternal houses" of the Egyptians. These *Kisde bhana*s are commonly

* Pronounced *Kisde van*—*bh* being tantamount to *v*.

found to contain baked clay, burnt bones, charred wood, and adipous or fatty matter. The other species of Leacht (or stony sepulchre) may be found inclosed in any of our large cairns. Many of those cairns have been opened from time to time, and in each of them was discovered that curious combination of ponderous stones called Druids' Altars, so perfectly encircled by smaller stones, that no priest could have approached them to use them as altars. Under these were found bones, urns, charred wood, &c. Eochiad, said to be King of Ireland about fourteen years before the birth of Christ, changed the custom of burning into that of burying the dead, and thence obtained the name of Arvahm, i. e. the Grave. Dromore, in which this ancient cave and the old castle alluded to above are situated, lies in the barony of Lower Iveagh. Its original name was Ballenagalla, and under this denomination it was erected (by letters patent of James the First, in the eighth year of his reign) into a manor, called the manor of Dromore, with a court leet, court baron, free market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, to be held near the church, where a great stone cross stood. Dromore (or rather Druimore) signifies the great ridge of a hill. Here St. Colman, an Irishman of the sect of the Arads, erected a bishoprick in the 6th century. Usher states, that he was born in the year 516, and died in 610. He is mentioned by Colgan, in his "Triadis Thaumaturge," p. 119, 169, as the founder of Dromore, and by Ware, p. 267. An episcopal house was built here by Bishop Buckworth, A. D. 1641, which was burned in the rebellion. The right rev. Dr. John Sterne, bishop of this see, ex-

pended 3,000*l.* in improvements in Dromore. The see has been rendered remarkable for having been under the administration of those eloquent and pious prelates, Dr. Jeremy Taylor, and the late learned reverend, and admirable scholar, Dr. Percy. The mortal remains of Jeremy Taylor, and of his friend, Dr. George Rust, are deposited in the same vault. In the sixth century, the Irish had not altogether ceased from burning the remains of their dead, notwithstanding the edict of their former king.

Roman Antiquities.—As some workmen were employed in digging on land belonging to Mr. Creed, adjoining the turnpike-road, at Wotten, near Gloucester, they discovered, two feet below the surface of the earth, a stone about four feet long and three feet wide, on which is carved, in alto relievo, a representation of an ancient warrior on horseback, with a legionary Roman sword by his side, and a spear in his hand, in the act of striking at a Briton who lies prostrate on the ground, and who is defending himself with a sword of a different description: at the top of the stone is fixed the statue of a female between two lions. It appears to have been originally a raised monument, as two pedestals on which it stood, ornamented with mouldings, were found near it. On the lower part of the stone is an inscription, of which the following is a copy:—

RUFUS SITA EQUUS CMO VI TRACUM ANN XL STIP XXII HEREDES
EKS TEST E CURAVE H S E

Which may be translated, "Rufus Sita, of the 6th Cohort of Thracian Cavalry, aged 40, had served 22 years. His heirs caused this to be made according to his will.—Let this be sacred." A great number

of coins have been found in the fields adjoining at different times, chiefly of Tiberius, Claudius, and Nero, and also of other emperors. Another monument has since been discovered, but in a very mutilated state; also a great many urns of Roman pottery, filled with ashes and burnt bones. This monument contains the following inscription:

XX SLIVI SATVRNINI STIPENDIORVM XIII ORVM MXXXX.

The road adjoining to which these remains of antiquity were found, was the *Hermen* or *Irmen-street* of the Romans, called by a Saxon word equivalent to the Latin, *via militaris*, which, Stukely says, "was made in the reign of Nero, and extended from the Southern Ocean through London to the utmost bounds of Scotland." In the bishop of Cloyne's communications to Messrs. Lyson, it is stated that "*Irmen-street*, coming from *Cricklade*, through *Preston*, to *Cirencester*, proceeds from thence, forming the turnpike road to *Gloucester*, between *Brimsfield* and *Cowley*, through *Brockworth* and *Barnwood*."

Medical Remains at Pompeii.—M. Choulant has lately published, at *Leipsic*, in a pamphlet, entitled "*De Locis Pompeianis ad Rem Medicam facientibus*," an account of different objects relating to the medical art discovered at *Pompeii*. M. C. successively describes the temple of *Esculapius*, the amulets, surgical instruments, pharmaceutical apparatus, &c. found in the midst of the ruins. Amongst the surgical instruments were found some nearly resembling those made use of at the present day; as, for instance, elevators for the operation of *trepanning*, *lancets*, *spatulae*, instruments for the application of the actual cautery, &c. There

has not been found one single building which could be regarded as a school of surgery or anatomical museum.

Pompeii.—The excavations at *Pompeii* proceed slowly as usual, but continue to produce, at every step, something remarkable to reward the labour bestowed. A very short time since, public baths, the first yet discovered, were found in a street north of the *Forum* and west of the corner formed by the temple of *Fortune*. The apartments, as far as they have hitherto been removed, consist of three large connected chambers, all barrel-vaulted. In the first of these are stone benches fixed to the longer wall; at the narrow end where the entrance is, there is a square sunk bath, which, from its size, seems intended for only a single person; two steps lead down into it. The flat side of the antichamber is occupied by a bath on which was found a large, round, and rather rude stone water vessel. There is a larger and shallower very beautiful marble basin, in a neighbouring large apartment, which is likewise barrel-vaulted, but detached from the other. The denomination of a *Labrum*, as well as its cost, and the persons who ordered it, are pointed out by a remarkable inscription on the edge of the basin. The letters, which are cut in, are filled up with bronze; they are as follows:—CN. MELISSAEO. CN. F. APRO. M. STABO. M. F. APRO. II. VII. ITER. ID. LABRVM. EX. DD. EX. P. I. F. C. CONSTAT. HSDCL. The workmen are just now clearing a third large detached and likewise barrel-vaulted chamber building. The ceiling of its inner apartment, the greater part of which is visible, is adorned with rich and elegant subjects on red and blue grounds. On the

largest compartment in the centre, is Cupid with two sea horses, a dolphin behind, and a Cupid with two dolphins before. The smaller compartments, too, are for the most part filled with Cupids. Under the ceiling there runs a frieze, supported by Caryatides. Near the entrance is a youth lying on a panther, holding a club and quiver of arrows, meant perhaps for Bacchus with the weapons of Hercules.

Russian Mission in China. (December 12).—By the treaty of 1728, the Russian government has the right of maintaining at Pekin an hotel, two churches, an archmandrite, with four ecclesiastics, and as many young men destined to acquire the Chinese and Mandchou languages, for the purpose of serving, on their return, as interpreters on the frontier or in the offices of the minister for foreign affairs. By the stipulations of the original treaty, all these persons should reside at Pekin only for ten years, but generally the ecclesiastical suite and the pupils of language remain for thirteen years. The archmandrite Hyacinthe, who was at the head of it, carried to Pekin more natural talents than any of his predecessors, and has gained higher claims to distinction by his indefatigable study of the Chinese, and his extensive knowledge of other languages of the interior of Asia. Thirteen years spent in the capital of China, and employed in stubborn literary labours, have enabled him to accomplish works which will surprise those best acquainted with the Chinese language, literature, and history. The chief of them is a history of China from the year 2357 before Christ, to the year 1633 of our era, which is comprised in nine folio-volumes. Another

is a geographical and statistical description of the Chinese empire, accompanied with an extensive map in the five principal dialects spoken in China. The next in importance is a translation of the works of Confucius into Russian, with an ample commentary and learned notes. Besides these, he has composed a dictionary of the Chinese and Russian languages, in two volumes; four works on the geography and history of Thibet and little Bucharia; a history of the Mongolian tribes; and a translation of the code of laws given by the China government to the Mongolian hordes under its dominion; a detailed description of the city of Pekin; and an account of the hydraulic works executed on the banks of the Yellow river and the great canal of China. In addition to these labours, the archmandrite Hyacinthe has enriched the literature of his country with several treatises on the manners, the customs, the arts, and sciences of the Chinese. It is said by his friends, that this learned person possesses extensive literary treasures, of which his present position is little calculated to forward the publication. Whether from the freedom of his political opinions, or from the want of that legitimate superstition which is now so much in demand in the Russian church, he has been ordered to leave the capital, and to reside in a convent near Archangel.

Rome.—In removing the masses of the entablature of the temples of Jupiter Tonans, and Concord, recovered last year under the Campidoglio, adhering to a little building existing between the two temples themselves, there has been found a small votive altar of marble, which determines the age and

the use of the little edifice, by the following inscription :—

DIVAE . PIAE
FAVSTINAE
VIATOR . Q
AB . AER . SAT

That is, *Divae Faustinae Viator Quaestor Ab Aerario Saturni*. It, therefore, belonged to the younger Faustina, and was erected to her, after her death, by Viator, Quaestor of the neighbouring treasury of Saturn. Signor Luigi Marini having occasion to rebuild a wall in his house, on the level of the present street, which is much above the ancient, the workman discovered the external circular part of the theatre of Pompey. It corresponds with the many fine remains of the same theatre which are still seen in the vaults of the palace *Pio*. Besides fragments of columns, &c. a female statue was found, nine or ten palms in height, wanting the head and arms, and the drapery much damaged, but in a good style. It is well known that near this place were found the Hercules called *Commodiano*, which is now in the museum *Pio-Clementino*, and the other very famous Hercules called the *Torso di Belvidere*, in the time of Julius II; as well as the then celebrated colossal statues of *Melpomene*, *Ceres*, &c.

Literary Discovery.—A Latin MS., undoubtedly by Milton, long supposed to be irrecoverably lost, has just been discovered at the State Paper Office. The subject is religious, and the arguments are all drawn from the Scriptures. There are many Hebrew quotations, and the work is one of considerable bulk, as it contains 735 pages, many of them closely written. The first 100 pages are supposed by Mr. Todd to be in the hand-

writing of Mary, Milton's second daughter. The remainder is supposed to be in the hand-writing of Phillips, the nephew of the poet, with corrections and interlineations in the writing of both his daughters. The MS. was found in an envelope addressed to Cyriac Skinner, merchant, and has been lately published. The situation which Milton held, of Latin secretary to Cromwell, will account for such a discovery being made in the State Paper Office.

Copenhagen, June 15.—The ancient medals discovered this spring, a few miles to the north of Rothchild, have now been added to the royal cabinet. There are no fewer than 1300; some hitherto unknown, and others extremely rare. Among them are ninety English coins of Ethelred II; Harold, and Edward the Confessor; about three hundred, and sixty German, of the first three Othos, Henry II. III. IV. and Conrad II., of the Saxon and Bavarian dukes, and of a count Albert of Namur; fifty, of ecclesiastical princes of Germany; and about eight hundred and fifty Danish coins of Canute the great, Magnus the good, and Svend Esthrithsen. Three of the most rare are of Hardicanute, and many of them are not to be found in Danish, German, or English catalogues. It is supposed that this treasure was buried during the reign of king Svend Esthrithsen, that is, before the year 1076.

Newspapers.—The following is the number of newspapers published within the United Kingdom at three distinct periods, the earliest only forty-two years ago.

Newspapers published
in England 50 60 155

1782. 1824. 1824.

Scotland	8 27 31
Ireland	3 27 56
Daily in London	9 14 16
Twice a week ditto ..	9 7 8
Weekly ditto	0 11 32
British Islands.....	0 0 6
	— — —
	79 146 284

Statistics.—The births in Vienna in 1803, were 12,758, of which 6,585 were male, and 6,173 female, of which 392 were dead born. The marriages were 2,468, being 126 more than in 1822. The deaths were 11,160, of which 3,244 were adult males, and 2,806 females; 2,776 boys and 2,334 girls. The number of deaths was 668 less than in 1822. Among the deaths were 44 from 90 to 100, two of 100, one of 104, and one of 105.

Heights of the Himalaya Mountains:—

	By the Barometer.	Feet.
Shatool Pass		15,554
Boorendo Pass		15,095
Koobrung Pass.....		18,448
Pass between Soongnum and Manes		18,743
Bed of the Sullej under Bekhur		10,792
Highest birch-forest or Soongnum		10,400
Highest cultivation at Bekhur		13,000
Top of Choir Mountain Station on Purgeool Mountain		12,143
		19,411
Highest night-camp		18,129
Bekhur Village		12,676
Nako		12,005
Shipki.....		20,597
Shealkur Fort		10,403
Huttoo, or Whartoo		10,656
Ammonites found at		16,000
Highest sandstone		16,700
Rampoor.....		3,398
Seebathoo		4,205

Dehra.....	2,349
Suharunpoor	1,098

By Trigonometry.

Purgeool, or Tushergung Mountain	22,488
Ruldung Mountain	21,103
Budraj Mountain	7,502
Bhyrat Fort	7,592
Limestons	20,000

Climate of London.—It is a circumstance not perhaps generally known, that the temperature of the air in the metropolis is raised by the artificial sources of heat existing in it, not fewer than two degrees on the annual mean above that of its immediate vicinity. Mr. Howard has fully established this fact, by a comparison of a long series of observations made at Plaistow, Stratford, and Tottenham-green (all within four miles of London), with those made at the apartments of the royal society in London, and periodically recorded in the Philosophical Transactions.

French Theatres.—There are in Paris twelve regular theatres, without reckoning places of minor amusement. In the departments, fifteen theatres, such as those of Bordeaux, Lyons, Rouen, Marseilles, Toulon, &c. are constantly open; and there are seventy, the companies belonging to which travel the theatrical circle assigned to them. The total number of theatres, therefore, is about a hundred, and they employ about three thousand actors and actresses. Four hundred are at one time at Paris, where they await in hopes that fortune will favour them with an engagement. If to these three thousand persons we add the authors, the composers, the musicians, the scene-painters, the mechanists, &c. &c., it will be found that at least fifteen thousand persons live

by the theatre. In this estimate the poor and the sick in hospitals, to whom a tenth of theatrical receipts is appropriated, are not included.

Statistics of Brazil.—The following statistical accounts, evince the wealth, the power, and the resources of the Brazilian empire. The population of the 19 provinces which compose it, amounts to upwards of 4,000,000. In this census it is to be lamented that there are more than 2,000,000 of slaves. The regular army of Brazil amounts to between 25,000 and 30,000 men; its militia force to 50,000 men. The revenue of the empire is estimated at nearly 3,000,000*l.* sterling; in the year 1824 it was estimated at 95,000,000 of francs, or nearly 4,000,000*l.* sterling. The vast extent of lands belonging to the nation permits Brazil, by their sale, to redeem its debt without imposing burthens on the people. The following is the progressive state of the revenue of Brazil from the king's arrival in 1808 to his departure in 1820, computed in French money:—

Years.	fr.	c.
1808	14,361,900	61
1809	18,424,381	17
1810	33,018,093	21
1811	23,253,051	47
1812	20,428,832	66
1813	30,751,264	61
1814	27,423,354	87
1815	30,818,267	4
1816	37,321,254	93
1817	44,922,991	20
1818	49,794,486	21
1819	54,477,877	21
1820	61,069,824	21

Paris.—According to the experience of a century and a half, the months in which the greatest mortality has reigned in Paris are March and April; and the least,

August and July. The difference between the two extremes is about five-twelfths of the whole. The 1st of January is the mean term; and the months of December and June are equal in mortality. The greatest number of children are born in March and January; the smallest in June, November, and December. The greatest number of marriages take place in May; the smallest in March and January. One of the most important results derived from the great table of the population of Paris, from the year 1670 to the year 1821, is the relation of the number of boys to that of girls, born in that city. The number of boys has always been greater than that of girls. The proportion for the last seventy-seven years (before which the distinction of sex was not marked in the registers of birth) has been 795,350 to 763,936; nearly 26 to 25; or more accurately, 1,041 to 1,000. These numbers, it is true, include the foundlings; among whom no doubt, are reckoned fewer male children than are born in reality. With reference to this circumstance, the proportion may be considered as 22 to 21. In the former, the proportion has been found to be 19 to 18; in the latter, 22 to 21. It appears that in Egypt, in Nubia, and in the island of Ceylon, the number of girls born exceeds that of boys. Since the great political commotion of 1789, the population of Paris has increased in the proportion of about 212 to 200. Within thirty years the number of marriages has increased about a sixteenth; and the number of foundlings diminished more than a fourth. On the other hand, it appears that the number of natural children increased since 1806; be-

fore which time there are no certain accounts, as natural children and legitimate children were confounded in the registers. The number of natural children acknowledged by their parents, was in 1819 and 1820, about 21 in 54; in 1821, 21 in 71, being almost two fifths less. As to charities, the number relieved was, in 1819, 85,150; in 1820, 86,870; that of admission into hospitals and asylums (reckoning the foundlings) in 1819, 77,513; in 1820, 80,031. The average deaths in the hospitals and asylums were about 1 in 7; the average expense for every individual received into them, from 110 to 123 francs a year. The number of indigent females is more than half as large again as that of indigent males.

The Glaciers.—Mention has been publicly made of the labours directed by M. Venetz, engineer of the bridges and roads of the department of the Valais, to accomplish the destruction of the ice which covers the Dranse. Last autumn there remained only 292 feet. The work was recommenced last summer; but the avalanches which fell from the upper glacier during the winter, so filled the breaches which were made last year in the lower glacier, that, at the beginning of June, the Dranse was covered again to an extent of more than 1000 feet. During the course of the same month, the work was considerably impeded by avalanches, which fell every instant; and even in July a great part of the pipes were covered with a huge mass of ice. In placing some new ones they discovered some remains of the last at a depth of more than 30 feet. It is truly a war against nature that they carry on; scarcely have they

been overcome on one point, ere they attack another; and when M. Venetz cannot reach the glacier by falls of water, he dams up and makes the Dranse overflow itself, in order to undermine it at the foot. It is thus that he is continually impeded by a thousand foreseen and unforeseen obstacles. Unfortunately, to this is added the most distressing circumstance of all—that of illness brought on by the excess of his fatigues, and from which he is scarcely recovered. But he hopes still, in spite of all, to free the Dranse entirely. The whole mass of the glacier is already reduced about one-half of its cubic bulk.

Vaccination.—It appears from the reports of the National Vaccine Board to the right hon. Robert Peel, that the applications for lymph have been more than usually numerous—a proof that the confidence of the world in vaccination is increasing, particularly since the parliamentary establishment, where the inoculating matter is always to be procured. Since the last report, lymph had been dispatched to the East and West-Indies, to Ceylon, to the Cape of Good Hope, the island of Mauritius, the coast of Africa, New South Wales, and to France and Italy, &c. The report then states, that it had been distributed in this kingdom with great success, “for the small-pox has prevailed as an epidemic with more than ordinary malignity in various parts of this island lately, and has committed great ravages in those districts where it found victims unprotected against it by a previous process. The advantages of vaccination in places subject to those severe visitations have been confessedly decisive and remarkable; those who had used

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this resource being observed to remain generally unhurt in the midst of danger ; and if there were any whom the contagion was able to infect, these were remarked, almost universally, to have the disease in that mitigated form which is not attended with danger." The total number vaccinated from 1818

to 1822 in the United Kingdom (excepting the capital) is 327,521, and the total by the stationary vaccinators for the same time, 34,275. In 1821 there were 90,000 persons vaccinated in Ceylon ; 20,149 in the presidency of Fort William ; and 22,478 in that of Bombay.

P O E T R Y.

L I N E S

On leaving a Scene in Bavaria.

By THOMAS CAMPBELL, *Esq.*

ADIEU the woods and waters' side,
Imperial Danube's rich domain !
Adieu the grotto, wild and wide,
The rocks abrupt, and grassy plain,
For pallid Autumn once again
Hath swelled each torrent of the hill ;
Her clouds collect, her shadows sail,
And watery winds that sweep the vale,
Grow loud and louder still.

But not the storm, dethroning fast
Yon monarch oak of many pile ;
Nor river roaring to the blast
Around its dark and desert isle ;
Nor curfew tolling to beguile
The cloud-born thunder passing by,
Can sound in discord to my soul :
Roll on, ye mighty waters, roll !
And rage, thou darkened sky !

Thy blossoms though no longer bright ;
Thy withered woods no longer green ;
Yet, Eldun shore, with dark delight
I visit thy unlovely scene !
For many a sunset hour serene
My steps have trod thy mellow dew ;
When his green light the fire-fly gave,
When Cynthia from the distant wave
Her twilight anchor drew,

And ploughed, as with swelling sail,
 The billowy clouds and starry sea :
 Then while thy hermit nightingale
 Sang on her fragrant apple-tree,—
 Romantic, solitary, free,
 The visitant of Eldun's shore,
 On such a moonlight mountain strayed
 As echoed to the music made
 By Druid harps of yore.

Around thy savage hills of oak,
 Around thy waters bright and blue,
 No hunter's horn the silence broke,
 No dying shriek thine echo knew ;
 But safe, sweet Eldun woods, to you
 The wounded wild deer ever ran,
 Whose myrtle bound their grassy cave,
 Whose very rocks a shelter gave
 From blood-pursuing man.

Oh heart effusions, that arose
 From nightly wanderings cherished here ;
 To him who flies from many woes,
 Even homeless deserts can be dear !
 The last and solitary cheer
 Of those that own no earthly home,
 Say—is it not, ye banished race,
 In such a loved and lonely place
 Companionless to roam ?

Yes! I have loved thy wild abode,
 Unknown, unploughed, untrodden shore ;
 Where scarce a woodman finds a road,
 And scarce a fisher plies an oar :
 For man's neglect I love thee more ;
 That art nor avarice intrude
 To tame thy torrent's thunder-shock,
 Or prune thy vintage of the rock
 Magnificently rude.

Unheeded spreads thy blossomed bud
 Its milky bosom to the bee ;
 Unheeded falls along the flood
 Thy desolate and aged tree.
 Forsaken scene, how like to thee
 The fate of unbefriended Worth !
 Like thine her fruit dishonoured falls ;
 Like thee in solitude she calls
 A thousand treasures forth.

O! silent spirit of the place,
 If lingering with the ruined year,
 Thy hoary form and awful face
 I yet might watch and worship here!
 Thy storm were music to my ear,
 Thy wildest walk a shelter given
 Sublimier thoughts on earth to find,
 And share, with no unhallowed mind,
 The majesty of heaven.

What though the bosom friends of Fate,—
 Prosperity's unwearied brood,—
 Thy consolations cannot rate,
 O self-dependent solitude!
 Yet with a spirit unsubdued,
 Though darkened by the clouds of Care,
 To worship thy congenial gloom,
 A pilgrim to the prophet's tomb
 Misfortune shall repair.

On her the world hath never smiled
 Or looked but with accusing eye;—
 All-silent goddess of the wild,
 To thee that misanthrope shall fly!
 I hear her deep soliloquy,
 I mark her proud but ravaged form,
 As stern she wraps her mantle round,
 And bids, on winter's bleakest ground,
 Defiance to the storm.

Peace to her banished heart, at last,
 In thy dominions shall descend,
 And, strong as beechwood in the blast,
 Her spirit shall refuse to bend;
 Enduring life without a friend,
 The world and falsehood left behind,
 Thy votary shall bear elate,
 And triumph o'er opposing Fate,
 Her dark inspired mind.

But dost thou, Folly, mock the muse
 A wanderer's mountain walk to sing,
 Who shuns a warring world, nor woos
 The vulture cover of its wing?
 Then fly, thou towering, shivering thing,
 Back to the fostering world beguiled,
 To waste in self-consuming strife
 The loveless brotherhood of life,
 Reviling and reviled!

Away, thou lover of the race
 That hither chased yon weeping deer !
 If nature's all majestic face
 More pitiless than man's appear ;
 Or if the wild winds seem more drear
 Than man's cold charities below,
 Behold around his peopled plains,
 Where'er the social savage reigns,
 Exuberance of woe !

His art and honours wouldst thou seek
 Embossed on grandeur's giant walls ?
 Or hear his moral thunders speak
 Where senates light their airy halls,
 Where man his brother man enthalls ;
 Or sends his whirlwind warrants forth
 To rouse the slumbering fiends of war,
 To dye the blood-worn waves afar,
 And desolate the earth ?

From clime to clime pursue the scene,
 And mark in all thy spacious way,
 Where'er the tyrant man has been,
 There Peace, the cherub, cannot stay ;
 In wilds and woodlands far away
 She builds her solitary bower,
 Where only anchorites have trod,
 Or friendless men, to worship God,
 Have wandered for an hour.

In such a far forsaken vale,—
 And such sweet Eldun vale is thine,—
 Afflicted nature shall inhale
 Heaven-borrowed thoughts and joys divine ;
 No longer wish, no more repine
 For man's neglect or woman's scorn ;—
 Then wed thee to an exile's lot,
 For if the world hath loved thee not,
 Its absence may be borne.

SONG.

From the German of GÖTTE.

KNOW'EST thou the land where sweet the citron blows,
 Where 'midst dark leaves the golden orange glows,

Where milder zephyr breathes from azure skies,
 And on the odorous myrtle softly dies?
 Know'st thou it well?—How sweet to rove
 In that fair land, with thee, my gentle love!

Know'st thou the palace with its pillared halls,
 Where dancing splendours gleam along the walls,
 Where marble statues bending seem to say,
 "And why so sad, my gentle child, to-day?"
 Know'st thou it well?—Blest should I be,
 Might I but there my kind protector see!

Know'st thou the mountain where the muleteer
 Tracks thro' dark clouds his path with doubt and fear,
 Where dismal caverns hide the dragon brood,—
 Rough soars the cliff, and foams the dashing flood:
 Know'st thou it well?—Away! away!
 Father, arise! I may no longer stay!

SONNET.

By MRS. OPIE.

THE world invites thee—go, Lorenzo, go;
 Be thine the statesman's toil, or poet's song;
 Charm with thy eloquence the listening throng;
 Or bear thy country's lightnings on the foe!
 Go; thou wert formed to shine such scenes among,
 And gain the garlands that to wit belong:
 Away; nor turn to heed my parting woe!
 I shall remain in lonely shades apart—
 Not blest, but patient; and my pleasure be
 To catch the distant echoes of thy fame,
 And pray thy proud preeminence to see!
 Nor thou forget, the while, there is a heart
 That beats with pride and rapture at thy name,
 And swells to bursting at one thought of thee!

SONG.

From the Improvisatrice. By MISS LONDON.

FAREWELL!—we shall not meet again
 As we are parting now!
 I must my beating heart restrain—
 Must veil my burning brow!

Oh, I must coldly learn to hide
 One thought, all else above—
 Must call upon my woman's pride
 To hide my woman's love!
 Check dreams I never may avow;
 Be free, be careless, cold as thou!
 Oh! those are tears of bitterness,
 Wrung from the breaking heart,
 When two, blest in their tenderness,
 Must learn to live—apart!
 But what are they to that lone sigh,
 That cold and fixed despair,
 That weight of wasting agony
 It must be mine to bear?
 Methinks I should not thus repine,
 If I had but one vow of thine.
 I could forgive inconstancy,
 To be one moment loved by thee!
 With me the hope of life is gone,
 The sun of joy is set;
 One wish my soul still dwells upon—
 The wish it could forget.
 I would forget that look, that tone,
 My heart hath all too dearly known.
 But who could ever yet efface
 From memory love's enduring trace?
 All may revolt, all may complain—
 But who is there may break the chain?
 Farewell!—I shall not be to thee
 More than a passing thought;
 But every time and place will be
 With thy remembrance fraught!
 Farewell! we have not often met,—
 We may not meet again;
 But on my heart the seal is set
 Love never sets in vain!

KNIGHT TOGGENBURG.

From "Russell's Tour in Germany."

"KNIGHT, to love thee like a sister
 Swears to thee this heart;
 Do not ask a fonder passion,
 For it makes me smart.

Tranquil would I be before thee,
 Tranquil see thee go ;
 And what that silent tear would say,
 I must not—dare not know."

He tears himself away ; the heart
 In silent woe must bleed ;
 A fiery, but a last embrace—
 He springs upon his steed ;
 From hill and dale of Switzerland
 He calls his trusty band ;
 They bind the cross upon the breast,
 And seek the Holy Land.

And there were deeds of high renown
 Wrought by the hero's arm ;
 Where thickest thronged the foemen round,
 His plume waved in their swarm ;
 Till, at the Toggenburger's name,
 The Mussulman would start :
 But nought can heal the hidden woe,
 The sickness of the heart.

A year he bears the dreary load
 Of life when love is lost ;
 The peace he chases ever flies ;
 He leaves the Christian host.
 He finds a bark on Joppa's strand ;
 Her sail already fills ;
 It bears him home where the beloved
 Breathes on his native hills.

The love-worn pilgrim reached her hall ;
 Knocked at her castle gate ;
 Alas ! it opened but to speak
 The thunder voice of fate :
 " She whom you seek now wears the veil ;
 Her troth to God is given ;
 The pomp and vow of yesterday
 Have wedded her to heaven."

Straight to the castle of his sires
 For aye he bids adieu ;
 He sees no more his trusty steed,
 Nor blade so tried and true.
 Descending from the Toggenburg,
 Unknown he seeks the vale ;
 For sackcloth wraps his lordly limbs,
 Instead of knightly mail.

Where from the shade of dusky limes
 Peeps forth the convent tower,
 He chose a nigh and silent spot,
 And built himself a bower.
 And there, from morning's early dawn,
 Until the twilight shone,
 With silent hope within his eye,
 The hermit sat alone ;

Up to the convent many an hour
 Gazed patient from below
 Up to the lattice of his love,
 Until it opened slow ;
 Till the dear form appeared above,
 Till she he loved so well,
 Placid and mild as angels are,
 Looked forth upon the dell.

Contented then he laid him down ;
 Blythe dreams came to his rest ;
 He knew that morn would dawn again,
 And in the thought was blest.
 Thus, many a day and many a year,
 The hermit sat and hoped ;
 Nor wept a tear, nor felt a pang,
 And still the lattice oped ;

And the dear form appeared above,
 And she he loved so well,
 Placid and mild as angels are,
 Looked forth upon the dell.
 And thus he sat, a stiffened corpse,
 One morn as day returned,
 His pale and placid countenance
 Still to the lattice turned.

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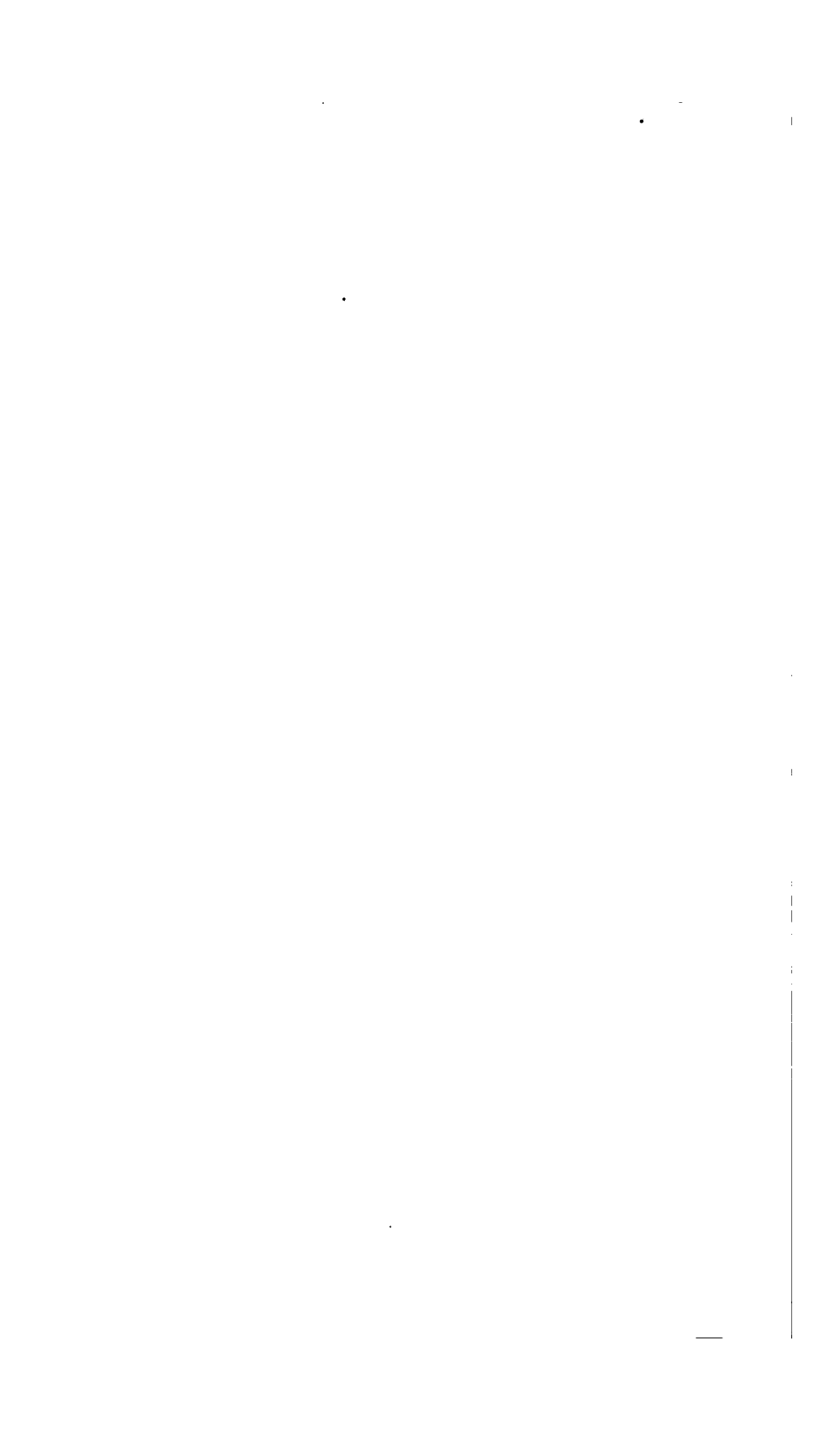
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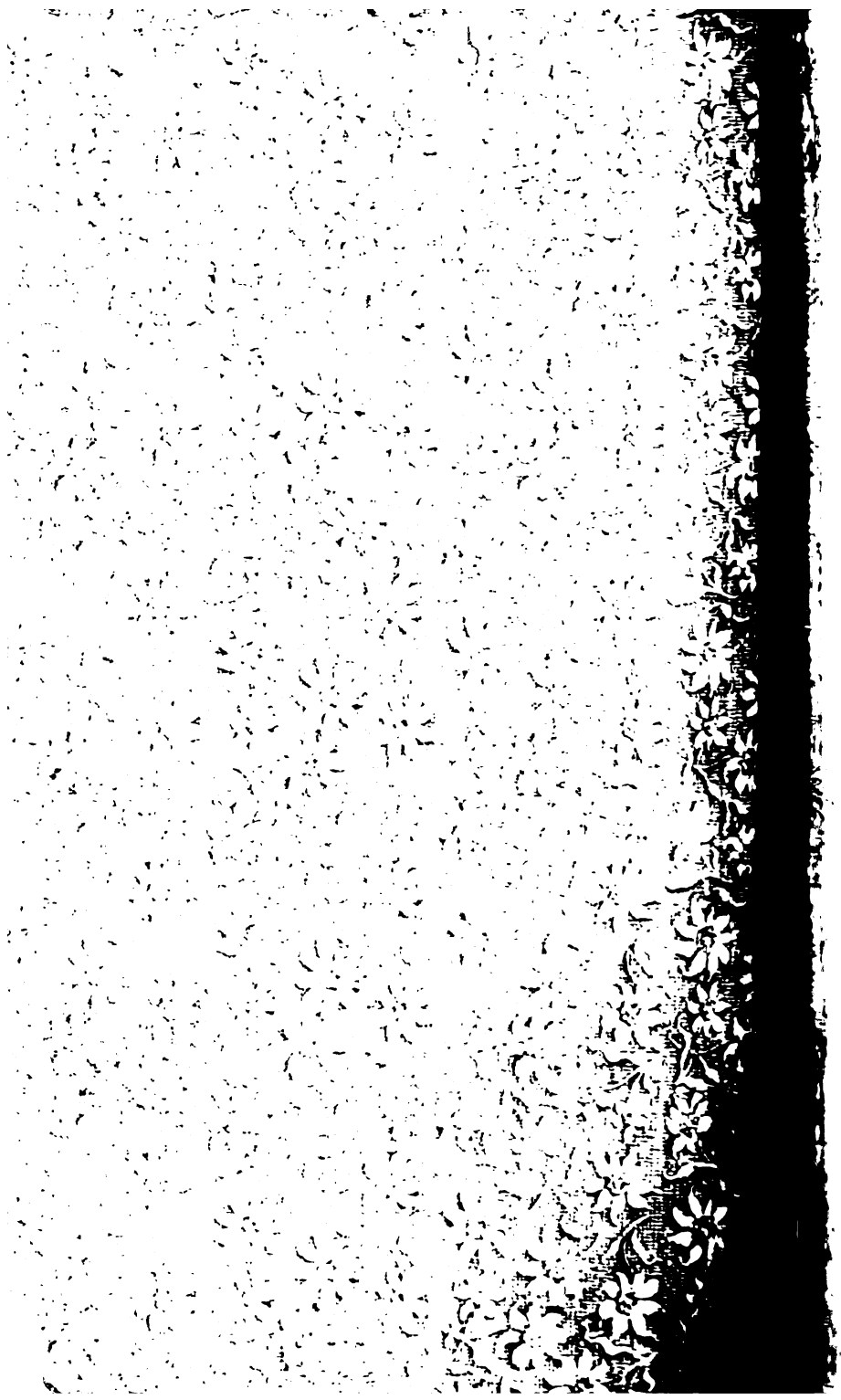
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THE
LIFE
OF
SAMUEL JOHNSON
BY
JAMES BOSWELL
IN TWO VOLUMES
THE SECOND VOLUME
LONDON
PRINTED BY A. MILLAR, IN THE STRAND
MDCCLXXXIII



