Wrangaw

April 8th
1848

My Dear Friend

I see the Ladies are in the paper to day, & I am entirely satisfied at the change in my own communication to the Editor – You will see the other shameful extracts from the Irish papers in the M.C. all these prove incontrovertibly that Dr. Ps has raised a conspiracy amongst the class of persons he belongs to to run down & vilify the Ist –

I wish there could be an end to this defamation – surely we should a direct charge such general aspersions &

such indecorous Forces as Rollers
of the Regt. ought not to be permitted
by the Civil authorities — as it is possible
to run down any Corps by General libel
& they should an Individual or a Corps
be called on to prosecute such Attacks
when they ought to be taken up in any
judgement by the Law Officers of the Crown

I shall be very much obliged to you
to give yr. attention to a project of
a Rail Road from Bramspeth &
to the Tees, formed by Contractors &
Shareholders & even supported by Rupells
It is however fatal to our Coal
Interests if it passes, & more fatal

to poor Wynyard, as it is to cross Bottle Hill close to the House & will infallibly destroy & drive away all our game in addition to the immense nuisance it will create. Hope Lambton will not so shoot it, as it will materially effect his interest on the water, but it is ruin to this poor place if it passes. pray do all you possibly can against it —

Yrs. truly & faithfully
in haste
C.

1824 April 1. Londonderry.

Dentry

Seaham
10th
April 5th
1824

My Dr. Friend

The business of the Rail Road by Wyngard, requires all yr. attention & not a moment's Delay as I understand. The adverse party to us, the promoters of the Scheme intend to bring it forward on Friday It has been said twice it seems — J Backhouse has just been with me, & he has got a Petition signed by myself & large numbers interested against this Scheme — The Rail Road goes over Bonde Hill

where Bowie's lines, & threatens
completely to destroy the place,
What can compensate for such a
nuisance close to ones Mansion
with Loco Motive Engines &c —
It would be most desirable to
have the Firing delayed until
after the Jubilee when by
personal expostulations on the spot
I might endeavor to get some
compensation in opposing it, but
at all events you must do the
utmost you can & rely Here &
Beechwood spends Efforts with
attend to get rid of this
cursed nuisance from happening

Pray tell Lambton how near it goes & say he could not do me a more personal favor than by not promoting it. Pray communicate also with every one whom you think with a spirit — Wright goes to Town about it & with cab on you & tell you perhaps Dr Dick's

You will certainly have <u>over</u> petition to present against Jonathan Backhouse on <u>Friday</u> —

In haste Yrs Truly

Vane Londonderry

Pray see
Paulett about
it. I understand
he is very much
against it, and
I think your
communicating from
me, it would be a personal
favour to us, would do great good

1824 April 5. Londonderry.

He was afraid, that, inadvertently, he had made use of an improper expression [a laugh]. He could assure the House, that it was not wilful. His remarks were a little desultory; and, perhaps, would not at all have been necessary, after the able, elaborate, and well considered speech of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman opposite (Dr. Lushington).

Mr. W. SMITH said, that his Hon. and Learned Friend (Dr. Lushington) did not appear to him to have been misrepresented by his Honourable Friend the Member for Aberdeen. On the contrary, he seemed to have misrepresented himself in the explanation which he had just given. In that explanation he had done justice to his own liberality by defending himself against the obvious interpretation of a speech which appeared to be irreconcilable with the candour and independence of his mind. He (Mr. Wm. Smith) had always thought that that House was one of the worst places in the world to introduce religious discussions, while he considered it one of the best to discuss the principles of religious freedom. But it was on the political part of the question alone that they were capable of deciding. That House was chiefly constituted, and perhaps it was right that it should be, of Gentlemen who were mostly attached to the Established Religion of the country. The effect of that attachment was to make them listen with great indulgence to every thing which seemed to be in favour of their own religion, and to give too willing an ear to whatever was calculated to depreciate those who differed from them in matters of doctrine and discipline. His Hon. and Learned Friend had read an extract from a book which he had never seen, though he was well acquainted with many of the respectable names of which that Society was composed, and perhaps if they had an opportunity of defending themselves and their opinions, they would be able to prove that they were more consistent with the doctrines even of the Church of England, than those which the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had thought proper that night to avow [cries of "hear, hear!" and "no, no!"] What his Hon. and Learned Friend could have meant by demanding that the Establishment should have fair play, he was utterly at a loss to conceive. In what point had the Dissenters any advantage over the followers of the Church of England, of which it was necessary in fairness that they should be deprived? How, he would ask, did the Dissenters get those places in which they offered up worship, according to their peculiar notions? Was it not by voluntary contributions. If so, there would be no departure from the principles of fair dealing, in asking that the members of the Establishment should do the same; for surely if the smaller and less considerable body could provide themselves with places of worship out of their own pockets, the larger and more important must have the power to do so, supposing their zeal to be equal. He wished, in what he said, to address himself merely to the political part of the question—not that he should shrink from the defence of his religious sentiments, if he were called upon to defend them; but because, as he had said before, that was not the tribunal before whom such topics could with propriety be introduced. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to superintend the distribution of the grant for building churches in Scotland, a task which it should be his endeavour to discharge to the best of his ability; but he saw a wide difference indeed between the cases of Scotland and England. It was a notorious fact, that in Scotland there were tracts of country to the extent of thirty and forty miles without a single Church, but no one could say the same thing of this country. At present he was not prepared to vote against the grant, but he thought if they had no other ground to go upon than this difference alone, it ought to induce them to pause, as he should, before he gave his sanction to an appropriation of money which might be spared to the public.

Lord PALMERSTON regretted the change which seemed to have taken place in the opinion of the House upon this subject. At a period when the finances of the country were not in so flourishing a state, they had concurred in voting a million for the same purpose, but now that they had a surplus revenue; now that the circumstances of the nation were in every respect improved, they were called upon to pause before they granted half that sum. What could be the reason of such a change? Was it that the necessity did not still exist? The opponents of the measure would hardly advance such an assertion, when they recollected that from the year 1801 to 1821, the population had increased to the amount of three millions. It might be necessary for him, after what he had heard that night, to disclaim all hostility to the Dissenters. He was not one of those who wished to see political distinctions established between religious sects, as he had often proved by his votes in that House [hear, hear!]; but at the same time he was unwilling to see the increasing number of the Dissenters [hear, hear!]. It was his wish that the Established Church should be the predominant one in this country; for nothing, he was persuaded, could tend more to the general tranquillity and happiness of a people, than a community of sentiment as far as it could be obtained without intolerance to any party, in matters of religious doctrine. If they denied to the people the physical means of attending Divine Worship according to the practice of the Established Church, how could they expect that the Members of the Establishment would continue to increase. But it had been said that this defect ought to be remedied by voluntary contribution, and the case of the Dissenters was alluded to in support of the opinion. But there was a difference between the two cases. The Dissenters, both rich and poor, were under a necessity of providing themselves with places of worship for which the State made no provision, and it was easy for the rich Dissenters to make up the sum required. But with respect to the Church of England, it was the poor alone who felt the want, and it was a mockery to suppose that they could provide themselves with the same ease. Again, it had been contended, that [illegible] Churches was a misapplication of the fund [illegible] to the purposes of education. No man could be more desirous [illegible] than he was for the education of the poor; but [illegible] reading and writing [illegible] religious instruction [hear!]. Why was it that they so often heard the state of Scotland and Ireland contrasted, the former boasting, and deservedly boasting, of its improvement in all the arts of civilization, the latter condemned as the seat of violence and lawless outrage. It was because Scotland was educated, and Ireland was not. And what was this education which made so great a difference in their fortunes? Was it merely the art of reading and writing? Certainly not, for in that respect the difference was not so great as might be imagined. It was the moral and religious instruction which Scotland received from her exemplary pastors. There was, therefore, no delusion in saying, that the present vote was, in the fairest and truest sense of the word, for the object of instruction. He felt no disposition, after the length to which the debate had been already protracted, to detain the Committee any longer, he hoped, however, that the limited extent to which their exertions must be confined, would not be employed as an argument to prevent them from making any effort, and as for the voluntary contributions so much in favour with some gentlemen who had spoken, he had no doubt that they would be added to the liberality of Parliament, if Parliament should think proper to confirm the vote.

Mr. GORDON said, that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer had first proposed that vote to the House, he had listened with regret to the demand, but when he saw the papers by which the necessity of some such measure was established, and heard the able speech of the Learned Civilian (Dr. Lushington) who sat below him, his opinion was in a great degree altered. But it was completely changed after he had heard the speech of the Honourable Member for Aberdeen [hear, hear!]. Never since he had entered that House did he remember to have heard a speech with which he was so much dissatisfied (some interruption was here given to the Honourable Member by those who sat near him). Gentlemen might exclaim, but they would not prevent him from stating his conscientious opinion, and giving a conscientious vote [hear!]. He had often observed, that when any difference of opinion arose between a Member and those with whom he was generally in the habit of acting, they were more anxious to throw impediments in his way than if he had never agreed with them before. He would say again, that the speech of the Honourable Member for Aberdeen constituted his chief inducement to vote with Ministers on the present occasion. Another of the prominent reasons by which he was inclined to do so, was the conduct of the peripatetic Missionaries themselves, who went roaming about from house to house for the purpose of making proselytes. He feared that this was a canting and hypocritical age, and it was because he saw less of that cant and hypocrisy in the Established Church, than amongst the Evangelical Missionaries, that he was anxious to support that Church, by voting, as he should do, for the Resolution then before the Committee.

The Committee then divided on the Resolution, when the numbers were—

Ayes 148—Noes 59—Majority 89.

The House having resumed, Mr. BROGDEN brought up the Reports on the Sugar Duties and Rum Duties Acts, which were severally agreed to, and the Bills ordered to be brought in accordingly.—The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at Half-past Twelve this morning.

FRENCH PAPERS.

(THE MONITEUR OF WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.)

Nothing official.

The Non-official part contains the explanation of the grounds of the project of law for the Septennial duration of the Chamber of Deputies, presented to the Chamber on the 5th April, by the Minister of the Interior, and those given by the Keeper of the Seals and the Minister of War, relative to other projects of law presented in the same Sitting.

[FROM THE ETOILE OF THURSDAY.]

SEMLIN, MARCH 21.—It was reported, that the Tartar, with letters from Seres to Salonichi, had been stopped on the road.—This news is confirmed; the ferocious Abduloubout has had him arrested; he has taken away his dispatches and all the money he had, and has sent him to Constantinople. We have learnt another arrest which is much more afflicting—that of the venerable Bishop of Bitaglia, which has taken place by the express orders of the Sultan. The unfortunate Prelate is dragged to Constantinople.—The people have risen in most parts of Albania. They began by expelling all the Turkish authorities, who were immediately replaced by the natives of the country. It appears that it was English agents who succeeded in effecting a strict alliance between the Albanians and the Greeks. Letters from Blazits of the 7th of March even give the particulars.

TRIESTE, MARCH 24.—A vessel which has arrived from Alexandrette, in Syria, in 20 days, brings the news of the Declaration of Independence, by the Vice-Roy of Egypt.—*Augsburgh Gazette.*

PARIS, APRIL 7.—Letters from Odessa, of 16th March, say—"We received some days ago news from Constantinople, of the 6th of this month.—The revolt of the Pacha was still talked of. To day we have letters of the 10th, which repeat and confirm this great event.—The vessels which the Porte sent to Alexandria for grain have returned empty.—The news of the surrender of Patras to the Greeks, which was spread at the same moment, completed the consternation of the Divan.—The Grand Vizier is so dangerously ill, that the Sultan visits him every day."

PARIS, APRIL 7.—FRENCH FUNDS.—Five per Cents. opened at 101f. 25c.; closed at 101f. 15c.—Loan of 1823, 15.—Bank Stock, 1930f.—Neapolitan Five per Cents., in ducats, 91½. Rentes d'Esp. 19.—Royal Spanish Loan, 1823, 65¼.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—One Month, 25f. 35c.—Three ditto, 25f. 15c.—*Cours Authentique, 7th April.*

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:
SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1824.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who one day utters liberal speeches, and the next holds forth in defence of dirty jobs, was last night obliged to draw pretty deeply on his assurance, and to stand up as beggar for the Church. "That, in the Legislature of a country, which possessed a Church Establishment (quoth the Right Honourable Gentleman), and which Establishment it was bound to maintain, he did feel considerable astonishment, in observing an opposition to a plan, having for its object to afford facilities to the professors of the established religion to attend the Divine Service. To give to the humbler classes of the community such a facility, was, in his opinion, not only unobjectionable, but *prima facie* a great good." Now these are propositions which will be contested by few; facilities ought undoubtedly to be afforded to the professors of the established religion to attend Divine Service. But we may concede all this, and still be where we were with respect to this proposed grant. The proper question is, not whether the facilities alluded to ought to be afforded, but whence are the means to be taken by which the facilities will be afforded? Ought not the property of the Church to be made applicable to the religious wants of the population? If the Church grows in numbers, the value of its property must more than keep pace with this increase. When objections have been made to tithes, as a provision for the Clergy, has it not been over and over again stated in answer, that this is the only mode of payment which is suited to all times, that they rise in amount, as the Society increases in numbers, and thus a population can never outgrow the means for the supply of its spiritual wants. We know, in fact, that the tenth of the produce not only increases in amount with the increase of population, but becomes of a greater relative value in proportion to its amount. Why then should not the Church Lands and Tithes be made available to the supply of the spiritual wants of an increasing people? Oh no, says the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, this is not our system—we make the people, who are already ground down by high taxes, and by a monopoly price of food, pay additional taxes to acquit the debt of a Church which has been gaining by the very causes that press so severely on them.—He reminds us of a Judge, who, on a party bringing his debtor before him, should call on a stander by, who had nothing to do with the debtor, to pay the sum due by him, on the ground that it was proper debts should be paid. We have heard of robbers being very generous in supplying the oppressed with the means of acquitting their obligations. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER is a Rob Roy in his way, with this difference, that Rob stole from the rich to relieve the poor, while the other steals from the poor to relieve the rich.

If the means of the Church were insufficient—if, as in the case of some Parishes in the Highlands of Scotland, the property were utterly inadequate for the plantation of additional Churches, then it might be a question whether additional sums should be levied in the shape of Taxes, to meet the exigency. But this pretext cannot be advanced. The additional Churches are wanted in places where the Church Property is of uncommon value.

The worst of the thing, that by Government conniving at the unfair means resorted to by the Church for shaking itself free from the discharge of its obligations, the establishment becomes an object of dislike, and religion suffers by the discredit which attaches to its Ministers. The following observations of Captain ROCK on this subject are deserving of the most serious consideration:—

"The first fruits, it is well known, are the first year's income of every ecclesiastical dignity or benefice, and were paid to the Crown from the time of the Reformation till the reign of Queen ANNE, when they were given up to form a fund for the increase of small livings and the purchase of glebes. Although in the statute of HENRY VIII., which appropriated these revenues to the Crown, there was a provision made for [illegible] in the value of Church property, has continued to regulate the payment of first fruits ever since—the same Clergy who are so anxious to keep pace with the increasing wealth of the times in what they *receive*, preferring rather to abide by the antiquated valuation in what they *give*.

"The consequence of this is, that the fund in question, which may be estimated in England, I believe, at about 12,000*l.* a-year, is found to be altogether inadequate to its purposes; and unless (as the Bishop of LANDAFF recommended), a new valuation of Benefices is made, and the Bishops and rich Pluralists compelled to pay *real* first fruits and tenths, some hundreds of years, it is computed, must elapse before the operation of Queen ANNE's fund alone shall have raised the value of the smaller livings, even to a single degree above the starving temperature.

"Bad as this case is, the case in Ireland is a hundred fold worse. The valuation of livings at the time of the Reformation having, in consequence of the unsettled state of the country, been effected only in certain Parishes, the Clergy have, with their usual adroitness, taken advantage of this omission, and founded upon it, in spite of the positive law, a claim to exemption from the tax altogether;—so that between the few who pay according to the low old rate, and the many who do not pay at all, this fund of first fruits from the richest Church in the world does not average more than 370*l* a-year . . . . .

"Attempts have been made to prevail on the Legislature to authorise a new and complete valuation, under which, even with exceptions in favour of smaller livings, this fund might be made to produce between 20,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* a-year. But no:—Such a tax, it was answered, would be 'a hardship'—a hardship on that abstract, but sensitive personage, the Church. One of the Members of the Commission, appointed some time since 'to examine and search for the just and true value of the said first-fruits,' when proceeding lately to exercise his powers according to what himself and his legal advisers considered to be the true and express interest of his patent, was suddenly stopped in his career by letters from Mr. GOULBURN and Mr. GREGORY—informing him for his edification, that the only just and true value of first fruits was that which had been set upon them two hundred years back; and intimating that if he persisted in finding out any other 'just and true value' than the aforesaid, he should for such officious discovery be deprived of his patent.

"So watchful a dragon is Mr. GOULBURN over the golden fruits of the Clergy—so anxious is he to keep this mighty reservoir of wealth the Church, sacred from all purposes of utility in its present state of stagnant plenitude, without a single drain or outlet by which charity or duty can draw off the smallest portion of its *sacro-sanct* stores—

"In the mean time, for the purposes to which this Clerical Tax, if paid according to the intention of the law, would be applied, namely, the increase of small livings and purchase of glebes—immense sums, to the amount of more than a million since the Union, have been granted to this omnivorous Church by Parliament. The people have been thus doomed to see the produce of such fiscal plagues as the Window Tax, [illegible] out the air and light of Heaven from their already miserable dwellings, squandered away in the purchase of glebes, even in that rich diocese of Derry, whose Bishop was in the mean time spending his enormous income in Italy, unshocked by the sight of that misery which such exactions were producing at home.

* * * * * * *

"The repairs of Churches and all the other expences connected with them, are charges to which a fund constituted as that of the first fruits *ought* to be, would naturally be applied; and far from inflicting hardship any where, such a just and obvious mode of lightening the burdens of the people, would, in the end, materially serve the interests of the establishment itself, whose idle and invidious load of wealth is at present weighing it down to earth. Not only ought it to bless every opportunity that occurs, of devoting some of its redundance to useful purposes, but it should even adopt a form of prayer like that of MIDAS, to be relieved as much as possible from the golden plethora under which it is sinking."

Dr. LUSHINGTON, in support of the grant, made a speech less distinguished for its logic than its length. The Learned Gentleman was dissatisfied with the activity of the Dissenters, which he thought could be best combated by liberal votes to the Established Church, wealth being always of course a match for zeal and industry.

Mr. HUME followed the Learned Gentleman, and certainly did ample justice to him.

The excellent observations of the Marquess of LANSDOWN on Thursday night, on the subject of the Education of the Irish, are deserving of the utmost attention:—

"He was persuaded that nothing would contribute so essentially to the restoration of tranquillity in Ireland as the diffusion of a common system of education among Protestants and Catholics. It was impossible that individuals who had drunk at an early age at a common fountain, whose habits and associations were assimilated in infancy, however they might be afterwards separated by unfortunate differences in religion, should ever entertain those passions and animosities which now agitated and divided society. If such a common system of education could not be established, he would allow Catholic schools as Catholic schools, for an instructed Catholic was a much better subject than an uninstructed Catholic. He was aware that the Catholics had a fundamental objection to putting the Scriptures into the hands of the people, unaccompanied with note or comment, but there was a most valuable suggestion on this subject in the Fourteenth Report, which was signed by several Prelates of the Established Church of Ireland. The following was the suggestion to which he alluded: 'It appears to us that a selection may be made, which might contain the most important parts of the Sacred History, all the precepts of morality, and all the instructive examples by which those precepts are illustrated and enforced, and would not be liable to any of the objections which may be made to parts of the Scriptures.' This valuable practical suggestion had never been acted on."

The justness of the view here taken by Lord LANSDOWN of the advantage which would be derived from educating Catholics and Protestants in common, must, we should think, be universally allowed. The Government profess to have the same wish. Mr. PEEL, for one, distinctly expressed it: "Where there is a will there is a way," as the adage runs. We confess we can see no difficulty in agreeing on some selection equally acceptable to Catholics and Protestants, which might be taught at the common schools.

The suggestion of the Commissioners, who drew up the Fourteenth Report, has actually met the approbation of the Catholics. An extraordinary Meeting of the Catholic Association was held in Dublin, on Monday last. From the Report of the proceedings of that Meeting, in *The Dublin Evening Post*, we find that Mr. CONWAY stated, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of Catholic Clergymen, that:—

"The Catholic Hierarchy have fairly and candidly removed the difficulty;—they say, do not read the Bible at all, particularly at school; let the children of the respective sects be educated respectively by their appointed Pastors. They went farther than this—they went more than half way. They said, we have no objection to a *selection* from the Bible. The account of the Creation, the Flood, the history of some of the Patriarchs, extracts from the Proverbs, the Psalms, some of the Prophets, and some of the narrative parts of the Bible, and copious extracts from the New Testament. But they objected against putting the Song of Songs, and certain historical details, which it was not necessary for him to mention, into the hands of the tender, the innocent, or the ignorant."

Now, the parts of the Bible to which the Catholics object are equally objected to by many Protestants. Indeed, several names high in literature, and with respect to whose religious sentiments a doubt never was entertained, have expressly declared that selections from the Bible ought only to be placed in the hands of young persons, and that a father must be very stupid or very depraved who would allow his daughter to read the Scriptures at random.

Independently then of what is urged by the Catholics, that "the Catholic religion is not founded upon the casual and contingent interpretations of every person who may open the Bible; neither is it founded upon the Bible, but in connexion with and subjoined to the instructions of the Church, whose interpretations alone Catholics are to be guided by, and therefore, when it is sought to force the reading of the Scriptures, unaccompanied by note or comment, on Catholic children, *it is an invasion* of the liberty of conscience, and a direct attempt at Proselytism, and gross intolerance on the part of those who are appointed to dispute the public money for the purposes of education;" independently, we say, of the objection derived from the intolerance of the thing, it is equally objectionable on the score of propriety to sensible Protestants as well as Catholics. Several pious and considerate Protestants have made selections from the Bible, for youth, of those parts, with respect to which there could be no difference of opinion in omitting the questionable parts.

At the Meeting above alluded to, Mr. SHEIL made the most, certainly, of the Catholic objections to the Bible.

"Surely," said he, "the Society (of Kildare-street) must know that the Scriptures contained the history of the most sordid and sensual people that ever lived; and who, amongst the Society, should he witness a man select such passages from the Scriptures, in order to read to his sister or wife, but would fell the wretch to the earth, and execrate him as he would deserve? Who amongst them would recommend the indiscriminate use of the Bible to a sister, unaccompanied by any note or Comment, when perhaps, the first page she opened might present a narrative of such abominations of a sinful people as makes the mind of man recoil with abhorrence and disgust?" Mr. SHEIL, in continuation, observed, let me not be mistaken or misrepresented, or any feeling of irreverence imputed to me in that never-failing resource of a discomfited adversary in such contests, who, when [illegible] They would do me wrong; [illegible] they attribute any such motive to me, for no man, nor cassock'd dignitary, has a greater feeling of reverence for the Scriptures than I have. The Learned Gentleman then proceeded in his argument, and adverted to the sentiments of Mr. BURKE, whose adherence to Christianity, he said, no man could doubt, and he described the Bible not alone as a book of precept, but of narrative, disgraceful to human nature, and not to be perused indiscriminately by females or youth, as the contemplation of vice naturally contaminates the mind and heart. The narratives in the Scriptures were composed to transmit to future ages those melancholy instances of depravity for which vengeance was inflicted, and as a melancholy example of man's tendency to err; and surely such subjects would not be lessons for the untutored, delicate, pure-minded female. Now as there was a Veil to the Temple, so is there one which must ever separate the great mass of Christian worshippers from the inner recesses of the Sacred Mysteries. He could appeal to the experience of every parent, whether it was generally a pure spirit of religious feeling that promoted youth to the perusal of the Scriptures? whether it was not rather in obedience to their injunctions? And would not, therefore, the incentive be rather to gratify curiosity, or gratify the imagination, by a reference to such passages as were interesting, than such as inculcated precept, and where would be found those facts he (Mr. SHEIL) had *alluded* to, but had not dared to *dwell* upon?

In Scotland, which has always passed for a religious and Protestant country, *par excellence*, and where the schools are under controul of the Church the Bible was not taught at all in many of them. Compilations from the most popular Prose writers and Poets, under the name of Collections, were used in the towns and more considerable villages, as being better adapted for the communication of that which children go to school to acquire—a knowledge of reading. It was supposed that the parents would take care of the religious instruction of the children at home; a much fitter place certainly for giving proper ideas of religion to children.

We trust, then, as the Catholics have shewn themselves so reasonable on this subject, no difficulties will be started by Protestants.

We could wish, however, the community of education did not stop with schools for the poor. Why should not Catholic and Protestant Gentlemen be educated at the same seminaries? Several of the Universities of Germany have been made neither exclusively Catholic nor exclusively Protestant, and the change has [illegible]. Why should not the experiment be tried in this country? Abolish Maynooth, which is obviously not a place where a liberal education can be acquired, allow the Catholic youth to receive that part of their education which is unconnected with religion along with Protestants at Trinity College, and let endowments be added for their separate instruction in Catholic Theology. This is what a liberal Government would do; but if the English Government chooses to continue a Sectarian Government, it will do nothing of the kind.

Our readers will see that the mean and paltry conduct of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster in excluding the Public from the Abbey, was loudly reprobated last night by all sides in the House of Commons. If Churches do not belong to the nation, and Deans and Chapters may act as reprehensibly as they please, it is high time that some other receptacles be established for the monuments of departed greatness, that national and patriotic feelings may be kept alive in the people.

Letters were yesterday received from Pernambuco, inclosing the subjoined Proclamation, which we have translated for the information of our Commercial Readers. From its contents it will be seen, that the local Government of Pernambuco, conformably to the policy adopted at Rio de Janario, have Decreed, that the importation of all articles, being the produce of the soil or industry of Portugal, shall be prohibited, whether coming in Brazilian or foreign vessels, and liable to seizure and confiscation. By a written memorandum attached to the printed document before us, we notice that by a subsequent Decree, it was ordered that the Proclamation should be carried into effect three months after the date thereof—a circumstance which we deem essential to merchants fitting out vessels for the quarter alluded to.

Pernambuco, we are sorry to state, is by no means in a settled state. Its union with Rio de Janeiro is not cordial, in consequence of a republican party still existing there. The Proclamation talks publicly of obedience to the Emperor—at the same time, that in other respects, his authority is counteracted. Some time ago he appointed a new Governor for the province, and the local assembly refused to receive him as such, in consequence of which, he took up his residence at Cape Augustine, some miles from the capital, and began negociations with those persons in command, not immediately under the influence of the assembly. The latter sent 80 cavalry to arrest him; but they joined his party. The assembly then sent eight hundred infantry to bring in the whole, and they also joined the new Governor, so that his strength was daily increasing. No actual hostilities had commenced; but it was evident that a contest must soon ensue for the ascendancy, and in the mean while trade was nearly at a stand. All this was known at Rio, and it was expected that the Imperial fleet would soon be sent to Pernambuco in order to put an end to dissensions, injurious in their consequences, and contrary to the general principles on which the Independence of Brazil has been declared.

PROCLAMATION.

"It being one of the first cares and duties of a Belligerent Nation to employ all the means in its power to destroy the forces, & obstruct the resources of the enemies' nation, in order to induce it, when its strength is exhausted, to agree to an advantageous and permanent peace; and in consequence of this natural and public right, our Most August Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil, our Lord, D. PEDRO the First, having decreed the seizure of Portuguese vessels and property, as well as the stoppage of all trade with the aforesaid nation, being that from Portugal we wish to receive nothing; and it being further indubitable, that whoever is desirous of attaining an object willingly furnishes the means by which the same is to be obtained, and that wherever there is an identity of reasons the same disposition exists, and that every thing that is contained in the spirit of a law is comprehended in its sanction. The Government, wishing to give a decided proof of its anxiety always to carry into execution the determinations of the aforesaid August EMPEROR, does hereby declare, that it enters into the spirit of the Imperial Decrees and Declarations, to prohibit the importation of all articles derived from the agriculture and industry of Portugal into the ports of this Province, whether the same be imported in Brazilian or Foreign vessels, the latter of whom cannot feel injured in the free trade they already enjoy, as the same are beforehand prohibited by the ancient treaties, as well as by the last treaty of commerce made with England, rather by this measure conformable to the laws of action, a means is adopted to prevent ambitious Portuguese, who, abusing the dignity & good faith of other nations, might mislead unguarded owners and commanders, so as to hire from them vesssels to introduce Portuguese goods into this province; and it is further declared that all such goods seized shall be treated as contraband, as well with regard to the goods themselves as the persons conveying hither the same; and in order that this may reach the knowledge of all, the present proclamation shall be published in the usual manner, and posted up in the public places, and forwarded to the public functionaries, to whom the execution of the same belongs. Done in the Palace of Government this 12th day of February, 1824.

(Signed) "MANOEL DE CARVALHO
"PAES D'ANDRADE, President."

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

Since Monday 4250 quarters of Wheat; 6250 quarters of Barley; 9500 quarters of Oats from England; and 7100 quarters of the latter article from Ireland; with 4800 sacks of Flour, have been reported in Mark-lane, to have arrived in the river Thames. It is extremely difficult to effect sales of Wheat at the present prices; but still the Cornfactors, for they must communicate to their correspondents some other reason for the want of sales than too high prices, continue this day to attribute their inability to effect sales, to the bad condition in which the Wheat has arrived in London. Humid weather, by which the finest qualities of grain must more or less suffer, ought no longer, however, to be held forth as the cause which prevents the too sanguinely anticipated advance in the value of agricultural productions, for if the factors have not felt the effects of the present dry and withering weather in the condition of their samples of wheat, they, at all events, must have more or less experienced during the last fourteen days, within themselves, the drying qualities which usually accompany northerly and easterly winds at this season of the year. Old Wheat required for the preparation of flour for the bakers is actually 1s. per quarter dearer this day, whilst New Wheat remains unsaleable.

In *The London Gazette* to-morrow evening the following will appear to be the average prices of Grain for the week ending the 3d April, by which foreign importation will be regulated:—Wheat, 64s. 5d.; Rye, 47s. 7d.; Barley, 34s. 5d.; Oats, 24s. 2d.; Beans, 38s. 5d.; Pease, 37s. 3d. per quarter. These prices afford no reason to expect that Foreign Grain, warehoused in Great Britain, previous to the passing of the last Corn Act, will be admitted for home consumption on the 15th May next; and, consequently, it is reported that on Wednesday last, heavy sales of Wheat, or rather nominal transfers of this article, were effected in Mark-lane, at prices which will make a material alteration in the average value of Wheat for the week ending on the 10th inst. That the operations of the Corn Laws should be evaded by fictitious sales, is certainly not more improper, than that such anti-social laws should for a moment be permitted to disgrace the Statute Book. A great deal has latterly been said in the House of Commons respecting freedom of trade, and by the Ministers of the Crown [illegible] the object of their policy being entirely "English;" but how freedom of trade can be reconciled with the existing restrictions on the importation of the common necessaries of life, which are the chief objects of trade, or how the interest of England can be promoted by a system which leaves English property to perish in granaries, at a time when the prices of the necessaries of life are higher than the industry of the country can well afford to pay, are anomalies which must perplex the most deep inquirers into the principles of that too long neglected philosophy which at length, now happily for mankind, begins to attract public notice. That the anti-national Corn Bill should be repealed, no well wisher to England's future prosperity can for a moment doubt, for without a free trade in grain there cannot, by any possibility, exist a free trade in any thing else. That impracticable scheme for collecting the unequal and unjust duties on beer would not have been proposed to the 'collected wisdom' by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, had barley been at its real value. A free trade in beer would have increased the consumption of barley without any injury to the revenue, by many millions of quarters, but every advantage is sacrificed, because an unnatural value has been placed on this article. Under different circumstances the monopoly of public Brewers, and the extraordinary vested right of Magistrates to render a house, *not of the value of three hundred pounds*, worth as many thousands by their signatures to a scrap of paper, must have yielded to the lamentations of Landholders. For a season, however, their just complaints have been alleviated, and the still more just complaints of the great body of the industrious classes of society have consequently remained disregarded. The recurrence of agricultural distress must be the inevitable result of the present system of agricultural palliatives.

On the English Stock Exchange this was the settling day of a very extensive account, and it went off without any Defaulter being declared. A good deal of the Account has, however, been carried forward to the 25th May. The Consols for that day opened at 96¾, advanced to 97⅛, fell to 96⅝, and 96⅞ was the closing price.—On the Foreign Stock Exchange, a great deal of business was again done this day in American Securities. Chilian Bonds advanced 1 per cent. and those of Colombia reached 93.—In Mexican Scrip, also, an immense deal of business was done, and it advanced fully 2 per cent. Peruvian Bonds are also 2 per cent. higher. Portuguese Scrip is at a prem. of 9 per cent. and Northern Securities are 1 per cent. higher. French Rentes are 1 per cent. lower, they having fallen as much in Paris, on Wednesday evening.——The Bonds of the beloved FERDINAND are not considered legitimate property, for nobody will trust the absolute Monarch, by whose authority they were created. Very little business has been done in them.

The following are the current prices of Foreign Securities:—
Austrian Scrip, 5 per Cent. 10 Gu. pr. £ st. 17⅝ ½ ¾ ⅞ pm.
Ditto for the Account, 15 April, 17¾ ⅞ pm.
Ditto paid in full, 99¾ ½.
Chilian Bonds, 6 per Cent. 85 6½ 5½ 6 5¾.
Ditto for the Account, 15 April, 85 6 5½ ¾.
Colombian Bonds, 6 per Ct. 91 2½ 2 ½ 1½ 2.
Ditto for the Acct. 15 April, 91 2¼ 2 3 2½ 2.
Danish Bonds, 5 per Cent. 102 ½ 2.
Ditto Marks Banco, 98½.
Greek Scrip, 1½ 3 ¾ dis.
Mexican Bonds, 67.
Ditto Scrip, 11¾ 12½ 11¾ 12 11⅝ ⅞ 12⅛ ⅜ ⅝ pm.
Ditto for the Account, 15 April, 11⅞ 12¼ 12 ⅛ 11¾ 12⅝ 11⅝ 12 ⅞ ⅜ ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ pm.
Peruvian Bonds, 83½ ¾.
Portuguese Bonds, 95¾ 6½.
Ditto for the Account, 15 April, 96 ⅞ pm.
Prussian Bonds, Five per Cent. 98½ ¼ ½.
Ditto Bonds, 1822, Five per Cent. 99½ ¼ ⅜ ¼.
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 per Cent. in £ sterl. 98½ ¾ ⅝.
Ditto for the Account, 15 April, 98⅝ ¾.
Spanish 5 per Ct. Cons. 19 18¾ 19 18½ ⅞ ¾ ½ ⅝ ½.
Ditto for the Account, 15 April, 19 18½ ¾ ⅝ ½.
Ditto 170 and 255 Bonds, 23½.
Spanish Five per Cent. Consols, 1823, for the Account, April 15, 17 16¾.
Anglo Mexican Mines, £5 pd. 6¼ pm.
French Rentes, 5 per Cent. 103f. 50c.
Exchange, 25f. 50c.
Ditto for the Account, 15 April, 16¾ ⅞ pm.

A report, we know not how true, is very generally current, that a Dissolution of Parliament will take place at the end of the present Session.

The East India Company's Ship, Inglis, arrived off Falmouth, the 6th instant. She left China, the 14th December, and St. Helena, the 20th February.

NAPLES, MARCH 15.—Next month steam packets will begin to ply between Naples, Palermo, and Marseilles. That intended for Marseilles will perform the voyage in five days. The other will perform its voyage to Palermo in 24 hours. Prince BUTTRA is at the head of the undertaking.

Letters Patent have passed the Great Seal, appointing the Most Noble the Marquess of ELY Custos Rotulorum of this County.—*Wexford Herald, April 3.*

MEXICAN LOAN FOR £3,200,000.—The Holders of the Scrip Receipts are informed that the two quarters interest on the Loan due on the 1st of April next, will be allowed to them out of the Instalment, due on the 9th; and that on their taking their Scrip Receipts to the Counting House of Messrs. B. A. Goldschmidt and Co., No. 5, Great St. Helen's Passage, Bishopsgate-street, on that day, and on payment of seven and a half per cent. on the amount, new Scrip Receipts will be delivered to them.

We are extremely happy to learn, that Dr. Ainslie is now so rapidly recovering from his late severe and dangerous illness, as to give his friends reason to hope, that a very few days will restore him to perfect health.

THE
MIRROR OF FASHION.

The Duke of YORK and the Duchess of GLOUCESTER visited His MAJESTY yesterday.

Yesterday the Duchess of GLOUCESTER and the Princess SOPHIA of GLOUCESTER paid visits to the Princess AUGUSTA.

The Princess SOPHIA of GLOUCESTER arrived at her residence in Curzon-street on Thursday, from her residence at Blackheath.

Intelligence reached Prince LEOPOLD at Claremont, on Monday evening, of the death of his sister, the Duchess of WURTEMBURG, which prevented his Royal Highness coming to town on Tuesday evening as expected.

A country Paper says, the fairest rose in the vale of Belvoir is to be transplanted to Claremont, if Royal permission be granted.

Lord DOWNE's indisposition, we are happy to learn, is not so serious as we were at first given to understand. His medical attendants are of opinion a few days will complete his recovery.

ALMACK's Rooms give note of preparation for the commencement of Fashionable revelry. We understand the Company, this season, is to be most exclusive. Many persons who, *in their own esteem*, are important, have been rejected.

As the ANGERSTEIN Collection of Pictures have been purchased by the Public, and Ministers have agreed they shall remain in Pall Mall, until a sufficiently capacious room be erected to receive them, we hope the exaction of a *douceur* by the attendants, for admision, will not be permitted.

That inimitable comic Actor, JOE MUNDEN, is going to retire from the Stage, and preparatory to his final departure, intends to act, in succession, all those characters of which, during many years, he has been the unrivalled representative. This admirable Comedian will close his Theatrical career, whilst his professional talents are as high and as unimpaired as at any period of his life;—but the resolution he has taken is quite judicious, following the example of SIDDONS, KEMBLE, and LEWIS.

A severe cold and sore throat prevented Madame CATALANI from singing yesterday in the Concert Spirituel, and which, it is probable, will hinder her from appearing at the Opera for nearly a month.

We observed among the presentations at the Levee on Wednesday, Mr. GORDON, of Kenmore, introduced by the Duke of ARGYLE.

On Thursday last Mr. RIES, the celebrated Composer and Piano-forte Player, gave a Concert at the Argyll Rooms, for the declared purpose of bidding adieu to the English nation, he being on the eve of departure to his native country, where, in obedience to a very natural impulse, he intends to enjoy the fruits of that talent and industry which he has exercised in this country, for many years past, with so much mutual advantage to the musical world and himself. He performed a "Farewell Concerto," composed for the occasion, abounding in all the elaborate effects that genuine science can bring forth, and thickly studded with those difficulties of execution that are calculated to display unlimited power over the instrument. He produced likewise another new piece, as a duet, for two piano-fortes, in which he was joined by his pupil, a Mr. SCHLESINGER, who seems to have been very successful in acquiring his Master's style. Both of these MS. works were received with the greatest approbation; and the plaudits, bestowed on Mr. RIES, personally, were not more loud than sincere, and spoke the public opinion of him, both as an excellent musician, and an honourable man. The principal room was crowded to excess, and many were obliged to content themselves with seats in the adjoining apartments. The whole number assembled must have amounted to about a thousand persons. The other performers were: Mrs. SALMON, Miss STEPHENS, MM. SAPIO, DE BEGNIS, KEISEWETTER, LINDLEY, PUZZI, &c.; and Mr. CLEMENTI complimented Mr. RIES by his personal attendance; and conducted a grand Overture, composed by himself. Mr. LODER led a full and efficient Band; and Sir GEORGE SMART presided at the Piano-forte.

ORATORIOS.—These performances terminated for the Season, last Evening.—Mr. BOCHSA certainly deserves credit for the industry and attention with which he has conducted them; before their commencement he pledged himself to produce and encourage native talent, which, we think, he has fully redeemed; as a proof of this we would notice the—though last not least—instance of Mr. C. WIGLEY's performance, with which we were highly gratified; indeed the rapid improvement of this aspirant to public notice is truly astonishing. He played some new and very superior variations on 'God save the King!' by his master, Mr. KALKBRENNER, which, though we believe still MSS. are already and deservedly celebrated here and on the continent; they are of an elaborate and brilliant character calculated to display Mr. W.'s force and facility in a remarkable degree, and he appears to second all that nature and his very eminent master have done for him by the most studious attention to the particular points of excellence in his art; and we trust the rapturous and continued plaudits which his performance elicited from a most crowded house will stimulate him to future exertions. A selection from The Messiah was ably sustained by the principal performers. Mr. NICHOLSON played a fantasia in his best manner, and the whole concluded with a Miscellaneous Act.

KING'S THEATRE.——This Evening will be performed the new Comic Opera of IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA, the music by Signor Rossini. Principal Performers (in consequence of the continued indisposition of Signor Garcia)—Mad. Vestris, Signor Curioni, Signor Porto, Sig. Benetti, Signor Di Giovanni, Madame Graziani, Signor Franceschi, and Signor De Begnis.—Between the acts, a new Divertissement, called L'OFFRANDE AUX GRACES.—After the Opera, for the 2d time, the new Comic Divertissement Ballet, called LA FETE HONGROISE.—Signor Benelli begs leave to announce, that Madame Pasta will positively make her first appearance these seven years in the course of the present month.—Applications for Boxes to be made to Mr. Seguin, Opera Office, 105, Quadrant, Regent-street.

KING'S THEATRE.—CONCERTS SPIRITUELS.

Signor Benelli begs very respectfully to inform the Public, that the indisposition which prevented Mad. Catalani from singing in the Concert last night, was so sudden, as to prevent the possibility of his conveying the information to the public at an earlier period than he did. It was only at twelve o'clock yesterday morning that Signor Benelli was informed of her illnesss, and he immediately caused bills, announcing the event, to be posted in the most conspicuous parts of the metropolis. Similar bills were placed in the avenues of the Theatre, at the different entrances, and at the Money and Cheque-takers' places. Under these circumstances, Sig. Benelli trusts to be excused by those Ladies and Gentlemen who experienced disappointment on the above occasion.

LAST NIGHT of PERFORMING before the HOLIDAYS.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—For the BENEFIT of Mr. BUNN, Stage-Manager.—THIS EVENING will be performed, THE STRANGER. The Stranger, Mr. Kean. Mrs. Haller, Mrs. W. West.—In the course of the evening, a variety of Songs.—The Fashionable Dance of The Provençal.—After which, THE RIVAL SOLDIERS. Nipperkin, Mr. Munden.—To conclude with, FAMILY JARS. Delph, Mr. Liston.—Tickets and Places may be had of Mr. Bunn, No. 9, York-street, Covent-garden; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

LAST NIGHT of PERFORMING till EASTER.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.——For the BENEFIT of Mr. FAWCETT.—THIS EVENING will be performed, PRIDE SHALL HAVE A FALL.—Mr. Sinclair has, on this occasion, kindly consented to sing "The Soldier's Gratitude," and "The Death of Nelson."—After which, A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER. Sir Mark Chase, Mr. Fawcett; Maria Darlington, Miss Paton, who will introduce the favourite Air of "The Dashing White Sergeant."—To conclude with some of the most successful Scenes in the Pantomime of HARLEQUIN AND POOR ROBIN.

Tickets and Places to be had of Mr. Fawcett, 4, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, Strand.

Mr. MATHEWS will be at HOME THIS EVENING (Saturday), and on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, with his TRIP TO AMERICA.—Part III. A Monopolylogue, called All Well at Natchitoches.

The Proprietor respectfully informs the Frequenters of the Theatre, that their comfort has been further studied by the addition of one of Mr. Perkins's most powerful Warm Air Stoves.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE, STRAND.

At the solicitation of various Families, and for the accommodation of several Schools, the LECTURE on ASTRONOMY will be delivered by Mr. BARTLEY Four Nights more:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, in Passion Week.

ADELPHI THEATRE, STRAND.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

THIS EVENING will be presented, the favourite Burletta of DOWN THE AREA; or, Mistress and Maid.—After which, the Ballet of LA DANSOMANIE.—To which will be added, the Burletta of THE DEUCE IS IN HER.—A Farewell Address, by Mr. Lee.—To conclude with, the Burletta of MARRIED BACHELOR; or, Master and Man.

NEW SURREY THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT of PERFORMING before the HOLIDAYS.

For the BENEFIT of Mr. WILLIAMS, Proprietor of the above Theatre.

THIS EVENING will be presented, a new Melo-drame, of most powerful Interest, founded on a late rejected Tragedy, called ALASCO.—After which, A TEN YEAR'S BLUNDER.—To conclude with, a Grand Romantic Drame, called THE BURNING WOOD.

Places to be taken of Mr. Rorauer, at the New Box-office of the Theatre, and of whom may be had Private Boxes Nightly, also Free Admissions for the Season.

DUEL PREVENTED.—At an early hour on Thursday morning, a meeting took place in a field about three quarters of a mile beyond Lambeth, between F—— C——, Esq. and Captain D——, late of the Royal Navy, the former gentleman attended by J—— H——, Esq.; the latter by E—— L——, Esq. When the parties were assembled, very considerable delay occurred in the adjustment of the preliminaries as to ground and distance, which, however disagreeable to the combatants, ultimately prevented any resort to hostilities, at least for the present. The ground having been laid down, in what is called the French drain, Captain D——'s friend objected to the gentlemen fighting along the ridge, which would, he justly observed, prove an almost unerring director. This point being conceded by the opposite party, the distance was measured across; the combatants agreed to fire by signal, and had actually received their pistols, when Mr. Stomford, a magistrate for the county of Surrey, leaped his horse into the field, attended by some of the patrol, who had suspected the gentlemen's hostile intentions, by seeing them out at so early an hour. Captain D—— and his second attempted flight, but were intercepted, and the principals and seconds on each side were eventually bound over to keep the peace. If the origin of this dispute be so frivolous as reported, it is to be hoped the affair will remain as at present, though one of the combatants seemed much inclined to discuss it elsewhere, and there is no doubt that if the invitation be still pressed, it will be accepted. A difference of opinion on a game of billiards is said to have caused the quarrel; and words followed, which being deemed offensive, cards were instantly exchanged; and had not the interruption thus timely occurred, the life of one or both might have been forfeited before this.

Yesterday evening, about five o'clock, a Clergyman of the name of John Cross Morphiew, put a period to his existence, by cutting his throat, in his own apartments, in the Fleet Prison. It appeared that the deceased kept a respectable school, near Tonbridge, in Kent; but becoming embarrassed, he was arrested, and put into Whitecross-street prison, from which place he caused himself to be removed by a writ of *Habeas Carpus* on the 17th of March last to the Fleet Prison, where for the last two or three days he appeared to be much dejected in spirits. Two of his sons, yesterday, at five o'clock, paid him a visit, & upon entering his apartments found him weltering in his blood, and just expiring.

The following is the House List of the Governors and Directors of the Bank of England for the year ensuing, viz.:—

FOR GOVERNORS.
CORNELIUS BULLER, Esq. Governor.
JOHN BAKER RICHARDS, Esq. Deputy Governor.

FOR DIRECTORS.
David Barclay, Esq.
John Bowden, Esq.
James Campbell, Esq.
John Cockerell, Esq.
Timothy Abraham Curtis, Esq.
Samuel Drewe, Esq.
George Dorrien, Esq.
Jeremiah Harman, Esq.
John Benjamin Heath, Esq.
Thomas Langley, Esq.
William Manning, Esq.
William Mellish, Esq.
Sir Thomas Neave, Bart.
George Warde Norman, Esq.
John Horsley Palmer, Esq.
John Pearse, Esq.
Charles Pole, Esq.
Henry Porcher, Esq.
Richard Mee Raikes, Esq.
Sir John Rae Reid, Bart.
Andrew Henry Thomson, Esq.
Samuel Thornton, Esq.
William Ward, Esq.
Money Wigram, Esq.

The Election for Governor and Deputy Governor will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, the 13th, and for Directors on Wednesday, the 14th instant, from Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon till Four in the Afternoon.

EVENING'S AMUSEMENT DURING PASSION WEEK.—The close of the Theatres during the ensuing week offers an opportunity of suggesting to the Public that the Grand National Menagerie at Exeter Change is constantly open for inspection, and that the hour of feeding the Noble Animals, which form this matchless collection (eight o'clock in the evening) presents the grandest treat that can possibly be conceived. Several valuable Animals have been recently added to the Collection, which is undoubtedly the first in Europe.

Morning Chronicle

MR. BATTIER'S REPLY.

THE TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS.

"FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT CŒLUM."
"Il est dangereux d'avoir raison, quand les gens accredités ont tort."—VOLTAIRE.

Having observed in *The Morning Chronicle* of March 30th, a letter, purporting to be addressed by Sir Herbert Taylor (the Military Secretary) to Lord Londonderry, which has been copied into most of the London prints, I am induced again to offer some remarks for the consideration of the army, and the public in general. He who singly confronts a host of powerful opponents, has fearful odds against his chance of victory: but should my humble efforts oppose even a feeble check to the aggressions of power, and the wantonness of despotism, one point, at least, will be gained: should they fail, one consolation awaits me, defeat will not be attended by dishonour. In Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, dated the 22d of March, and published by Lord Londonderry on the 30th, it is said, "that his Royal Highness is not surprised that my former statement should have filled his Lordship with *astonishment and indignation.*" This is indeed a novel remark: I have witnessed "the insolence of office;" I have felt the iron rule of arbitrary sway. We all have seen that, by the common order of nature, the strong trample on the weak, the powerful crush the defenceless; but never till now, has it been coolly asserted that the murmurs of the aggrieved excited the *astonishment* of the aggressor; never before have I heard that the injured were debarred either complaint or appeal; that right has hitherto been granted them; that privilege has been conceded, and without exciting either *astonishment* or *indignation.*

Throughout the entire of the Military Secretary's letter, there is so much incongruity, and so little clearness of arrangement, that it is a tedious process to follow him through the mazy, though flimsy web of sophistry, in which he has entangled the subject; indeed, I question if he himself could unravel its intricacy. In the commencement of his letter, he admits, to the fullest extent, the truth and the accuracy of my previous statement; he declares, that *no* justification could be urged for the conduct of the Officers of the Tenth, and he expressly states that such conduct drew upon the offenders the Commander-in-Chief's unqualified rebuke. What inference are we then to draw from the latter part of the same letter, in which it is asserted, that my vindication of my own character, my publication of the Commander-in-Chief's sentiments, nay, of his very expressions, was so gross a breach of discipline, as to warrant my dismissal from the service? Many comments are made on my utter unfitness for cavalry service, and on the improbability of my ever attaining further improvement; and it is stated that reports were made to that effect by Colonel Sir George Quentin. I shall here take leave to state a fact, that may help to place the motives and the conduct of Sir George Quentin in a clearer point of view, and which, combined with other occurrences, may, *in some measure*, explain the circumstance of my not being a super-excellent cavalry officer.

Military readers do not require to be told, that the Commander-in-Chief's orders are strict and peremptory with regard to the instruction and the drill of young officers joining regiments. Will it not then excite some little surprise, when they are told, that Colonel Sir George Quentin, the then Commanding Officer of the 10th Hussars, ordered me on two different occasions to attend no drills, no parades, no duties whatever? If, on joining the regiment, I could not boast of much proficiency as a cavalry officer, was it to be expected that I should attain it by inspiration? Or was it likely that the small portion of knowledge which I *could* lay claim to, would be improved and augmented by an *order* from the Commanding Officer to do no duty whatsoever, and to attend to no drill, nor instruction that might enable me to learn that duty? I call upon Major-General Sir Colquhoun Grant to corroborate the assertion I have just made. He, at least, possessed judgment to see through the *conspiracy formed against me*, and feeling and principle to despise it. I appeal to him by his frankness as a soldier, by his honourable feeling as a gentleman, and by his candour and truth as a man, to confirm my statement. I bring to his recollection, that on the last of the two occasions alluded to, I called on him at his apartments in the Royal Barracks, Dublin, and that then and there, in the presence of Major England, his Aid-de-camp, I distinctly reported to him the fact I have just related. I stated, that for two distinct periods, each comprising the space of six weeks and upwards, I was expressly ordered by Sir George Quentin to attend to no drills, and to do no duty with the regiment; and I now, for the purpose of impressing this event more forcibly on Sir C. Grant's mind, recal to his memory the conversation which he held with me in reply. He signified his intention of inspecting the regiment in a few days, and stated that he would examine me along with other officers as to my proficiency in my riding drill, and my other duties. I then took my departure.

Sir C. Grant, shortly after the above conversation, inspected the 10th Hussars in Porto-Bello Barracks, and on that occasion expressed his commands, that I should be examined in his presence, as to my knowledge of riding drill, and also as to my acquaintance with the other duties of cavalry. I admitted without disguise or reserve, that I was ignorant of my drills, and stated, first through Lieut.-Col. Taylor, and in a few moments afterwards, personally to Sir C. Grant himself, that I was unwilling to be examined before Lord Combermere, and the Staff Officers who were present, in regard to subjects in which I admitted my deficiency: but I at the same time distinctly explained both then, and on the occasion of my previous visit to the General, and I now do re-assert, that my ignorance on those points could not be a matter of surprise; nor could an avowal of that ignorance be construed into an admission of helpless and hopeless incapacity. There is a wide difference between a total inability to learn, and a partial and temporary ignorance, occasioned by a line of conduct on the part of a Commanding Officer, which is in itself a breach of discipline, and which (as may fairly be concluded in my case) was adopted for the purpose of producing that very ignorance, which is afterwards imputed to me as a crime. My inefficiency was but the natural result of Sir George Quentin's strange and contradictory orders respecting my drills, assisted too most materially by other occurrences which took place from the moment of my joining the corps. On my first entrance into the regiment, I was passed over in my turn for guard, though I had previously acquainted Sir George Quentin, through the Riding Master (who was Acting Adjutant), that I had frequently mounted the same guard, when in the 18th Hussars, and that consequently I might be supposed perfectly competent to so easy a duty: it was answered by the Acting Adjutant, that Sir George Quentin did not *wish* to place young Officers on Guards of Honour: and yet he subsequently made a special report of my unfitness for *that very duty*, which he himself would not allow me to take, even at my own earnest entreaty. While engaged in the customary drills for young officers, I was ordered by Sir George Quentin, as I have above stated, "to cease from further attendance:" I of course obeyed; this cessation continued for about six weeks; I was then ordered back to drills and duties, and having attended to them for some time longer, I was a second time ordered to attend neither drills, duties, nor parades. On my representation of these facts to Sir C. Grant, in presence of his Aid-de-Camp, Sir George Quentin thought proper again to order me into the riding-school *a few days previous to the inspection.* I then indeed begged to remonstrate, and stating to Sir George that a few *days* of strict attendance could not possibly make up for *months* of past neglect, *sanctioned* and expressly *ordered* by himself, I begged to be excused from further attendance, and expressed my intention of candidly admitting my inefficiency to Sir C. Grant on the inspection taking place, and of thereby avoiding a public disclosure of the ignorance for which I had already accounted in my personal conference with the General. This admission I accordingly *did* make to Sir C. Grant on his inspection of the regiment in Porto-Bello Barracks.

Upon that occasion, and considering all the circumstances, Sir C. Grant strongly recommended me to send in an application for leave of absence, which he declared himself ready to forward to the proper quarter, and to add his own recommendation, which he had no doubt would be immediately attended to. His impression was, that I had voluntarily, and candidly admitted *present inefficiency*, but not *total incapacity*. He was aware, that leave of absence might facilitate, and might expedite the promotion which his Royal Highness had previously offered me (and which at that time was a desirable object); and he naturally concluded that I would seize with avidity, the earliest opportunity of quitting a regiment in which I had been so *courteously* and *liberally* received. On the 23d, a notification arrived, that my leave was granted from the 29th, and that there was *no objection* to my going away immediately; on the 24th, on the very next day I was ordered out of the mess-room, by the Most Noble Marquess; and for what reason? For what offence? Because I had the day before received leave, which was not regularly and officially to commence till five days afterwards, and because I had made a free avowal of an ignorance which naturally resulted from the facts already detailed: an ignorance which might however have been diminished by time, or corrected by example. The Officers of the Tenth have proved by their late conduct, that they are patterns of discipline; the majority of them, too, can, no doubt, lay claim to profound military science, and they have lately in a classical, and a well written production of *their own*, proclaimed to the world, that they possess "*undaunted courage*;" why, therefore, should it be supposed, with such excellent examples before me, and with the aid of time, and unwearied attention, that even I might not approach at a humble distance, such superlative models of perfection!

The foregoing statement, the truth of which I fearlessly call upon Sir C. Grant to confirm, I not only submit to the perusal of every military man who may read this narrative, but also to the consideration of every man who possesses common sense. I ask, if, under the circumstances just related, my admitted ignorance of my duty is to be considered an uncommonly surprising event? When I add (what is conceded in Sir Herbert Taylor's published letter), that, from the moment of my entering the corps, to the hour of my retirement, I met with persecution, instead of encouragement; with vulgar arrogance, instead of courtesy; that, instead of being welcomed with the hospitality usually accorded to the stranger, I was shunned as the pestilence and the plague—surely, such reception may, in itself, be deemed sufficient to have damped the ardour of even the warmest enthusiast in his profession.

Having commented on the attention which Sir George Quentin paid to may instruction in the duties of which he reported me ignorant, I shall now state a fact, to shew the zealous obedience which he paid to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief on the subject of unanimity and harmony among the Officers. The fact I am about to mention may appear trifling, but I think it deserving of some notice, as, combined with other circumstances, it shews a predetermined and a preconcerted plan of operation. On my first joining the regiment, I repeatedly requested Sir George Quentin to introduce me to the officers; he as repeatedly answered, that he would, but neglected to do so; his *memory* perhaps was *treacherous*. Observing that Sir George was *oblivious* on this point, I, at last, requested Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor[*] to introduce me, he immediately complied with my wishes. May I not here reasonably ask, what could have been Sir George Quentin's motive in not complying with my simple and natural request? Why did he not (to adopt Sir Herbert Taylor's phrase) "concur with his Royal Highness, in checking proceedings inconsistent with the principles of subordination, and the acknowledged rules of society?" He might surely have required from the Officers of the Tenth, that they should not be wanting to themselves, he might have insisted that they should not disgrace the station which they held, and the honourable commissions which they bore, by an absence of feeling, and a brutality of conduct that would have tinged even the hard features of the unlettered clown with the blush of shame and indignation; and yet, Sir George Quentin, who so ably and zealously supported the Commander-in-Chief's orders, whose conduct, by the Military Secretary's own admission, "has been censured in strong terms," and whose character is now, *not for the first time*, called in question—this officer makes a report of my incapacity to the Commander in Chief, which is received with implicit confidence, whilst his Royal Highness is said to be "*misled*" by *three* officers of equal rank, of high and established character, and who have spoken of my qualification "*without reserve*"! In the common and every-day-occurrences of life, previous conduct and general character affect in a considerable degree the testimony of a witness; and even where conduct is faultless, and character unimpeached, a *plurality* of evidence generally carries more weight, and obtains greater evidence, than the report of *one* individual: is it not then a paradox, that when *three* officers of high rank, and of acknowledged reputation, bear unequivocal testimony in my favour, *their* assertions are to be disregarded, and *their* motives aspersed, whilst the unfavourable report of *one*, whose conduct has been severely censured by his Royal Highness, is set down as the dictate of "even-handed justice," and the purity of unalterable truth! Of the motives which actuated Sir George Quentin, throughout the whole of his conduct towards me, I shall say no more; he himself is best acquainted with them, and the just and thinking mind will draw its own conclusions. He is now no longer in command of the 10th Hussars; I now therefore leave him to the enjoyment of that internal satisfaction which springs from rectitude of conduct, purity of principle, unsullied fame, and undoubted courage.

I now offer some remarks on the defence set up by Lord Londonderry for his conduct on the evening of the 24th, when his Lordship dined at the mess. In the first place his Lordship states his entire ignorance of the proceedings which had incurred his Royal Highness's displeasure, and of the reproof conveyed to the Officers concerned. On this head I have to observe the very great improbability, not to say the utter impossibility of his Lordship's "entire ignorance;" the proceedings alluded to were matter of public notoriety; they were as glaring as the noon day sun; they were freely discussed in places of public resort; they were the topic of conversation in the circles of private society; they were made the theme of ribaldry among the very outcasts of society, whom the Officers of the Tenth on these occasions patronized as their selected confidents, and the chosen depositaries of their secrets. But, however, as the Most Noble Marquess professes total ignorance of circumstances that occurred in his own regiment, and were so plain and palpable to all the world beside, I beg to ask him a few questions. Previously to his Lordship ordering me out of the mess room on the 24th, did not Sir George Quentin submit for his Lordship's perusal, the entire of the documents relating to me; and which comprised my Report to Sir C. Grant, together with the Commander-in-Chief's reproof to the officers concerned? Did not his Lordship retain these papers in his possession for an entire day? and on the following morning, when he returned them to Sir George Quentin, did he not state that he had made himself master of their contents?—*Verbum Sapienti.*

His Lordship has next thought proper "to deny many of the assertions," in my letter to the Military Secretary, of 7th December. It frequently happens, that a bad cause is most exposed by those who attempt to defend it. In the present instance, a stronger corroboration of the veracity of my statement could not have been offered to the public, than the injudicious document published by Lord Londonderry. For though it appears, that the Noble Marquess thought proper to deny several of the assertions in my appeal to the Commander-in-Chief, of 7th December; and though such denial is said to be supported by Sir George Quentin, so little impression was made upon the mind of his Royal Highness, by this attempt to impeach my veracity—that not the slightest allusion is made to it, in the letter addressed to me by Sir Herbert Taylor of 13th January: nay, even other and different reasons are assigned, for the Commander in Chief's refusal to notice my appeal; the most extraordinary of which appears to be, "that I would not again be called upon to join the regiment." Moreover, in the letter of Feb. 17, subsequently addressed to me, his Royal Highness was pleased to authorize the Military Secretary to declare, without reserve, that nothing against my character, as an officer and a gentleman, had come to his knowledge, to justify the treatment I had met with, on my final retirement from the regiment; and surely his Royal Highness would not thus unhesitatingly subscribe to my character, as an officer and a gentleman, had any previous circumstance occurred to his knowledge, that could justify a doubt of my veracity, or that could throw the shadow of suspicion on that honour, which it has been my study to maintain, and which it is my pride to declare, has never yet been called in question.

I have been charged with suppressing Sir Herbert Taylor's letter to me, of Jan. 13. I must here be permitted to say, that such is not the fact. 'Tis true, I have not transcribed the letter, word for word, and syllable for syllable, but *I refer to my former published statement* to prove that I have expressed its sense and meaning, though not in the official and technical phrase in which it was issued from the Horse Guards.

I now advert to the *reason* assigned by Lord Londonderry for his proceedings, in positively and peremptorily ordering me to quit the mess room, on the 24th of November. His Lordship states as his *reason*, that "Sir C. Grant had five days before given me leave to quit the regiment." It was not in Sir C. Grant's power, himself to give leave of absence. He had five days previously declared that he would *forward* an *application* from me, for leave, and accordingly on the 23d, a notification was made to the regiment, that my leave was granted, commencing on the 29th, as matter of indulgence, but entirely left to my own option; it was added, that I might, if I pleased, take my immediate departure. I accordingly lost no time in making the necessary arrangements: I felt but too happy at the prospect of again meeting my friends: delay would have ill suited with my desire of once more enjoying the gentlemanly society to which I had so long been a stranger, and of which I did not appreciate the full value, till I had experienced its temporary loss. Whilst making my final arrangements, *I continued to dine at the mess* as usual, when private engagements did not interfere: and on the 24th, the day subsequent to the official notification of my leave, by a stretch of arbitrary power, which his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief does not exercise, the Most Noble Marquess expelled from his mess an Officer of his own reigment, equally a member of that mess with himself, and against whose character as a gentleman he dared not to allege the shadow of an accusation! If by going to the mess on the 24th I was guilty of a breach of discipline, I might have been charged with an equal violation of rule, in dining there on the 22d, or on any of the preceding days which intervened between the application for, and the grant of, my leave; my appearance at my own mess on that particular day, was neither a sudden whim, nor a singular phenomenon; nor can I agree with Sir Herbert Taylor in thinking it an "ill-timed" occurrence; if it was to be considered a crime on that day, I repeat, that it was equally so on the *preceding day*; and if so, why was it not then visited by the same infliction of punishment? Is it an unusual occurrence for an officer who has obtained leave of absence, to dine at his regimental mess, till convenience permits his availing himself of that leave? Is there no time required? Are there no arrangements necessary before an officer can finally quit his regiment? Might not 24 hours have been allowed me for preparation and convenience? Might I not have been permitted to select the opportunity best suited to my own wishes for crossing the *Irish Channel*? Common beings must pursue the beaten track; ordinary creatures must submit to the caprice of wind and wave: His Lordship's sublime genius may perhaps have gifted him with the magician's power, of traversing with a thought the regions of space, or wafting himself with a breath "from Indus to the Pole."

The ostensible motives for his conduct, Lord Londonderry has already submitted to the public: the latent and hitherto unexplained ones, he probably wishes to conceal "from the gaze of vulgar sight." It may be that the Noble Marquess arrogates to himself a more than usual share of *polished manners.* It may be, that elevated by self-created superiority above the common herd, he expects that ordinary mortals should approach the possessor of such unrivalled elegance, with humble admiration and reverential awe! or, it may be, that his Lordship, descended from a long and noble line of ancestry, prides himself on the fortuitous advantages of high rank and noble birth. From the specimen which his Lordship has lately exhibited of polished manners, and the courtesy that adorns a gentleman in his social intercourse with mankind—on the score of gentlemanly conduct, there would be little vanity in claiming an equality.

If nobility is made the subject of consideration, we might at least expect from the possessor, some little nobleness of *spirit*—and what are we to think of one who could inflict a *safe* and *covered* insult? Of the noble Marquess, who, *sheltering* himself under his military rank, dared to affront a man of as good a family as himself, though not *noble*; of character as high and as unimpeached, though I am ready to admit not equally notorious? I may here be permitted to observe, that the son of an officer of rank in the army, of one, in private life not *less* esteemed than his Lordship, of one, who wore the honours of a soldier with a fame as untarnished, might without much *presumption*, have seated himself at the table where the Noble Marquess was a guest.

With regard to the Officers of the 10th at large, I have little to add. Sir Herbert Taylor has admitted, that their conduct was most unjustifiable, and his Royal Highness has *more than once* expressed *his* disapprobation. Why the Commander in Chief should have occasion to express his displeasure at the conduct of *any* of his Officers *more than once*, is a question that will perhaps remain for ever unanswered.—The Military Secretary has endeavoured to establish, that the Officers of the 10th, at length convinced of their impropriety of conduct, subsequently endeavoured to atone for mistaken prejudice.—'Tis true, that by the command of his Royal Highness, they made their formal and affected obeisance; they honoured me with their official *salaam*! But where was the altered conduct that might have redeemed past error? Where was the courtesy that might have allayed wounded feelings? Where the genuine politeness that marks the gentleman, and might have given some pretensions to humanity, to honour, and to sense? The mandate of authority enforced the ceremonious acknowledgment; the hand of power compelled the lips to move, whilst feeling was frozen in the heart. It was, indeed, a laughable and pitiable sight, to see these high spirited gentlemen, whom their own good feeling could not induce to act with common decency, forced at last to obey a power, which yet they had not sense to respect!

Though "they sometimes bully the Horse Guards," they will, doubtless, yield a cheerful and soldierlike obedience to the recommendation of his Royal Highness, which *concludes* Sir H. Taylor's letter. It might indeed have been spared: we exhaust our efforts to check the mounting flame, but it were a needless task to quench the sinking embers that cannot emit even a spark.

My former narrative of facts has been pronounced an appeal to the feelings of the army and the public; it was indeed an appeal to those who are not mere machines, to such as dare *to think.* The only method left for the vindication of my character *was such* an appeal; I had in vain requested *public inquiry* and public redress, from the *usual* sources.

I have advanced nothing that has not been admitted and confirmed. The Illustrious Personage at the head of the army, so far from attempting to disprove my assertions, has not even denied them. Why then should it excite his displeasure, that in vindication of my honour I have expressed his own sentiments? experience indeed might teach that he can find but little favour from the great, who tells the unwelcome tale of truth.

In support of all that I have advanced, I pledge my honour and my character, to bring forward, the moment it is required, undeniable, irresistible, and stubborn proof; were I called upon this hour to produce that proof, or to forfeit my existence, I would cheerfully submit to the alternative. I now close this painful subject. I submit to the sentence of a voice, which speaks in a louder and more imperious tone than the orders of commanders, or even the edicts of Kings;—the voice of public opinion, to whose impartial award of praise and censure, men in place, men in office, and monarchs themselves must bow; let that voice decide in my cause, and now pronounce its judgment.

WILLIAM BATTIER.
Thompson's Hotel, Cavendish-square, April 7, 1824.

[*] Having been frequently asked what share Colonel Taylor took in the occurrence I have related, it is but justice to say, that he had too much gentlemanly feeling personally to join in the *conspiracy* against me; though, from his rank and influence in the regiment, he *might* have displayed a *more decided* spirit in discountenancing it.

MEETING OF PAWNBROKERS.

On Thursday a most numerous and respectable Meeting of the Pawnbrokers of the Metropolis took place at the Horns' Tavern, Doctors' Commons, for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the establishment of the projected "Philanthropic Loan Bank."

Mr. M'DOWALL in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in stating the object of the Meeting, rejoiced to find that the general feeling of the Pawnbrokers was, that of the warmest resistance to a measure, which, if not strongly opposed, would certainly annihilate their existence, as a class of tradesmen. The "Loan Bank," which appeared to be under the direction and sanction of persons in a very elevated sphere of life, was founded upon, and indeed was the counter-part of, a French juggle, called the *Mont de Pieté*, which most cruelly maligned the characters of the Pawnbrokers, and professed to render to the Poor great relief, which, it was falsely said, that Pawnbrokers denied. The *Mont de Pieté* even went so far as to pretend to make the relief of indigence a national concern, and to promise the prevention of crime, by closing up one of the easiest channels for the disposal of property illegally acquired; and the new project, after dwelling upon the result of such an establishment, offered the advance of money upon plate, jewellery, and other property, at the rate of about half the interest now charged, and promised an abundant remuneration to the subscribers. But this was all a fallacy. The *Mont de Pieté* was far from flourishing. It was scarcely able to pay the expenses with which it was charged. It furnished no suitable means of accommodating the Poor, and therefore could be but badly adapted to such a metropolis as London, where such extremes daily presented themselves. In fact, this "Loan Bank" was a complete Stock Exchange hoax, notwithstanding the respectability of the names attached to it. But the trade must unite in combating the advances of an enemy, which was formidable as to its troops, although contemptible as to motive or chance of success. Parliament had been already applied to on the subject, and the authority of Mr. Colquhoun, the Magistrate, was triumphantly quoted to show that the Pawnbroker received thirty-three and one-third per cent. on an average, on the money he lent; and that a safer and better way of accommodation might be afforded through the medium of a Public Institution. But it was notorious that the worthy and intelligent Magistrate was most grossly mistaken in his calculations on other subjects, and certainly in his speculations about the "women of the town." What would be the consequence of the establishment of a Loan Company with respect to the public? Why, if one class of tradesmen were put down, would not Companies of all kinds start up? Would not the butcher and baker be put down, under the pretence of feeding the poor—under the hypocritical abomination of a pretended mercy? There would be no trade free from attacks of this kind. Already a system of this sort was in operation against the London Distillers, and three millions of money were to be raised to extinguish the Country Banks. The sum to be raised for the purpose of putting down 250 London Pawnbrokers and 450 Country Pawnbrokers was, he believed, 2,000,000*l.*; and so infatuated were Capitalists with the project, that he believed [illegible] share was to be paid. The plan [illegible] have first arisen in the mind of some paltry speculator; [illegible] several persons of first rate respectability had been gulled [illegible] the trade were bound to make the most spirited exertions against a Bill which would operate to the injury of nearly [illegible] individuals. Attempts had been made lately to seduce away apprentices and others in the employment of Pawnbrokers, in order that a knowledge of the mode of carrying on the trade might be communicated to the new Institution; and other contemptible means had been resorted to for the purpose of obtaining information. The Pawnbrokers were justified in comparing themselves with the other tradesmen of the metropolis, and they would not suffer by the comparison, notwithstanding the heavy prejudices which had been every where raised against them. Instead of 33 or 35 per cent., it was well known to the trade that their average receipts did not amount to 7 per cent. As to their wealth, it was notorious that they had been obliged to form an Institution for the support of those of their body who fell into decay; and unfortunately the claimants for relief were not a very small number. As to their respectability, was there any parish which had not a Pawnbroker acting as an Overseer, or as a Churchwarden, or in the Vestry? Was there any useful or charitable institution in any parish, to which Pawnbrokers were not subscribers? and still they were calumniated by the multitude, and represented as destitute of humanity. This prejudice was now made the ground of an argument of the necessity of destroying the trade; and the Meeting were therefore imperatively called upon to counteract the efforts of the enemy [applause]. The Chairman then read a long string of Resolutions upon the subject of the new Institution, and appointing a Committee to watch the progress of the measure in Parliament, &c.

Mr. FILLMER objected to the word *vile* in one of the Resolutions, as applied to the attack upon the Pawnbrokers. He conceived, that the published Prospectus merely related to the French Pawnbroker, and therefore could not apply to the Meeting.

Mr. SADLER said, the new Establishment had adopted it in the fullest sense of the word, by copying it, as applicable to the Pawnbrokers of every nation.

Mr. HARRISON could not consent to the erasure of a word which so fairly represented the nature of the hostility exercised towards them. The objection resembled the argument, that to cut a throat with a Damascus sword would do no hurt, as the blade was not of English manufacture.

One of the Trade, who resides at the West End of the Town, suggested the propriety of obtaining the assistance of as many persons of influence in the House of Commons as possible. He had the honour of being known to one of his Majesty's Ministers, to the Members for Southwark, to other Gentlemen of the House of Commons, and to a considerable portion of the Magistracy, and he should not hesitate, upon such an occasion, to wait upon them, and solicit their support. He declared, that he was merely prompted by his concern for the menaced Institution, to make [illegible] absent from the proposal.

The CHAIRMAN highly approved of this, and every other exertion in favour of the trade, and observed, that the observations of the Gentleman proved, that the Pawnbrokers, however they were abused in public, had a valuable and honourable private acquaintance.

The Resolutions were then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. HARRISON, in moving for the publication of the Resolutions, regretted to see so many honourable names at the head of the plan which was so injuriously opposed to them; for he perceived that there were several who had constant intercourse with the leading Members of Government. This circumstance must have originated in the base report, that the Pawnbrokers were men without human feelings, and that their trade, which was swelled from the contributions of the wretched, ought to be totally suppressed. Doubtless these honourable men, acting upon this intelligence, were of opinion that they were embarking in a glorious speculation, and incautiously fell into the snare laid by some agitator, who calculated upon a pecuniary advantage, by the ruin of a body of men, whom he designated as the encouragers of crime. The Pawnbrokers were far from being the encouragers of crime; they were constantly engaged in preventing its growth; they rendered assistance to the indigent under all circumstances. The poor never left their doors unheeded or disregarded. If those Gentlemen knew the fact, they would refuse with indignation their sanction to an establishment which would tend to destroy the present ample and most commodious means of relieving necessity. The history of the profits of the Pawnbrokers was one tissue of gross falsehoods. Instead of receiving the enormous interest mentioned in the Prospectus of the new Institution, he did not receive seven and a half per cent. on the average. He (Mr. Harrison) was furnished with intelligence from members in the trade, who were willing and anxious to lay their books before the Honourable House of Commons, in proof that their receipts did not amount to an average of six per cent. The business could not be conducted without the assistance of four or five persons, and the expences were necessarily heavy. Mr. Harrison then adverted to the publication of Mr. Colquhoun, which he declared to be most grossly incorrect, although he gave that Magistrate every credit for integrity of intention and vigour of understanding. He believed that the policy observed 15 or 16 years ago by the Pawnbrokers, was extremely ill-suited to the present time. At that period it was agreed upon, that whatever calumnies might be heaped upon them, they should exhibit not only an indifference, but a silence, upon the subject. They had done so, and he considered that they were now suffering in consequence of their determination. If, when Mr. Colquhoun spoke of the blanket of the poor man, he had been told that the Pawnbroker ran the risk of disease in his own person, and in the persons of his family, by taking that blanket into his care, the Magistrate would have been raised into the man, and have acknowledged that the Pawnbroker subjected himself, not only to disgust, but to infection; for it was notorious that the blanket often was removed hot from the bed of sickness and filth into the presence of the only person who was willing to take it as security [loud applause]. It was greatly to be lamented that the Press joined so warmly in the cry against the trade, and was so ready to gratify the public appetite, by accumulating all that was said to the discredit of the trade, while it kept back the approbation to which several of the members were so well entitled. There were no secrets in that trade. The Pawnbrokers had no secrets, except those of the keeping which they had reason to be proud. It was a great hardship that men who never revealed the secrets of the Nobleman who should confide to their care his Order of the Bath, or of the Noble Lady who should place in their care a *tiara* of diamonds—it was a hardship that such men should be publicly branded as the receivers of stolen goods [applause]. He regretted to state, that there were now twenty-three of the trade, who were once opulent, wholly dependent upon those now assembled; and that the Pawnbroker had his full share of all public vexations. He called upon the Meeting to assert their claim to respectability in the most public and unequivocal manner. Those who best knew the rectitude of their conduct were the very persons they could not call upon for a vindication of their character. They were, therefore, compelled to defend themselves [loud applause].

The Resolutions were then ordered to be published, and a subscription was immediately entered into.

One of the Meeting informed the Chairman, that a Merchant of the first respectability had just sent for him, and assured him, that a great deal of alarm was felt in the City at the indecent manner in which the measure had been smuggled into the House, and that it was necessary to watch its progress most closely, or the country would feel its injurious effects. The Merchant added, that as soon as it was known that they were taking active measures, they would not want assistance from the Mercantile World [loud applause].

The Meeting, at which upwards of 150 Pawnbrokers attended, then separated.

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For the SALE of HORSES and CARRIAGES,
By COMMISSION Daily, and by AUCTION every Wednesday and Saturday.
And for SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c. Daily, for READY MONEY.

THE following LOTS of HORSES and CARRIAGES are now on SALE by COMMISSION.

No. of Horse.		Years about.		Warranted.
953	A Bay Geld.	7	Quiet in double harness, and rides well	
954	A Grey Geld.	6	Quiet to ride and drive	Do.
960	A Bl. Geld.		Quiet to ride and in harness	Do.
964	A Bay Geld.	5		
966	A Grey Geld.			
967	A Grey Geld.			
968	A Bay Mare.			
970	A Bay Mare	6	A good hunter, & qualified to carry a Lady	Do.
971	A Ches. Geld.	6	Quiet to ride, and has carried a Lady	
972	A Ches. Geld.	6	By Fyldener, a good hunter, and has been in harness	Do.
976	A Bay Mare	6	A good hunter and roadster, & quiet to ride	Do.
977	A Grey Mare		Quiet to ride.	
978	A Grey Geld.			
980	A Br. Geld.		Quiet in harness	Do.
981	A Dun Mare	6	Quiet to ride.	
982	A Br. Geld.	6	Quiet to ride and drive	Do.
986	A Bay Geld.	6	A pair of excellent carriage horses, with fine action, in double and single harness, and free from vice	Do.
987	A Bay Geld.	7		
988	A Ches. Geld.	6	Quiet in double harness, and a good horse to ride	Do,
989	A Brown Geld.	6	A good carriage horse	Do.
990	A Bl. Geld.	9	Quiet to ride and in harness	
993	A Bay Geld.	6	Quiet in double harness, and free from vice	Do.
994	A Grey Mare	4	A good hack, and quiet to ride	Do.
997	A Bl. Geld.		Nearly thorough bred, a good hunter, and very fast	Do.
998	A Bay Geld.		A good carriage horse	Do.
1002	A Ches. Geld.	6	A good hunter and roadster	Do.
1003	A Grey Geld		Quiet to ride and drive and a good hack	Do.
1004	A Roan Geld.	5	A complete Lady's horse, & very temperate	Do.
1005	A Grey Mare	6	A good hack, quiet to ride, and in harness	Do.
1006	A Grey Geld.	5	Quiet to ride, with good action	Do.
811	A Bay Mare	5	A good hack, and quiet to ride	Do.
831	A Ches. Geld.	6	By Quiz, dam by Glaucus, a good hunter	
844	A Bay Geld.			
846	A Ches. Mare	8	A good hack, and has been in harness	Do.
863	A Ches. Geld.		A good hunter, and quiet in harness	Do.
867	A Bay Geld.	5	Quiet in harness	Do.
873	A Ches. Mare.		Quiet to ride, and in harness	Do.
874	A Br. Geld.		Quiet in double and single harness	Do.
882	A Br. Geld.	5	By Selim; a capital hunter, and quiet in double harness	Do.
883	A Bay Geld.	5	A pair of excellent carriage horses, very fast and temperate, with good action	Do.
884	A Bay Geld.	5		
886	A Bay Geld.	5	By Crim. Con., a perfect lady's horse	Do.
889	A Grey Geld.	5	Quiet to ride, and has been in harness	Do.
898	A Br. Mare	6		
899	A Bl. Geld.	6	Quiet in harness and rides well	Do.
907	A Bay Geld.	3	Likely to make a good coach or match horse	Do.
909	A Br. Geld.			
911	A Bay Geld.	6	A good hunter, and fast in all his paces	Do.
913	A Br. Geld.		Quiet to ride and in harness	Do.
917	A Bay Geld.	5	Quiet to ride and drive, with good action	
919	A Bay Geld.	6	By Sir Solomon, quiet to ride	Do.
932	A Grey Mare.			
936	A Bay Mare	6	Quiet to ride, with very fine action	Do.
938	A Bay Geld.			Do.
941	A Br. Geld.		A superior hunter and hack	Do.
942	A Bay Geld.	5	Quiet to ride, with superior action	
946	A Ches. Cob.	4	By Old Scot, quiet to ride	Do.
947	A Grey Geld.	4	By Grimaldi, quiet in harness	Do.
948	A Ches. Geld.	5	A good hunter, with superior action & fast	Do.
949	A Bay Mare	7	By Young Worthy, out of a fast trotting mare	Do.
952	A Ches. Geld.			
4	A Ches. Geld.			
12	A Horse	5	Quiet to ride.	
21	A Br. Geld.			
34	A Dun Geld.			
68	A Grey Geld.	5	A pair of good carriage horses, and quiet in harness	Do.
69	A Grey Geld.	5		
71	A Br. Horse.			
95	A Ches. Geld.	5	Quiet to ride and drive	Do.
117	A Gelding	7	Pie-bald, quiet to ride, and very fast in harness.	
186	Brush	8	A Brown Gelding, a good hunter and very fast.	
294	A Ches. Mare		A good hunter and quiet to ride	
422	A Ches. Geld.	5	A good hunter, and quiet in harness	Do.
459	A Bl. Geld.	6	By Smolensko, an extraordinary good hunter	Do.
460	A Ches. Geld.	6	A most excellent hunter, and has carried a Lady	Do.
543	A Bay Geld.	4	A pair of good carriage horses, and quiet in harness	Do.
544	A Bay Geld.	5		
584	A Bay Geld.			
632	A Ches. Geld.	8	By Golden Farmer, dam by Griffin, a superior hunter	Do.
634	A Ches. Mare	4	By Gleed's Whiskey, out of a thorough bred Mare, quiet to ride	Do.
635	A Br. Geld.	4	By Trial, out of a good hunting Mare, quiet to ride	Do.
636	A Bay Mare	7	Quiet to ride	Do.
637	A Ches. Mare	4	Quiet to ride, and particularly temperate.	
645	A Br. Geld.	7	A good hunter, and quite to ride	Do.
671	A Bay Mare		Quiet to ride	Do.
695	A Ches. Geld.			
733	A Gelding	7	Pie Bald, quiet to ride and drive	Do.
752	A Br. Geld.			
786	A Br. Geld.	4	Quiet to ride, and steady in double harness	Do.
792	A Br. Mare		A capital hunter, and quiet to ride.	
1009	A Bay Geld.	5	Quiet to ride	Do.
1012	A Ches. Geld.	5	By Jack-a-Lantern, quiet to ride	
1013	A Bay Mare.		A good hunter and roadster, & free from vice	Do.
1014	A Bay Mare		A good hunter and roadster, & free from vice	Do.
1019	A Roan Mare	5	Nearly thorough bred, a perfect lady's mare	Do.
1022	A Br. Geld.	6	By Ardrossan, a good hunter, and has been regularly hunted this season	Do.
			Quiet to ride, and in harness	Do.
1025	A Bay Geld.	5	Quiet to ride, and in harness	Do.
1028	A Bay Geld.			
1029	A Bay Mare.			
1031	A Bay Geld.	7	A good roadster, and quiet to ride	Do.
1032	A Bay Geld.	5	A good hunter and roadster	Do.
1033	A Bay Geld.	8	By Guildford, a perfect hunter	Do.
1035	A Br. Geld.	6	Quiet in double harness	Do.
1038	A Ghes. Mare		Quiet to ride.	
1040	A Br. Poney	5	Quiet to ride and drive	Do.
1041	A Bl. Geld.	6	Quiet in harness	Do.
1042	A Bay Geld.	6	Quiet to ride and drive	Do.
1043	A Br. Geld.	5	By Osiris, a grand barouche horse	Do.
1044	A Bay Geld.		Quiet to ride, and has been driven in harness	Do.
1046	A Br. Cob.	5	By Bijou, quiet to ride, and free from vice	Do.
1047	A Bay Geld.			
1048	A Bay Geld.			
1049	A Grey Geld.	5	By Sir Harry Dimsdale, a good hack	Do.
1050	A Br. Mare	5	By Fireaway, quiet to ride and fast	Do.
1052	A Bay Mare	7	An excellent hunter and roadster	Do.
1055	A Bay Geld.	9	A most excellent hunter and hack.	
1056	A Bay Mare	6	Nearly thorough bred, quiet to ride & drive	Do.
1057	A Bay Geld.	6	Quiet in double and single harness	Do.
1058	A Bl. Cob	6	Quiet to ride, and in harness.	Do.
1059	A Bay Mare	5	Bred by the owner; quiet to ride & in harness	Do.
1060	A Ches. Geld.	9	A good hunter, and quiet in harness	Do.
1061	A Ches. Geld.	5	Quiet to ride, and in harness	Do.
1062	A Ches. Mare	6	Quiet to ride, with superior action, and leaps well.	
1064	Jane	6	A Brown Mare, by Hedley, dam by Sir David, &c. &c.	Do.
1065	A Bay Mare	6	By Pioneer; quiet to ride and drive	Do.
1067	A Grey Geld.	7	By Grey Marquess; a good hunter	Do.
1068	A Bay Geld.		A good barouche horse, with grand action	Do.
1070	A Br. Geld.	4	Quiet to ride and drive	Do.
1072	A Bay Cob.			
1076	A Grey Mare.	5	Quiet in double and single harness	Do.
1077	A Bl. Geld.	6	Quiet to ride, and has been hunted	Do.
1078	A Bay Geld.			
1079	A Bay Geld.			
1080	A Bay Geld.			
1081	A Bay Geld.	6	A pair of excellent carriage horses, very quiet, and particularly fast in harness, with good action	Do.
1089	A Bay Geld.	7		
1083	A Bay Geld.		A capital hackney, quiet to ride and in harness	Do.
1084	A Bay Geld.		An excellent hack, quiet to ride and drive	Do.
1085	A Bay Geld.		Quiet in double harness, and rides well	Do.
1086	A Bay Mare		Quiet to ride	Do.
1087	A Bl. Cob	7	Quiet to ride and drive	Do.
1088	A Ches. Mare	8	Quiet to ride, and has been driven in harness.	
1082	A Bay Geld.			
1090	A Ches. Mare	5	A very good hack, and quiet to ride	Do.
1091	A Br. Geld.			

N.B. Gentlemen are most respectfully requested to take notice, that the description of each Horse on the ticket in each stable is only meant to apply to Private Sale, and that when the Horse is put up at Auction, the ONLY DESCRIPTION by which he is there sold or offered, is that stated in the Catalogues of the day.

CARRIAGES NOW ON SALE BY COMMISSION.

No. 138.	A yellow Post Chariot, with hind seat	Gs. 50
No. 140.	A black Phaeton, with hind seat	Gs. 75
No. 141.	A new yellow Dennet	Gs. 45
No. 144.	A yellow Stanhope, by Charters	Gs. 40
No. 146.	A yellow Phaeton	Gs. 45
No. 147.	A green Dennet, by Rumball	Gs. 40
No. 149.	A green Stanhope	Gs. 50
No. 152.	A yellow Landaulet and pair of harness	Gs. 90
No. 157.	A yellow Chariot, with front seat, by Windus and Co.	Gs. 150
No. 158.	A yellow Chaise, with head	Gs. 35
No. 161.	A green Dennet	Gs. 35
No. 162.	A yellow Chariot, with town box and hind standards	Gs. 100
No. 164.	A green Dennet, with head, by Holland	Gs. 60
No. 167.	A new brown Stanhope	Gs. 50
No. 169.	A new brown Pony Dennet	Gs. 30
No. 171.	A new claret-coloured Stanhope	Gs. 50
No. 173.	A yellow Chariot, with front barouche seat, imperial, and trunks, by Watson	Gs. 90
No. 174.	A brown Phaeton, with shifting body, by Saunders	Gs. 120
No. 176.	A green single-headed Barouche, with front barouche seat, by Collingridge and Co.	Gs. 130
No. 180.	A green Cabriolet, by Tilbury	Gs. 75
No. 181.	A new green under-spring Chariot, with front barouche seat and hind standards, by Sims	Gs. 220
No. 182.	A green Dennet	Gs. 22
No. 187.	A green Chaise, with head	Gs. 28
No. 190.	A brown Phaeton, with hind seat, by East	Gs. 60
No. 192.	A green cabriolet Phaeton, with travelling appendages, by Birch	Gs. 100
No. 193.	A new green Pony Phaeton, by Roantree	Gs. 42
No. 201.	A green Tilbury, by Tilbury	Gs. 35
No. 203.	A green Tilbury, by Powell	Gs. 38
No. 204.	A yellow Landau, with front seat, by Thrupp	Gs. 140
No. 53.	A yellow single-headed Barouche	Gs. 130
No. 56.	A yellow Chariot, with front seat and hind rumble, by Jefferies	Gs. 150
No. 57.	A new yellow Landaulet, with front barouche seat and swinging hind footboard	Gs. 220
No. 58.	A yellow Stanhope, by Hobson	Gs. 45
No. 61.	A green Phaeton, with hind rumble, by Beaumont and Taylor	Gs. 110
No. 66.	A green pannelled Chaise, with head	Gs. 45
No. 68.	A yellow Stanhope and Harness, by Miller	Gs. 45
No. 77.	A yellow Chariot, with front barouche seat and hind standards, by Collingridge and Co.	Gs. 170
No. 79.	A yellow Curricle, by Adams.	
No. 80.	A yellow Landau, by Adams.	
No. 81.	A blue Coach, and pair of harness, by Miller and Co.	Gs. 110
No. 82.	A yellow Landaulet, with front seat, by Coles	Gs. 85
No. 83.	A green Travelling Chariot, with dormew, by Barker	Gs. 120
No. 84.	A new crane-neck Barouche, with wells and travelling appendages, by Large	Gs. 250
No. 88.	A green Dennet	Gs. 25
No. 90.	A yellow Landau, with hind seat, by How and Shanks	Gs. 140
No. 96.	A yellow under-spring Chariot, with patent axletrees and shifting barouche seat	Gs. 180
No. 99.	A green Phaeton, with hind seat	Gs. 100
No. 101.	A black Chariot, with Salisbury boot, and hind standards and pair of harness, by Hopkinson	Gs. 220
No. 116.	A green double-bodied Phaeton, by Rumball	Gs. 65
No. 127.	A red double bodied Mail Cart	Gs. 55
No. 131.	A green Pony Phaeton, by Roantree	Gs. 45
No. 133.	A black Stanhope	Gs. 35
No. 134.	A green Britchkia	Gs. 40
No. 135.	A green Dennet	Gs. 25
No. 137.	A new yellow Dennet	Gs. 45
No. 250.	A green barouche Phaeton	Gs. 80
No. 251.	A blue Landau, with front seat and hind standards, by Scoles and Davey	Gs. 120
No. 257.	A green Phaeton, with head and hind seat	Gs. 45
No. 258.	A yellow Post Chariot, with hind seat, by Collingridge and Co.	Gs. 80
No. 259.	A Green Pony Phaeton, by Roantree	Gs. 42
No. 260.	A green Dennet and harness	Gs. 40
No. 261.	A new green Pony Stanhope, by Jacobs	Gs. 35
No. 264.	A green Phaeton, with head and hind seat	Gs. 70
No. 267.	A green Dennet	Gs. 35
No. 268.	A green Dennet	Gs. 28
No. 269.	A brown Pony Dennet and harness	Gs. 18
No. 271.	A green Post Chariot, with hind seat, by Cooper	Gs. 110
No. 272.	A yellow Landaulet, with front seat	Gs. 60
No. 273.	A yellow Landau, with front seat, by Thrupp	Gs. 170
No. 274.	A yellow Chariot, with front seat and pair of harness	Gs. 80
No. 275.	A Church Cart, with shafts and pole	Gs. 90
No. 278.	A caned Telegraph Gig, by Bailey	Gs. 55
No. 279.	A claret-coloured Cabriolet, by Barker	Gs. 75
No. 280.	A new stone-coloured Stanhope	Gs. 50
No. 281.	A yellow Phaeton	Gs. 25
No. 283.	A new claret-coloured Dennet	Gs. 50
No. 284.	A yellow Chariot with front seat.	
No. 286.	A yellow one-horse Chariot	Gs. 85
No. 287.	A yellow Caravan Break	Gs. 40
No. 288.	A low green Phaeton, with hind seat, and travelling appendages, by Birch	Gs. 80
No. 289.	A yellow Chariot, with front seat	Gs. 100
No. 290.	A yellow single headed Barouche	Gs. 70
No. 291.	A yellow Phaeton, with head and hind seat, by Lukin & Co.	Gs. 120
No. 293.	A black Cabriolet Phaeton, with hind seat	Gs. 220
No. 1.	A brown Cabriolet, by Burgess	Gs. 45
No. 3.	A yellow Stanhope, by Tilbury	Gs. 40
No. 4.	A new yellow Stanhope	Gs. 55
No. 6.	A yellow Curricle and pair of harness, by Beaumont and Taylor	Gs. 120
No. 7.	A yellow State Chariot	Gs. 200
No. 8.	A brown Sociable	[illegible]
No. 10.	A green Dennet and harness	Gs. 22
No. 11.	A blue Chariot, with front seat & hind rumble	Gs. 20
No. 12.	A stone-coloured Stanhope	Gs. 45
No. 13.	A yellow Phaeton, by Gilbert	Gs. 70
No. 16.	A yellow Curricle, and pair of harness, by Turrell	Gs. 45
No. 20.	A green Chaise, with patent axletree	Gs. 18
No. 21.	A green patent Waggon, on Johnson's principle, & harness	Gs. 80
No. 22.	A green Landau, with front seat and hind standards, by Bonnett	Gs. 130
No. 23.	A green crane-neck Barouche	Gs. 65
No. 24.	A green Dennet	Gs. 20
No. 27.	A green Cabriolet and harness, by Adams	Gs. 60
No. 28.	A yellow Landaulet, with front seat, by Adams	Gs. 70
No. 31.	A green single-headed Barouche, with shafts, and harness for one horse, by Windus and Co.	Gs. 110
No. 32.	A black Tilbury, with head and harness	Gs. 45
No. 33.	A yellow crane-neck Barouche, with travelling appendages, by Stubbs and Hancock	Gs. 180
No. 37.	A yellow town Coach, and pair of harness, by Long	Gs. 110
No. 41.	A brown Dennet, with head	Gs. 33
No. 43.	A new yellow Stanhope	Gs. 55
No. 44.	A green Curricle, by Hobson	Gs. 85
No. 46.	A black Tilbury	Gs. 28
No. 49.	A brown Tilbury	Gs. 18
No. 50.	A basket Dog Cart	Gs. 30
No. 52.	A yellow Curricle, with hind rumble, by Burnand	Gs. 50
No. 294.	A green Landaulet, with patent axletrees, under springs, front seat, and hind standards, by Collingridge & Co.	Gs. 150
No. 295.	A new claret-coloured Cabriolet, with patent axletree, by Dye and Milne	Gs. 95
No. 296.	A black Phaeton and Harness	Gs. 30
No. 297.	A green Sociable	Gs. 50
No. 298.	A green Pony Phaeton	Gs. 30
No. 299.	A yellow Stanhope	Gs. 45
No. 302.	A black Tilbury, by Tilbury	Gs. 50
No. 303.	A yellow Chariot, with front seat, by Collingridge & Co.	Gs. 45
No. 304.	A yellow single-headed Barouche	Gs. 70
No. 305.	A green Britchkia, with hind rumble and imperials	Gs. 120
No. 306.	A green Dennet	Gs. 15
No. 307.	A brown Dennet	Gs. 40
No. 308.	A green Pony Dennet	Gs. 25
No. 309.	A yellow Chariot, with town box, and hind standards, by Winser and Co.	Gs. 155
No. 310.	A yellow Chariot, with front barouche seat, by Winser & Co.	70
No. 311.	A green Phaeton, with hind seat	Gs. 60
No. 312.	A green Phaeton	Gs. 20
No. 313.	A yellow Landau, with patent axle-tree, front barouche seat, hind rumble and imperials	Gs. 200
No. 315.	A green Pony Gig and harness	
No. 317.	A new yellow Chariot, with front barouche seat, splashing leather, and swinging hind standards	Gs. 230
No. 318.	A black Dennet	Gs. 35
No. 319.	A black Tilbury	Gs. 20
No. 320.	A green Chaise, with head	Gs. 40
No. 322.	A green Stanhope, by Allen	Gs. 40
No. 323.	A green Chariot, with front seat, by Adams	Gs. 120
No. 324.	A yellow Post Chariot, with hind rumble, by Booker	Gs. 140
No. 205.	A new claret-coloured Stanhope	Gs. 50
No. 207.	A yellow Chaise with head	Gs. 30
No. 210.	A yellow Stanhope	Gs. 36
No. 213.	A green Landau, with front barouche seat, by Dodd	Gs. 160
No. 214.	A new green Stanhope, by Jacobs	Gs. 60
No. 216.	A stone-coloured Dennet	Gs. 25
No. 217.	A green crane-neck Chariot, with imperials, by Sims	Gs. 120
No. 218.	A green Stanhope and harness	Gs. 35
No. 220.	A black Tilbury	Gs. 22
No. 221.	A green Pony Phaeton	Gs. 30
No. 222.	A blue double bodied Phaeton, with head	Gs. 100
No. 223.	A yellow Post Chariot, with patent axletrees, by Baxter	Gs. 35
No. 226.	A new caned-bodied Stanhope	Gs. 55
No. 228.	A yellow Landau, with patent axletrees, and front barouche seat, by Wybourn	Gs. 220
No. 229.	A new red Stanhope	Gs. 65
No. 230.	A green Chariot, with front seat, by [illegible]	[illegible]
No. 231.	A green Phaeton, by Sims	
No. 233.	A green under-spring Landau, with patent a[illegible] seat and hind rumble, by Adams	[illegible]
No. 236.	A new claret-coloured Stanhope	Gs. 30
No. 237.	A black Pony Dennet	Gs. 35
No. 239.	A black Tilbury and Harness, by Booker	Gs. 40
No. 240.	A green Stanhope	Gs. 25
No. 241	A green Dennet	Gs. 90
No. 243.	A yellow Landau, by Barnes	Gs. 90
No. 244.	A yellow Phaeton, with hind seat, by George	Gs. 55
No. 246.	A brown Stanhope	
No. 249.	A green single-headed Barouche, with travelling appendages, by Birch	Gs. 100 Gs. 250
No. 328.	A green Britchkia, by Hobson	Gs. 150
No. 329.	A yellow single-headed Barouche, by Felton	Gs. 160
No. 330.	A green crane-neck traveling Chariot, by Kipps	Gs. 220
No. 331.	A yellow Landau, with front seat	Gs. 25
No. 332.	A brown Stanhope	Gs. 18
No. 333.	A drab Dennet	
No. 334.	A foreign built Cabriolet	
No. 335.	A green Jaunting Car and harness, by Coates and Blizard	Gs. 65

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c. NOW ON SALE.

Every description of HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c., of the best quality, IS NOW ON SALE, and at Prices much lower than are usually demanded. Each Article has a fixed Price (for ready money), from which no Abatement whatever will be made.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MARKET IN THE EMPIRE FOR SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c. &c. where every ARTICLE is WARRANTED.—The declaration of this being the cheapest and best Market for all Horse Appointments would not have been made, had not insinuations been thrown out by interested persons, that the Articles were so extremely cheap they could not be good. G. YOUNG feels himself, therefore, called on to repel them by this public declaration, and at the same time to add, that Articles may be purchased at the Bazaar of as good a quality as those usually sold by the best and most fashionable Saddlers in London, at very reduced prices. It is not, therefore, extraordinary that every Consumer should resort to such a Market, and that various insinuations in consequence should be industriously circulated with an intent to deter the public from taking advantage of it. G. YOUNG therefore WARRANTS every ARTICLE; and this he trusts will be received by the Public as the best security against imposition.—The prices are so low that not only the Nobility and Gentry will find their advantage in this Market, but the Stage and Post-masters, Merchants, Colonels of Regiments, Coach-makers, Carriers, Agriculturists, and even Saddlers and Harness-makers themselves, will also find it not only the cheapest but the best.—Every Article has the Price affixed for Ready Money only, from which no abatement whatever will be made.

N.B. The SALES by AUCTION for CARRIAGES take place at Eleven o'Clock, and for HORSES, at Twelve, within the Bazaar, where Catalogues may be had descriptive of the numerous Lots intended to be put up for Sale by Auction; and Gentlemen wishing their Carriages or Horses to be put up at the same, will have the goodness, if possible, to send them on or before Monday, for the Wednesday's Sale; and on or before Wednesday, for the Saturday's Sale.

It will be found advantageous to Sellers, that their Horses should be in the Bazaar a few days before they are put up by Auction, as they will, if in on the Wednesday, be specially advertised, in addition to their being inserted in the Catalogues.

As so many Ladies of the first rank and fashion are daily in the habit of going through this Establishment, Mr. Young takes the liberty of recommending their visits to be after Twelve o'clock, as the Stables can seldom be perfectly in order before that hour.

Printed Regulations for the whole of this extensive Market are to be had of the Porter, on the Premises.

_ In consequence of the great number of Carriages sent for Sale, G. YOUNG begs to state that he has enlarged the Carriage Department, and that it now affords excellent Standing for between two and three hundred Carriages, each of which may be viewed with the greatest possible convenience.

N.B. Coaches from the Royal Exchange are coming and going every ten minutes in the day to the end of Baker-street, which is not more than three minutes' walk from the Bazaar.

PRODIGIOUS OX, and a remarkably beautiful thorough-bred EAST INDIA COW and MALE CALF, to be seen at the Horse Bazaar. The Lincolnshire Ox was fed by the Right Hon. Lord Yarborough; live weight, 461 stone. The above Ox has been seen by the Lincolnshire and Leicestershire Graziers, and the best judges [illegible] to be 80 stone heavier than the Durham Ox. He has also been inspected by the principal Graziers in the neighbourhood of Warwick and Leamington, and considered by them the largest, and to have the greatest proportion of meat upon the least bone, of any Ox ever submitted to the Public.—Note. The Ox, Cow and Calf, may be seen any day (Sunday excepted) from nine o'clock in the morning until six in the evening.

NOW IN THE BAZAAR—HORSES TO COVER THIS SEASON.

IMAUM (Sir Wm. Keir Grant's), a beautiful pure Arabian, at Ten Guineas a Mare, and Half a Guinea the Groom.

SULTAN (Sir John Malcolm's), a beautiful pure Arabian, at Ten Guineas a Mare, and Half a Guinea the Groom.

CRIM CON (Mr. E. West's) a Bay Horse, by Gohanna, out of a Sister to Horns, by Precipitate, dam by Woodpecker, Sweetbriar, out of Buzzard's dam, at Five Guineas thorough-bred Mares, half-bred Mares Three Guineas each.

SEYMOUR (Mr. Eames's), a Bay Horse, by Delpini, out of Bay Javelin, Sire of Moses.

PRICES OF HAY AND STRAW.

Hay....5l. 0s. 0d. to 5l. 10s. 0d.	Clover 5l. 10s. 0d. to 6l. 0s. 0d.
New......3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. 0d.	Straw 2l. 0s. 0d. to 2l. 10s. 0d.

COAL MARKET, APRIL 9.

Ships at Market.		Ships Sold.	Price.
12¾	Newcastle	12	35s. 0d. to 46s. 0d.
10	Sunderland	10	34s. 0d. to 46s. 0d.
1	Culm	1	33s. 0d. to —s. 0d.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bank Stock 245½ 45	India Bonds, 83 78 pre.
3 per Ct. Red. 95¾ ⅜	Ex. Bills 2d. £1,000, 55 41 46 pre.
3 per Ct. Cons. 96½ ¼ ⅜ 96 ¼	Ex. Bills 2d. £500, 47 44 pre.
3½ per Cent. 101¾ 102	Ex. Bills 2d. Small 55 48 pre.
4 per Cent. 101¾ ½	Lottery Tickets £25 19s.
New 4 per Cents. 108¼ ⅜ 108	Cons. for Acc. 96⅞ 97 96½ ⅞ ⅝
Long Annuities, 23 3-16 ¼	

T. BISH, Stock Broker, Old State Lottery Office, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing-cross.

	PER OZ.		PER OZ.
Portugal Gold, in Coin	£0 0 0	New Dollars	0 4 [illegible]
Foreign Gold, in Bars	3 17 6	Silver in Bars, standard	0 0 0
New Doubloons	0 0 0		

BIRTH.

On Thursday last, the Hon. Mrs. Smith, of a daughter.

DIED.

On the 3d instant, at his house in Nassau-street, Soho-square, Barnard C. Cocker, Esq.

On the 9th instant, at Bradbourne Vale, Seven Oaks, after a few days' illness, Mr. Simon Field, aged 60.

HIGH WATER AT [illegible]
Morn. 23 min. after 11 [illegible] 55 after 11.

London: Printed and Published by Mr. W. CLEMENT, 170 Strand.—Country Agents, who have been accustomed to obtain their Newspapers from London by the early Morning Coaches, are informed that THE MORNING CHRONICLE is regularly published to the Newsmen at the early hour of Five o'Clock every Morning. It may be obtained in every town within 120 miles of London, on the day of its publication, if sent off by the Morning Coaches.

1824 April 7. Battier.

Notes on Sir Battiers Statement of April 7. 1824

1st Paragraph

The Astonishment & Indignation were not produced by the fact of the Complaints or Appeal to the Sultan, but by the character of that Appeal, the inconsistency of many Expressions therein contained and its gross Insolence.

2d. The Secretary's Letter is a simple Statement of facts the first part of the remainder a plain Comment upon parts of Sir Battiers Statement. The Breach of Discipline adverted to in the Conclusion, is not Sir Battiers Vindication of his Conduct, but his Appeal to the Sultan but the Insolence of the Tone assumed by an Officer in his Leg. Sense, the Challenge conveyed to his late Colonel & to the whole Corps of Officers, a Secretary

Hence

Officers which had, in former
Sentences, produced the disapprobation
of the Individuals guilty of it. - for Sentences 2 Cases in 55th Regt.

3d Case.

Doubtless young Officers on
joining Regts should be drilled
~~and the~~ but Mr Battier was not
a young Officer, he had been in
the Service since 1817, had been in
Two other Regts of Cavalry - yet
he was found incompetent, the
attempt to drill him was made
& produced an exposure which
excited the laughter of some
and the contempt of others who felt for the Credit of the Regt.
the Composure of others, he was
expected drilled because it seem
became evident that nothing
could be made of him. - See Capt
Taylor's Statement to which Mr
Battier does not refer & which
contains a fair reply to the
Paragraph. - ~~This Evidence~~ Mr Battier,
who ~~takes~~ claims the Indulgence
upon the Character given to him when he quitted them.

due to a young Officer who
"had not had sufficient preparing
" as a Cavalry Officer on joining the
" 16th Lancers" & therefore could not
"be expected to attain it by
" Inspiration" ~~had been in Fact the~~
~~Regimental~~ of Cavalry who "admitted
" without scruple that he was ignorant
" of the Drills", had been in Fact
the Rights of Cavalry.

3rd Charge.

The "Ignorance" of the Old Corps
" could not be a Matter of Surprise"
" nor could the removal of that
"Ignorance" in spite of previous
experience as a Cavalry Officer,
"be construed into an Indication
" of helpless and hopeless Incapacity".

This "temporary Ignorance" was
" occasioned by a breach of Discipline
" on the part of the Young Officer
" of the 3rd Regt of Cavalry in which
" his Battery was serving, this

"Sufficiency" (See this boasted previous character of) "Sufficiency" was the natural "Result of it."

He admits his ignorance of the Duties & the consequent unfitness for Duty & yet complains of being passed over in his turn for Guard. — Sir G. Dunster did report them unfit for that Duty & so did Sir C. Grant & Mr Batten general Statement justifies the Report.

Carey. 4

note to Mr. Taylor's & Mr Taylor's Statements.

Carey 5

"Rec" admitted Ignorance" of a Court which had been on Two other Ships Mr Batten says ought Req to not to be considered as "an uncommonly surprizing Court" happily for the Service is an uncommon Court.

Carey. 6

The Report made by Sir G. Dunster of his Incapacity was confirmed by Sir C. Grant & Captain. — This Correctness was afterwards admitted by Mr Batten to the latter, it is admitted in both his Statements, and the other would

show that Polk was justified in giving credit to that Report & in believing that he had been misled by the Testimonials of the Battery persons & others. The facts have been spoken the "unalterable truth" & the Apartness of those who spoke without reserve of the Battery Quadrupeds were not disregarded until disproved by facts.

had been received "with implicit confidence" before the B. joined the 10th &c.

Para. 7. As far as I recollect Polk said that he did not consider it necessary to return the Battery Report further &c

Para. Polk has certainly never disguised his opinion that nothing could justify the Treatment which the Battery received, as a Member of Society from the same Opinion of the 10th

Para 8. A Reference to his former published Statement &c to Para

Letter of Jany 13 is the last
known to him paragraph 4
title show whether Mr Battier
did or did not suppress, did or
did not correctly express the sense
& meaning of that Letter.

Par. 9

Dine as to dining at the Mess
as usual.

Par. 10

Par. 11

Mr Battier complained" more
"than once" & Capt's Misapprehension
has ~~manifested~~ expressed whenever the
Question was brought forward.

Par. 12

~~The Defendant~~
Mr Battier admitted to Mr
C. Grant that he was satisfied with the behaviour of the Officer subsequently to the Report conveyed to him in the letter, as stated by Mr H. J., that
Officer may not have followed
Transactions on a footing of easy
or familiar Intercourse. Mr
Grant was rather more than Capt

and prosecute a conference. Yet Mr Battersby admits that they begged the Town. — He admitted to Mr C. Grant that he was satisfied, he

admits in his previous Statement, that

no further Offence was given which could provoke ~~personal abuse~~ that "personal Abuse" which had not been provoked while Offence was given, yet Mr Battersby quits the Reg^d, crosses the Irish Channel, reaches London, & then challenges & ~~abuses~~ ~~states~~ insults indiscriminately a Body of Men not one Individual of whom ~~could be~~ could be proved guilty even of having provoked "Personal Abuse" which he was within reach of it, attempted

The concluding parts of his Statements speak for themselves.

I think Mr Battersby ought to have been dismissed

he states that "from the Moment "of his entering the Corps to the "hour of his Retirement, he met with "Persecution instead of Encouragement "with vulgar Insolence instead of "Courtesy", was shunned as the ~~Plague~~ "Pestilence and the Plague"

unanimously after his first Statement & I was an advocate for that measure.

I state that he should be discharged but I regret to bring the Result of a second Act,

[1824, ca April 7] Londonderry.

My dear Friend

I send you the enclosed Note. I have received this morning from Shawe, I think it satisfactory I pray shew it or send it in a Note to Taylor who will shew it to the D of York, who knows Shawe would not flatter, I would write to Taylor myself but dread giving him more unnecessary trouble. Intercede for the Book

Yrs ever most affy

April 9th
1824

VL

My dear Friend

I send you the enclosed Note. I have received this morning from Shawe, I think it satisfactory I pray shew it or send it in a Note to Taylor who will shew it to the D of York, who knows Shawe would not flatter, I would write to Taylor myself but dread giving him more unnecessary trouble. Intercede for the Book

Yrs ever most affy

April 9th
1824

VL

1824 April 9. Londonderry.

London April 9th 1824

My dear Charles

I have received your letter, and took an opportunity yesterday of speaking to Lord Liverpool on the subject which it relates. He having had received your letter and talk with Gen. He had not written before because he could not with propriety deliver an opinion upon the transaction in question but speaking through the Commander in Chief.

He whole case is unfortunate. He is in the Mon Mote.

The Marquis Londonderry OWS

every body's Mouth, in all the Newspapers and on the Theatres; and the Lusars are very ill treated. I see that they now want to get them out of Prison; but I have instructed Mr Hoff to keep them there for the time, altho I think not unlikely they may have Fight a Duel or two. But that signifies to no consequence.

Your Nurtle is one which has kept out the cure lately and is very general. It is in supposing the Mess any thing but a Private Society; and that you as Colonel or

and Officer of the Mess had any thing to say to
each other to write anything angry or remarkable
or uncharitable would mostly occur here. If the
Mess is only a private society of Officers
you might write an Officer everything but also
on account of behaviour;
may have omitted his Duty but you can't
write one everything but also may have omitted
his Duty because he has leave of absence.
He hurt his Brother was a Member of the Mess
as long as he was at the Quarters of the Regiment.
and dined from Mess the expence of the day dinner
not a member but
given by a stranger; and unless you make
the Mess something more than a private society
I don't see what business you as Colonel
had

Brother his Revenue Cutter. The Moment you consider the Ships Company more than a Private Company which may be very convenient Home, it becomes an authority much more prejudicial to discipline and good order and much more inconvenient to the Comd.r Officer than many are aware of who have not passed a many years of their lives as I have in the performance of Ship Duty.

I regret the ownership of this affair for your sake as well as for that of the Ship and of the Officers in general; but I confess that if it occurs once it comes ~~[illegible]~~

of what a Pity it would a great Good
will have been gained after the conversation
on this nine days armistice will have caused.
Pray remember me most kindly to Lady Jane Seymour
and believe me ever Yours most truly
W.

1824 April 9. Wellington.

Seaham

My dear Friend

April 18th
1842,

Your letter marked "Secret" of the 7th April, is written with your usual strong & convincing force, & as to the of the accounts, I believe, agree in the opinion that Mr B's statement was a specimen of artful & varnished misrepresentation, and as, it seems, that he has not as yet publicly from himself any offensive rejoinder, I am more inclined to embrace your view of the Question, and more reconciled to be tranquil on this affair than I was when I wrote last, either

I do not deny to you, that I have felt writing under a scandalous application over some the first publication. & that I have been deeply unhappy in my mind, at feeling that I should not rashly undertake any boyish enterprise for the sake of establishing any Reputation while on the other hand I could not satisfy my own mind, that after the official opinion, I should not insist on helping; reading the words in the Statement as applicable to me — perhaps in a point of Honor in ones own Case one is not so good a judge, as

feelings with one strongly) as a friend & able adviser, & feel I had better rely upon your excellent sense & confidential judgement until we meet.

I shall therefore only if there is fresh matter & necessity not trouble you again on Mt. Ks, but hope to see you — as I wish to be at the D. Room & require 4 or 5 days preparation, we shall be in Town on the 22nd at latest. At the Cloisters,

I am very glad you have decided on not communicating with Frank, the idea suggested itself to me hastily & I repented it after

I had sent the Letter, to You, but
My Notion was never an actual
Loan of Money, as my Letter alluded
to was a Security until I pay off my
Instalments which I am now doing
an Advance which Mess. Drummond
made to me last Year on receiving &
paying for all my Goods from abroad
You know I am Servant for Life & expect
25000 Dll. in Lahore Share as marketable
Security the Colly Work, not being one, however,
by some Thousands with Prudelle, (if the sales
some Coal Land Share brought myself) I
like to arrange matters, I have great
pleasure now. You acted cautiously in
this Concern & did not too hastily open the
to Scott — God Bless You
Ever Most Affectn
C

apropos, — I see from Emily's Letter that M. has taken it amiss, that I shewed up to Papa, his Report of our Home, — I certainly confidentially imparted it to Papa, but I should not have proclaimed this — But after all, is it necessary for every little transaction in life to be treated as a State Secret, And if M. writes me word, my Home is in Paris people working by Torch Light, Extra Food, & Drink, & God knows what besides of Exaggeration, What is more natural for me at a distance than to refer it to the Architect, I never considered this Information private, I thought it was published notoriety as the Letter was merely to the above Effect, — If however

There is indiscretion in shewing persons Letters. It is different from a declared friend acquainting in one's views to one's face, & then in an underhand way contravening them. Lordship ought not to be too severe on my young my friends by any thing indiscretion of overhearing an architects, from Considerable certainty,

I have not been very well this day or 2. So will back add more soon — Believe me Yours

Most Affectly

Jane Londonderry

1824 April 10. Londonderry.

Seaham

April 18th
1824

My dr. Friend

I enclose you in another Cover the D of Wm's Letter of this Morning. To say the least of it, it is very uncom=fortable, & this cursed Business weighs me to Fiddle Strings — The Duke in his usual Burlesque Manner, gives me a tolerable good Lecture — just as if I had never done Regimental Duty or been a Member of a Mess constantly for 6 or 10 years of my life, and really with a due Deference to his opinion, if it is

permitted to a Colonel to notice
or admonish an officer at the Mess
for any thing unmilitary, & if it is
right for him to remark upon an
officer resorting to it, who may have
omitted his Duty on account of Sickness
I can not see but it is more incumbent
upon him to animadvert on an Individual's
Conduct who having admitted his Total
Incapacity, & having begged, not to be exposed before
the Regt, & having been on those grounds, ~~being~~ ordered
away, appears (as if nothing had occurred) as
a Duty officer before Adj Colle — And that
met me in a private Society, I think I should
equally have observed upon it, after all
that I Granted stated to me of his ordering him
not to put on his Uniform again —
and a Case of this sort is entirely

different from an Officer's omitting
his Duty, (having Leave of Absence,
I will admit the Dukes Argument, if there
had been no Declaration of Incompetency
& no Entreaty not to be exposed, but after having
on a Cosh for Months & Months as an
incumbent Officer, as well as an inseparable
Lady, it was too flagrant to carry
it off by a Bravado, without
receiving the Sentiments & advice such
Conduct expected —

It is vain for me,
I know, to argue this point more,
especially with the Duke, so, of course,
I shall be passive on his Letter
Just Struck it proves, The King
& C^c censure me, & when one acts

solely for the good of the Service,
This is a very galling and disheartening
sensation, I am grateful to Heaven
that my career is over, for with the feelings
I have now, I should be very sorry to
recommence —— You had better take no
notice of the Duke's letter to me unless
he shews it to you or touches on the
subject when you can merely say that
you heard from me, & that I regretted
he thought I had been so much mistaken
on a point where I could only act in support
of the Discipline of the Army. I don't
suppose I shall have a line from the King
indeed that Quarter is under a Dominion
that excludes all old friends, & old feelings. ——

1824 April 11. Londonderry.

Seaham
April 12th
1824

My Dr Friend

Mr Baker's reply in this morning's paper is so grossly insulting to myself, that I know not how I can submit to it or leave it where it is — you know so justly my sentiments, I have so little time before the post to write that I must confine myself to entreating your exertions to procure for me the best military opinion on this renewed attack by return post

I would come to Town immediately but I cannot get Quarters till the 23d. & I can not leave Dy 1 —

My deliberate feeling is that personal Communication with this Gentleman must be had — He wishes to provoke it by every species of Insult, & he thinks his Courage would be established by forcing me to an Encounter — Under the Cloak of Capt Paytoe's Intervention to the Regt not to ~~[illegible]~~ notice further Words, Statements, he introduces another Insinuation Moreover, I dont like to be further censured by Regt

Military authority for a breach
of advice or order — But
these new & flagrant personal
attacks of Pirta &c. become
handles in every malevolent
enemies mouth — The question
is deeply serious to all my
personal fame & character —

As to the allegation of
knowing the circumstances
concerning him, & seeing the papers
~~&c~~ before the last Dinner
I have already explained to you
that though I knew of his general
unfortunately in the Gazette, I never
heard of his being sent to Coventry nor

knew of the correspondence until
after the 22d. — That Sir G.
Lumkin might have sent me
the papers afterwards is possible.
but I can not charge my memory
with this circumstance in
the hurry I was in in Dublin, But
I am quite sure I never made
myself master of the papers, or
recurred to them — But however
a difficulty here under my position
in acting upon this new Statement
or in answering any part of it
without in some degree putting the
pulse of those who have so kindly
come forward with me in
taking the matter up before the

Publick, as it would be most
endeavours & ungrateful to them,
But I am entirely disposed to
take the most direct Course, & to do
whatever those jealous for my
Reputation more those any other
Consideration may think most wise
& honorable.

Believe me
Yr. Lordship's
P L

1824 April 12. Londonderry.

Seaham
April 17th.

My Dear Friend

As we start on Monday & shall reach Town on Thursday, I will not take up your time by writing as I shall have the satisfaction soon of personal communication.

A thousand thanks for yr. great exertions on this cursed Rail way Bill, I will attend to all your suggestions before

I leave this —

The D of W's opinion corresponding wth Taylor & others of great weight is somewhat satisfactory. But the thing sticks badly in my throat —

More however when we meet —

Lady L is by no means stout & when it came to the point, she could not resolve to leave our babes —

Almost on God Emily
goes on well
Ever yr Mord Allen

[1824]. April 14. Londonderry.

Seaham
April 19th
1824

My Dear Francis

In reply to your Letter about the Mail bag accept of my & my best thanks for the manner you enter into it, "Con Amore" — I will communicate with the Backhouses & you shall have all the Guidance & Plans necessary before the Committee!

I feel very glad it is just off the after the Recess, this will afford us more time —

Gregson thinks Mr Oppenheim should

have been separate from the Quakers and
rejected Sugrue the petition, Her
argument was that "Friends" had so
unjustifiably carried their own Rail Way
& now had so deep an interest against
others. They would not be listened to before
a Committee, — whereas the Gentlemen,
of Force petitioning in the Co. could say,
who is McCartwright? or Mr. Tennant, who
are going without land or a plowbi
in Durham, to carry a Rail Road & cut
up the best part of the Lands of a
County; & whose interests is it to
promote? & what is it to be paid
for? — If the object is to make
the Lees an Upper River for Coal

of course it will be prejudicial to the
Wear. If certainly it is hard that the
Contempt or Men of this Calibre
should entirely ruin a place like ours,—
for in addition to the Engines, Bells, &c.
on this Rail way, it would bring close
to us at Coppyard such a Nest of bad
persons, & it would so materially break up
our Game & throw us into a public
thoroughfare that if perceived in
Question whether anything upon the
place would avail or be prudent,
I hear Lord Barrington, Chaffe,
the D. of C. & several others are against
it, but after the Row were —
Coll Grey has, it is said, let
Hopell who has been persuaded

to let it go done to his back, & through the heart of his Estate, under the idea of advantage for his Coal Land. Stevens Kupele is truly persuaded & it is wondered here, how he has consented to this Scheme, — Report, tells me Cortwright is very much chopfallen & I hope he will be more so, —

Adieu Friend Wm

Everything Well

JL

1824 April 19. Londonderry.

Wed. Aft.
1 o'clock.

Mr. Sumner

To avoid suspicion in my family Mr. Emily having been confined a few days ago, I shall return to Governor Place & be here at 3 o'clock.

I shall speak to no one till I see you, & shall be most cautious in concealing Mr. Hunter's message.

My movements therefore will be as follows:

At 3 o'clock – here till 4.
From 5 to ½ after 6, at 32 Governor Place.
From 7 till 10 at Mr. Cambridge's Arlington St.

where I dine —

At ½ after 10 I am meet you either here or at the U. S. C. —

I shall not speak to Mr. Londonderry on this business as it would only annoy him.

Ever truly Yours

W. W.

1824 April 20. Hardinge.

My Dr. Friend

The bearer of this
Lt. Col. Westbrook has waited upon me
for the Regular with a Challenge this
morning, I have thought it best to refer
him to you, & as the sooner these
things are settled the better, only
make the arrangements if possible without
delay & let me see you as soon
as I can. Yrs truly & affly

VL

May 25th

should be 5th ?

1824 May 5. . Londonderry

May 5, 1824

Sir,

Having seen your note and admitting that there is no absolute necessity for Mr Battier to call on the Marquis of Londonderry, sentiments in which I the more readily acquiesce from former years of service with you, and as Mr Battier has placed his honor in my hands, I shall have no hesitation after the conversation that has taken place between us, to assure my friend that our mutual impression as the friends of the Parties

is, that after the publicity which has already taken place, no further steps are necessary —

Allow me to express my satisfaction that this unpleasant business should have fallen into the hands of an Officer with whom I have formerly served & for whom I always entertained the highest opinion.

I am Sir

Your Obt. Servt.

W. Waterton

Sir Th. Hardige
&c &c &c

No. 2.

1824 May 5. Western.

Lt Colonel Watson begs leave to state that Mr Battier and himself were waiting at the top of Governor Place from two minutes before 9 until ten minutes past.

That seeing no signs of Sir Henry & his friend, they then got into the post chaise again and returned to Town.

Lt Col. W. will wait on Sir H. Hardinge by 12 o'clock.

Sir H. Hardinge

&c &c &c

7th May 1824.

Lord Lane May 6th.

It is certified by the Master of the Inn, Knowles, & by Mr. Kingsford that Lt. Colt. Western breakfasted at the Swan 2 miles Lord Lane at ½ 12 after 9 this morning. —

26 Min after 14.

Sir H. Hardinge

No. 6

1824 May 7. Western.

My dear Sir Henry

I return the Papers with many thanks. They are indeed perfectly satisfactory.

Very truly Yours

Aberdeen

Ryde Bridge House

May 9th 1824

2 P.M.

1824 May 9. Anglesey.

32 Grosvenor Place
9th May 1824

My Lord Duke

In consequence of the conversation I have just had with Your Grace, I will with Your permission offer a few observations on the late transaction between Lord Londonderry & Mr. Battier. And I think I owe it to Lord L. & to myself to state the reasons which influenced me in not decidedly dispreading Lord L. from the resolution he had instantly made of accepting Mr. B. Challenge —

I acknowledge that it did not

escape me that the acceptance of the Challenge would be a breach of discipline at any time, & at first sight was I admit a still greater breach of discipline after H. R. H. had written desiring that no further notice should be taken of Mr. B.

This injunction of H. R. H. had been most strictly obeyed by Lord L. under circumstances of the gravest personal insults publickly conveyed by Mr. B. & subsequent to H. R. H. injunction –

I know by Correspondence with Mr. L. that in thus silently submitting to accusations of the most insulting description circulated with all the power which the Press in this free Country can give, that he had made a great sacrifice of his personal feelings

to the discipline of the Army, & had given U.R.H. the strongest possible mark of the respect which any injunction of his would naturally inspire.

From this motive W. L. had acted a passive part until the 5th May, & even then he is not the aggressor — a difference which altho' not recognized in the Articles of War is surely a very strong one to the feelings of every man.

But I have admitted that I so strongly felt all the first objections which existed to the acceptance of the Challenge, & particularly this objection of the Mil.y breach of Discipline, that I have carefully abstained from alluding to it in the Statement of the Transaction I have drawn out, & did not allude to it in my interview with Lt Col. Western wishing to keep it out of notice as much as possible. & I should in that Statement have equally

desired not to mention the cause of W. B.'s message which was founded on what L.d L. conceived a point of discipline in desiring him not to dine at the Mess — but I could not in fairness exclude this point, altho' I have purposely in the Statement omitted any mention of H.R.H. letter —

Also with a view to arrive at the best & most dispassionate judgement of what ought to be done in a case where the Discipline of the Army & the conduct of my friend might be objects difficult for me to reconcile, I purposely put off my conference with Col. Wetherall from ½ after 12 o'clock till 3, that my own judgement on this point of discipline might be assisted by ~~that~~ of others.

Accordingly I avoided seeing Lord L. & consulted <u>Four</u> my distinguished Individual three of whom are of High Mil.y Rank in the Army.

Army. It would be an abuse of confidence to disclose the name of any one of them — but as I had obtained a very strong suspicion amounting almost to a conviction that the hope of Mr. B. & his Advisers was, that Ld. L. wd. rest on his Military Rank & Character & decline the Challenge, in which case he was to be publickly insulted, I explained to those Gentlemen whom I consulted the consequences which Ld. L. might expect if I even could so far prevail upon him as to induce him to refuse the Challenge.

Their opinions were divided, but they all felt the force of the Dilemma in which Ld. L. would probably be placed if he refused, & I confess I was convinced that it could not be avoided.

In the conference which took

place at 3 o'clock, Lt. Col. Weston admitted that there was no necessity on the part of Mr. B. to challenge Ld. L. & our mutual desire was to prevent the Meeting — but he acknowledged that if he withdrew the Challenge of which he was the Bearer without receiving the explanation Mr. B. required (& which I wd not listen to for an instant,) on the grounds that we both disapproved of the Principals meeting, that he could not make himself responsible to me, that Ld. L. would not be publicly insulted by Mr. B. — after such an admission on his part I could not hesitate to believe that a premeditated system of insult was intended, & under those circumstances that were if I could have prevented I had not the inclination to permit Ld. L. to become an Object of systematic insult.

From my knowledge of Ld. L. character I had avoided seeing him till past 5 o'clock

on that day the 5th. May, after I had informed Col. W. of the readiness with which he accepted the Challenge in his note to me brought by Col. W.

Whether this conviction that Dd. L. was to be grossly & personally insulted if he declined the Challenge, may form any palliation of a breach of discipline by accepting a Challenge, I shall not venture to express any opinion upon; but as his friend & looking to the consequences even to his character for bravery, I felt I had no option & little inclination to alter his resolution — for in this case the Pride had already shown itself stronger than the Articles of War, & in proof of it, I might bring forward the published letter of H. R. H. (the letter in which the injunction is conveyed not to notice Mr B.) where H. R. H. very generously states that he will not dismiss Mr. B. from the Service as it might be attributed to personal feelings — but Mr. B. so far from being moderated

by H. R. H. kindly towards him, dares shortly afterwards to proceed with still greater insolence in vilifying L.d L. & the Officers of the Regt. — Where were to be the limit of his Calumnies & their forbearance?

Mr. B. retained his Commission, the expediency of which I have not the presumption to question, but as far as it regards L.d L. ~~that if Mr. B.~~ it might be assumed that if impunity were permitted to the one, the other after a fresh & gross insult might in a great degree consider himself liberated from H. R. H. injunction —

These considerations weighed with me in considering Mr. B. a peculiar case — & altho' by the mode adopted a great breach of Mil.y Discipline has been committed, yet when the Provocation & the circumstances I have stated be considered, there is I am persuaded much to extenuate. I am most anxious to apologize to H. R. H. for my share in the transaction, & I shall be much obliged

obliged to Your Grace, if you can take an opportunity of assuring His Royal Highness, that I would not unless under the circumstances I have detailed, unnecessarily aid in weakening the Discipline of the Army. That such may be the effect I am most ready to admit, & equally ready to offer my most sincere apology to H. R. H. for my share in the transaction — I annex a Copy of the Statement I have attended, & am My Lord Duke

Your Grace's very faithful Servt.

W. Hardinge

His Grace
The Duke of Wellington
K.G. &c.

Gos. Place
Mangl'ber

Sir
Lt H Hardinge

Lord Londonderry's
duel with Mr
Battie.

1824 May 9. Hardinge.

Copy

32 Grosvenor Place
9 May 1824

My Lord Duke

In consequence of the conversation I have just had with Your Grace, I will with Your permission offer a few observations on the late transaction between Lord Londonderry and Mr Battier. And I think I owe it to Lord L. and to myself to state the reasons which influenced me in not decidedly dissuading Lord L. from the resolution he had instantly made of accepting Mr B.'s challenge.

I acknowledge that it did not escape me that the acceptance of the challenge would be a breach of discipline at any time, and, at first sight, was, I admit, a still greater breach of discipline after H. R. H.'s letter desiring that no further notice should be taken of Mr B.

This injunction of H. R. H. had been most strictly obeyed by Lord L. under circumstances of the gravest personal insults publicly conveyed by MWB. and subsequent to H. R. H.'s injunction.

I knew, by correspondence with Lord L., that, in thus silently submitting to accusations of the most insulting description, circulated with all the power which the Press in this free country can give, that he had made a great sacrifice of his personal feelings to the discipline of the Army, and had given H. R. H. the strongest possible mark of the respect which any injunction of his would naturally inspire.

Now this motive Lord L. had acted a passive part until the 5th May; and even then he is not the aggressor — a difference which, altho' not recognized in the Articles of War, is surely a very strong one to the feelings of every man.

But I have admitted that I so strongly felt all the just objections which existed to the acceptance of the Challenge, and particularly this objection of the military breach of discipline, that I have carefully abstained from

alluding to it in the Statement of the Transaction I have drawn out, and did not allude to it in my interviews with Colonel Western, wishing to keep it out of notice as much as possible, and I should in that Statement have equally desired not to mention the cause of Mr B.'s message, which was founded on what Lord L. conceived a point of discipline in desiring him not to dine at the Mess - but I could not in fairness exclude this point, altho' I have purposely in the Statement omitted any mention of H. R. H.'s letter -

Also, with a view to arrive at the best and most dispassionate judgement of what might to be done in a case where the discipline of the Army and the conduct ~~and the conduct~~ of my friend might be objects difficult for me to reconcile, I purposely put off my conference with Colonel Western from ½ after 12 o'clock till 3, that my own judgment on this point of discipline might be assisted by that of others.

Accordingly I avoided seeing Lord L. & consulted four very distinguished Individuals, three of whom are of high military rank in the Army. It would be an abuse of confidence

*Sir George Murray, Lord Anglesea & Lord Lauderdale —

to disclose the name of any one of them*, but, as I had obtained a very strong suspicion, amounting almost to a conviction, that the hope of WB. and his advisers was, that Lord L. would rest on his military rank and character and decline the challenge, in which case he was to be publicly insulted, I explained to these Gentlemen whom I consulted the consequences which Lord L. might expect if I even could so far prevail upon him as to induce him to refuse the challenge.

Their opinions were divided, but they all felt the force of the dilemma in which Lord L. would probably be placed if he refused, and I confess I was convinced that it could not be avoided.

In the conference, which took place at 3 o'clock, Lord: Wesson admitted that there was no necessity on the part of WB. to challenge Lord L., and our mutual desire was to prevent the meeting; - but he acknowledged that if he withdrew the challenge of which he was the Bearer without receiving the explanation WB. required (and which I would not listen to for an instant) on the grounds that we both disapproved of the Principals meeting, that he could not make himself responsible to me that Lord L. would not be publicly insulted by WB. After such

an admission on his part, I could not hesitate to believe that a premeditated system of insult was intended, and, under those circumstances, that, even if I could have prevailed, I had not the inclination to persuade Lord L. to become an object of systematic insult.

From my knowledge of Lord L.'s character, I had avoided seeing him till past five o'clock on that day, the 5th May; altho' I had informed Lt Col W. of the readiness with which he accepted the challenge in his note to me brought by Col: W.

Whatever this conviction that Lord L. was to be grossly & personally insulted if he declined the challenge, may form any palliation of a breach of discipline by accepting a challenge, I shall not express any opinion upon; but, as his friend and looking to the consequences even to his character for bravery, I felt I had no option and little inclination to alter his resolution — for, in this case, the fact had already shewn itself stronger than the Articles of War, and, in proof of it I might bring forward the published letter of His Royal Highness (the letter in which the injunctions is conveyed not to notice Mr Battier) where H. R. H. very generously states that he will not dismiss Mr B. from the service as it might be attributed to personal feelings — but

Mr B., so far from being moderated by H. R. H. lenity towards him, dares shortly afterwards to proceed with still greater insolence in vilifying Lord L. and the Officers of the Regiment. Where was to be the limit of his calumnies and their forbearance?

Mr B. retained his Commission, the expediency of which I have not the presumption to question; but, as far as it regards Lord L., it might be assumed that, if impunity were permitted to the one, the other, after a fresh & gross insult, might, in a great degree, conceive himself liberated from H. R. H.'s injunction.

These considerations weighed with me in considering Mr. B. a peculiar case – and, altho' by the mode adopted a great breach of military discipline has been committed, yet, when the provocation and the circumstances I have stated be considered, there is, I am persuaded, much to extenuate – I am most anxious to apologize to H. R. H. for my share in the transaction, and I shall be much obliged to Your Grace if you can take an opportunity of assuring His Royal Highness that I would not, unless under the circumstances I have detailed, unnecessarily aid in weakening the discipline of the Army. That such may be the effect I am most ready

to admit, and equally ready to offer my most sincere apology to H. R. H for my share in the transaction. I annex a copy of the Statement I have alluded to, and am,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's very faithful Servant

(signed) H Hardinge

His Grace

The Duke of Wellington

K. G. &c &c &c

Gos. Place

May 9th 1824

From Sir H. Hardinge

—

Lord Londonderry's
duel with M. Battesi –

—

To the Duke of
Wellington –

1824 May 9. Hardinge.

Hatheridge House
May 10th 1824
11-30 P.M.

My dear Sir Henry
I am this moment
returned home &
have found your
note & the Documents
relative to Lord Lon-
-donderry & Mr.
Webster.

I return them
instantly at your

desire, & this I
was anxious to be
in possession of
them when I shd
see the Duke of Gordon
to morrow upon
this subject by Ld
Londonderry's desire.
The facts & circum-
-stances are known
so strongly impressed
upon my memory

1824 May 10. Anglesey.

Woolgreaves
May 13. 1874

My Dear Lord,

The Document sent by Lord Londonderry is with the King, but, as far as I recollect it, contained Sir Henry Hardinge's Minute that Col. Wortham had read it & admitted it to be correct, that not the Cutter's Admission signed by himself as an

Wrong

that which I return upon
which I have now transcribed it.

I do not see upon what
principle or plea Col. Lenten
or any one can call upon
Sir H Hardinge to substitute
for a Statement drawn up
by himself and admitted by
both to be generally correct,
another mutual one contradic

-tory of any Reports arising from the Transaction. – The Contradiction if any must be sought in the Original Statement agreed to by both Parties; and if any thing is to be published it should be that Statement and no other. – What has therefore suggested as ~~[illegible]~~ Lord H

Mandeigis Reply to Col Western
must answer every purpose.
By agreeing to adopt a new
Statement, it being known
that one of much prior date
is in existence, the Captors will
expose themselves to a Call
from some Quarter for explanation
of the Suppression of the previous
Statement.

Believe me
My Dear Lord
Most truly yours
C. Hayes

General
The Marquis of Anglesey
&c &c &c

1824 May 13. Taylor.

Argyll Street
May 16th 1824

Dear Sir Henry

On seeing a letter in the Observer to day from Mr Battier in allusion to your Statement of what occurred on the Field, in the affair between the Marquis of Londonderry and that Gentleman, I feel myself called upon as having been present, & within hearing of what passed, distinctly to corroborate the expressions you made use of and which you have most accurately detailed; and I beg you will make any use of this letter that you may deem necessary, altho I feel

Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge K.C.B
&c &c &c

that under the authenticated statement it is entirely superfluous.

Believe me to Remain
Yours very truly
Chas F. Forbes

1824 May 16. Forbes.

Kenilworth May 16 1822

Sir,

The Commander in Chief having observed in the Newspapers of this day a Letter signed by Mr Battier, an Ensign on the half Pay of the 35th Regt, in which he has introduced certain Expressions which may have so excited the Indignation of the Individual to whom Mr Battier has ventured to apply them as to induce him, in the first Warmth, and before he can have given due Consideration to the relative Characters and Reputation of the Parties, to proceed to ulterior Measures;

I Send

Sir Henry Hardinge K.C.B.

I

I am directed by His Royal Highness to acquaint You that, by noticing in any shape this fresh Publication of Mr Batten's or any Attempt of his to intrude himself upon Your Attention, You will, not only incur His Royal Highness's serious displeasure, but You will, in his Opinion, after Lord's Perusal of the Statement confirmed by Mr Western's Signature, lower the Credit of that Corps in which Your distinguished Services and Gallantry in the Field have so recently upheld.

I

I am further directed by the Royal Highness personally to see You and to require Your word of Honor that You will conform strictly to the Injunctions conveyed in this Letter.

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obedient

Humble Servant

C. Hayes

1824 May 16. Taylor.

Horse Guards. May 16th. 1824.

Sir,

The Commander in Chief having observed in the Newspapers of this day a Letter signed by Mr. Battier, an Ensign on the half Pay of the 35th. Regiment, in which he has introduced certain expressions which may have so raised the Indignation of the Individual to whom Mr. Battier has ventured to apply them as to induce him, in the first warmth, and before he can have given due consideration to the relative Character and Reputation of the Parties, to proceed to ulterior Measures; I am directed by His Royal Highness to acquaint you that, by noticing in any shape this fresh Publication of Mr. Battier's or any Attempt of his

Colonel

Sir Henry Hardinge K.C.B
&c. &c. &c.

his to intrude himself upon your Attention, you will, not only incur His Royal Highness' serious displeasure, but you will, in his opinion, after H.R.H.'s Perusal of the Statement confirmed by Mr. Western's Signature, lower the credit of that Profession which your distinguished Services and Gallantry in the Field have so eminently upheld. —

I am further directed by His Royal Highness personally to see you and to require your Word of Honor that you will conform strictly to the Injunction conveyed in this Letter.

I have the honor to be
Sir, Your most obedient
humble Servant
(Signed) W. Tayler.

1824 May 16. Taylor.

Major General Turner cannot admit that Sir Henry Hardinge is called upon to renew a discussion upon documents prepared, examined, and signed mutually by seconds in an Affair of Honor — But any doubts which the Major General might have entertained on this subject are removed by the perusal of the letter published in the Observer Newspaper of this day, signed by Mr Battier; as it is quite at Variance with the Major General's View of these Matters, that a Man should be entitled to the benefit of two appeals at the same time —

Chas Turner Major Genl

United Service Club
16th May 1824 —

1824 May 16. Turner.

4

Sir Richard Byrne presents his Compliments to Sir Henry Hardinge and requests that a Guard of his Calleary have to morrow morning by nine o'Clock and in the meantime Sir Richard Byrne as a Magistrate desires that Sir Henry Harding will consider himself bound to keep the peace towards all his Majesty's Subjects, and especially as respects a person of the name of William Batier late a Cornet in His Majesty's Tenth Regiment of Hussars

Bow Street
½ past 11 – 18th May 1824

1824 May 18. Birnie.

2

Bowstreet 10 ½ A.M. 19th May
1824

Sir,

I certainly should not have sent the sort of letter I did last night of my own accord, I was from home at Eleven and received the information which was the cause of it, from a very high quarter.

Your letter of this morning is quite satisfactory, and I hope I may be permitted to say that I rejoice at your determination to treat the contemptible individual as he deserves — He is indeed far, very far beneath your notice

I have the honor to be
Sir,
with great truth
Your faithful and
obedient Servant
R. Birnie

To
Sir Henry Harding
pa. 2 a

1824 May 19. Birnie.

3

3 Grosvenor Place
½ after 8 o'Clock 19th May

Sir Henry Hardinge presents his Compts to Sir R. Birnie & in reply to his note which he received late last night, begs to assure him, that he has not the remotest intention of disturbing the Peace & of all Persons the least likely to excite Sir Henry to any such proceeding wd be the very individual whom Sir Richard has named.

Sir Henry Hardinge is persuaded Sir R. Birnie will be convinced of his peaceable intentions when he assures him that he considers it would be a degradation to his Character & a discredit to the Profession to which he belongs to give Mr. Battier the consideration due to a Gentleman.

In reply to an attempt of Mr. Battier's

yesterday Evening to fasten a quarrel upon Sir Henry by an insult in the Streets, Sir Henry has informed him of the contempt which he feels for his lost character as a Man of Honor, & as this desperate attempt can only remove him, (Mr. B.) still farther from his object, Sir Henry is not aware that any legal arrangements can be necessary with so pusillanimous a character.

Sir Henry thinks it right to inform Sir Richard Birnie that he intends to satisfy himself by walking the Streets prepared to resent any insult which Mr. Bathurst might venture to offer him.

He begs to say, that he considers Sir

Sir Richard Bunce's Note, leaves him the option of calling at Bow St. or not & that Sir Henry is far from intending any disrespect by pursuing the present course.

To
Sir Richard Bunce

1824 May 19, Hardinge.

1824 May 19, Hardinge.

Dear Hardenge

Both you before and
Send me down if you can
get them half a dozen copies
of the new Poor Law amendment
Bill - and one copy of
the last vagrant act.
an act of last session or the

I spoke before.

There are Clauses many
Extra coherent this Poor Law
Amendment Bill expressly
for circulation throughout this
County.

Yours most faithfully
Robert Peel

Drayton Manor
Tamworth. May 20.

1824 May 20. Peel.

to meet Mr. B. should be the result of my
feeling as a Gentleman, independent of any question
of Duty or Mil.y Discipline arising out of the Horse Guards
interference. H.H.

Original

Duke of Gordon's letter
25th. May.

Mem:

I did not choose in my Statement to the
Public, to publish this letter or the previous
letter from Sir Herbert Taylor conveying H.R.H.
injunctions to me not to notice Mr. Battier's
insults — I was desirous that my conduct should
be justified by my acts as an Individual, & that
I should not appear to leave upon any Official
authority however high, & that my refusal

Attach to this Statement the original documents in their proper order. H. H.

AUTHENTIC STATEMENT,

&c. &c.

To avoid the possibility of misrepresentation, it has been thought expedient to collect the following authenticated Documents, which comprise all the Facts connected with an affair which has recently occupied a large share of public attention.

LONDON, *May* 24*th*, 1824.

Printed by J. Brettell,
Rupert Street, Haymarket, London.

AUTHENTIC STATEMENT,

&c.

MR. BATTIER'S STATEMENT.

"*Thompson's Hotel, Cavendish Square,*
"*May* 13, 1824.

"SIR,

"Enclosed is Lieutenant-Colonel Western's short account of a late occurrence, together with contradictions of some erroneous reports now prevalent. Colonel Western would himself have waited upon you, but is unfortunately confined to his bed, by a violent inflammation on his chest and stomach.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
"WILLIAM BATTIER."

"*Lieut.-Colonel Western's authentic Account of the Duel between Lord Londonderry and Mr. Battier; with a contradiction of false reports.*

"A meeting took place on Thursday, the 6th instant, between the Marquis of Londonderry and Mr. Battier, in consequence of a message sent by the latter. The Marquis was attended by Sir H. Hardinge, M.P. and Mr. Battier by Lieut.-Colonel Western.

"It was determined by the seconds that the parties should fire together, on the word being given; in consequence of which agreement the Marquis fired, but without effect, and at the same instant Mr.

Battier's pistol missed fire. The seconds then interfered, and after some conversation between them (the seconds), the affair terminated. It is necessary to contradict some *false reports* which have arisen out of this affair, and have found their way into the public prints. Some of the journals have stated, that Lord Londonderry, after having fired, and on a conversation ensuing between the seconds, exclaimed, that he 'came to fight, and not to make explanations. Lord Londonderry never used *such or similar* words.

" It has also been reported that Lord Londonderry, or Sir H. Hardinge on his part, *denied* the whole, or *a greater part*, of what Mr. Battier had published in his statements. The *only denial* made by Sir H. Hardinge on the part of his Lordship, being as to the fact of his Lordship's having *seen a certain official letter* written by command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, censuring the conduct of the officers of the 10th Hussars towards Mr. Battier.

" Another erroneous report states that Mr. Battier was unprovided with pistols—the fact was otherwise, Colonel Western (Mr. Battier's friend) having brought his own pistols with him.

(Signed) " C. M. T. WESTERN."

" *Quarter before two o'clock*, P. M. 12*th May*, 1824.

" I shewed and read the above statement to Sir H. Hardinge, in his room at the Ordnance Office, and he *admitted* its accuracy.

(Signed) " C. M. T. WESTERN."

(A true Copy,)

" WILLIAM BATTIER."

SIR HENRY HARDINGE'S STATEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF ———.

" 32, *Grosvenor Place*, *May* 14, 1824.

" SIR,

" It was not my intention to publish in the newspapers any account of the event which occurred between the Marquis of Londonderry and Mr. Battier; but having seen in your paper of this morning a statement, purporting to be drawn out by Lieut.-Colonel Western, but published by Mr. Battier, by no means so full as it ought to be, to give the public a true idea of the transaction, and not the copy of the statement shewn to me by Lieut.-Col. Western on the 10th instant, and which I signed, I think it proper to send you for publication a statement of these transactions, which I drew out on the 6th inst. which I communicated to Lieut.-Colonel Western on the following day, and of which I sent him a copy, after making additions according to his observations. Lieutenant-Colonel Western has admitted the correctness of this statement upon two different occasions, as appears by the memorandum written by myself, in his presence, on the 7th instant, and by that written by Lieut.-Colonel Western on the 10th May.

" I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

" H. HARDINGE."

May 5, Twelve o'Clock.

Lieutenant-Colonel Western delivered a note to Sir H. Hardinge from Lord Londonderry, referring Colonel W. as the bearer of a challenge to Lord L. from Mr. Battier to Sir Henry. The message was stated by Colonel W. to be founded on the circumstance of Lord L. having desired Mr. B. not to dine

at the regimental mess, on the 24th of November last. Sir Henry, without entering into the merits of the circumstance above mentioned, expressed his opinion that Mr. B. was not entitled to require private explanation, or personal satisfaction, from Lord L. after he had chosen to adopt the unusual course of satisfying his feelings by appealing to the public, and if that mode of redress were now felt by Mr. B. to be insufficient, it was no affair of Lord L.'s; and that, after a lapse of five months, any claim which he might have had, in the first instance, appeared to be lost by the delay, as well as by the appeal to public opinion.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. admitted that, in his opinion, there was no absolute necessity, on the part of Mr. B., to send Lord L. a challenge after what had passed, but that Mr. B.'s sense of the injury he had received, by being desired to quit the mess-room in the presence of ladies, induced him to seek the present mode of satisfying his feelings, which had been severely wounded by the silent contempt with which Lord L. had treated him, by not noticing his letters.

This may be considered as the substance of the conversation which passed, Sir Henry proposing to confer with Colonel W. at three o'clock, when the following letter was presented by Sir Henry:—

No. 1.

"32, *Grosvenor Place, May* 5, 1824.

"SIR,

"I think it necessary to repeat most distinctly to you, that I cannot admit Mr. Battier's

right to call upon Lord Londonderry for *private* satisfaction after Mr. Battier's appeals to the *public* for the last four months. As you have also stated to me your opinion most unequivocally that there is no necessity on the part of Mr. Battier to have recourse to the proceeding he meditates, I cannot reconcile it to my sense of honour and propriety to sanction any such measure, where both the seconds are of opinion that the principals need not meet. Disapproving, therefore, in common with you, of the proposed meeting, I shall avoid seeing Lord L. till I have conferred with you at three o'clock.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "H. HARDINGE."

"Lieut.-Col. Western."

Three o'clock, P. M.

At this interview, Colonel W. stated, that an explanation from Lord L., or from Sir Henry, informing him that there had been no intention on the part of Lord L. to question Mr. B.'s character as a gentleman, would satisfy him.

Sir Henry, not admitting, on the part of Lord L., Mr. B.'s claim to a private explanation after the preference shewn by that gentleman for a public vindication of his character, declared any such explanation to be inadmissible. And although he had avoided seeing Lord L., he stated his Lordship's readiness to meet Mr. Battier, as expressed in the note brought from Lord L. by Colonel W., the objection to the meeting being on the part of Sir Henry, and for the reasons already given.

At this interview every means of arrangement having been discussed, Colonel W. delivered the following note:—

No. 2.

" *May* 5.

" SIR,

" Having seen your note, and admitting that there is no absolute necessity for Mr. Battier to call on the Marquis of Londonderry; sentiments in which I the more readily participate from former years of service with you; and as Mr. Battier has placed his honour in my hands, I shall have no hesitation, after the conversation that has taken place between us, to assure my friend that our mutual impression, as the friends of parties, is, that after the publicity which has already taken place, no further steps are necessary.

" Allow me to express my satisfaction that this unpleasant business should have fallen into the hands of an officer with whom I have formerly served, and for whom I always entertained the highest opinion.

" I am, &c.

(Signed) " C. M. T. WESTERN."

" Sir H. Hardinge, &c. &c."

Five o'clock.

Sir Henry Hardinge's note, in answer to this, is the following, viz :—

No. 3.

" 32, *Grosvenor Place, May* 5.

" SIR,

" I have received your reply, and request you

will inform me of your ultimate intentions before the evening closes.

" I am, &c.

(Signed) " H. HARDINGE."

" Lieut.-Col. Western."

Half-past Six, P. M.

Colonel W. having conferred with Mr. B. returned to Sir Henry at half-past six o'clock, requesting an explanation or a meeting. The latter was immediately acceded to. The parties, it was considered, could not meet before half after eight or nine o'clock, which was deemed very objectionable by both the seconds. A misapprehension, however, arose on this point, Col. W. conceiving the appointment for the meeting to have been at nine o'clock the same evening, and Sir Henry at nine o'clock the next morning. Sir H. H. having communicated to Lord L. the arrangement he had made, wrote the following letter:

No. 4.

" 32, *Grosvenor Place, May* 5, *Ten o'clock*, P. M.

" SIR,

" I have seen Lord L. and informed him of the message Mr. B. has sent through you, in reply to my second note, requiring an explanation of Lord L.'s meaning in desiring Mr. B. to quit the mess-room of the 10th Hussars, the 24th of November.

" I request you to assure Mr. B. that it is a matter of perfect indifference to Lord L. what Mr. B. feels or publishes; he can have no communication with him. The opinion I have expressed that Mr. B. has no right to expect the satisfaction he solicits, after

five months suspension of his feelings, I now repeat. Your expressed opinion that there is no necessity for the meeting which Mr. B. requires, I need not enlarge upon. Lord Londonderry has chosen to waive all the just objections which I think exist to the meeting you have requested; and I have now only to inform you, that his Lordship will be at nine o'clock at Hyde Park Corner to-morrow morning, where I shall expect to see you and Mr. Battier.

" I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) " H. HARDINGE."

" Lieut.-Colonel Western."

This letter was sent to Colonel W. at eleven o'clock, to the address he had appointed, but it did not find him there, and was on the following morning sent under cover to Mr. Battier, who received it about eight o'clock.

6th May, 9 *o'clock*, A. M.

Lord Londonderry and Sir Henry remained at the place appointed until twenty minutes after nine o'clock, when Sir Henry wrote a pencil note to this effect:—

No. 5.

" *Hyde Park Corner, top of Grosvenor Place, 6th May, 20 minutes after nine.*

" Sir Henry Hardinge presumes there is some mistake. Lieutenant-Colonel W. will find him here till ten o'clock. It will be inconvenient to Lord L. to wait any longer."

" Lieutenant-Colonel Western."

The following answer was received from Lieutenant-Colonel Western:—

No. 6.

" *Dated 7th* (should be 6th) *of May.*

" Lieut.-Colonel Western begs leave to state, that Mr. Battier and himself were waiting at the top of Grosvenor Place, from two minutes before nine till forty-five minutes past.

" That seeing no signs of Sir Henry and his friend, they then got into the post-chaise again, and returned to town. Lieut.-Col. W. will wait on Sir Henry by twelve o'clock."

" Sir Henry Hardinge."

In consequence of this, Sir Henry rode to Colonel W.'s hotel in the city, who had, on the receipt of Sir Henry's note of twenty minutes after nine, hastened to Mr. Battier, and shortly after twelve o'clock, Colonel W. appeared at Hyde Park Corner. The misunderstanding as to the *time* of meeting was explained, and Colonel W. immediately returned for Mr. B., and the parties were finally assembled at half after one o'clock.

Having proceeded about four miles out of town, the pistols were loaded by the seconds, and as the loaded pair had been brought out by Sir Henry, the choice of one of them was given to Colonel Western.

The ground was measured by both the seconds—ten paces; the principals took their posts, levelling their pistols at the same time on the word being

given to fire. Lord L.'s shot appeared to pass to the right of Mr. B. Mr. B.'s pistol missed fire.

Lord Londonderry requested that Mr. Battier might have another shot. This was declined by Colonel Western on the part of Mr. Battier.

Colonel Western proposed that the principals should meet and shake hands. Sir Henry declared it to be impossible.

Colonel Western having conferred with Mr. Battier, informed Sir Henry that Mr. Battier was satisfied.

Sir Henry then begged the principals to advance, and informed Colonel Western in their presence, that as Mr. Battier had received the satisfaction he wished to have, and had expressed himself satisfied, he (Sir H.) had to make two observations upon the last published letter of Mr. B. In that letter there is an assertion personally reflecting upon Lord Londonderry, that he had sheltered himself under his rank from the consequences of an arbitrary act towards Mr. Battier. That assertion the present meeting sufficiently disproved. Colonel W. and Mr. B. assented.

The next observation which Sir Henry was obliged to make to Colonel Western was, that in the same letter Mr. Battier asserted that, although Lord Londonderry denied having seen or perused a certain letter or letters conveying a censure upon the Officers of the Tenth Hussars for their conduct towards Mr. Battier, he (Mr. Battier) knew that Lord Londonderry had seen the papers. On the part of Lord Londonderry, Sir Henry declared, that the assertion contained in Mr. B.'s letter was false.

Mr. Battier asked if it was meant to make him out a liar?—Sir Henry observed to Colonel Western, that Mr. Battier must have been misinformed, but that he could not qualify the expression, and that Lord Londonderry was ready to maintain his assertion by resuming his ground.

Mr. Battier inquired if it was intended to add fresh insult? If such were the case, we had better go on.

Sir Henry could only repeat his former expression, that the assertion was false, and that it was for Mr. Battier to take his course. Mr. Battier said he referred it to Colonel Western. Sir Henry said they had better withdraw, and not be long, for fear of being disturbed.

They withdrew (Colonel Western and Mr. Battier) a few paces, for two or three minutes, and Colonel Western declared Mr. Battier satisfied, and that he did not intend to carry proceedings any further. The parties proceeded to their carriages, and returned to town.

" *Quarter after one o'clock, May* 7.

" Colonel Western has read this document, and admits that he cannot state that there is any part which is not accurate.—Written in his presence and read to him.

(Signed) " H. HARDINGE."

" *May* 10, 1824.

" I admit the general substance and tenor of this statement to be correct.

(Signed) " C. M. T. WESTERN."

(A true Copy,) " H. HARDINGE."

May 14, 1824.

Sudden Death of Lieut.-Col. Western.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

"*Saturday Night*, 11 *o'clock*, *May* 15, 1824.

"Sir,

"I have only this evening seen in the *Morning Chronicle* of this day, a letter with annexed documents, purporting to be a statement of the particulars of a recent correspondence between Sir H. Hardinge and Lieutenant-Colonel Western, relative to a subject on which I felt it necessary to require an explanation from the Marquis of Londonderry. The sudden death of my gallant friend *yesterday* has placed me in circumstances of the most unparalleled embarrassment, for which I trust to the sympathy of every brave and liberal mind. The specious representation of Sir H. Hardinge contains matter which, though totally at variance with the true character of the transaction, and deficient in most important circumstances, I cannot, *on the spur of the moment*, as bearing the authentication of Lieutenant-Colonel Western's signature, deny or refute. But I have no doubt of being enabled to prove that my friend's signature was obtained to a document which he had *not thoroughly examined*, relying on Sir H. Hardinge being incapable of recording the particulars *partially* or *untruly*. While I endeavour to rectify the impression intended to be conveyed by the late statement, I entreat my friends, *particularly my military friends*, to suspend their judgment.

"Wm. Battier."

"*Thomson's Hotel, Cavendish Square.*"

Minutes of Conversation, &c. which took place betwixt Lieutenant Hunter, *half pay* 18*th Hussars, and* Major-General Turner, *on May* 16*th*, 1824.

About half-past nine o'clock in the morning Mr. Hunter called upon General Turner with a note from Sir Henry Hardinge; as soon as the General could see Mr. Hunter, he, (the latter,) stated that he came from Mr. Battier for the purpose of demanding an explanation from Sir Henry Hardinge of some passages in the statement of the affair betwixt Lord Londonderry and Mr. Battier, published by Sir Henry; adding that Mr. Battier conceived that imputations upon his character were set forth to the world in this document, which his conduct in the field did not merit, and which were at variance from facts; that he (Mr. Battier) was satisfied that his gallant and honourable friend, Colonel Western, would never have suffered him to leave the field, with such a stain upon his character as this document seemed to attach to it; and that however his (Colonel Western's signature) might have been procured, he (Mr. Battier) was certain that it must have been affixed without due consideration to the contents of the paper.

Major-General Turner observed, that this document appeared to him to be quite authentic, that it contained the usual formalities of a joint statement of the Seconds on such occasions, completed by their respective names being affixed to it; that, as it could not, under these circumstances, be supposed to

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contain any thing but a faithful account of facts as they occurred, he, the Major-General, could not see with what propriety Sir Henry Hardinge could be permitted, if so inclined, to make any alterations in, or comments upon, a joint document of this nature; such a proceeding would vitiate it entirely, would throw discredit upon the framers of it, and would subject Sir Henry to be called to account by the friends of Colonel Western; that Sir Henry Hardinge was reluctantly obliged to publish it by the act of Mr. Battier himself, who chose to publish an imperfect statement; that if there was any thing disagreeable to Mr. Battier in it, his own friend was alone answerable for it, and not Sir Henry Hardinge, who was ignorant of Colonel Western's serious illness, and whose death took place after the statement had been sent to the press.

Mr. Hunter here insinuated in language not to be misunderstood, on the part of his principal, that if Colonel Western's signature was procured at all, it must have been given without his knowing the contents, as he was much too honourable a man, to sanction, knowingly, such an attack upon the honour of his friend.

Major-General Turner, satisfied that Sir Henry Hardinge would never send forth to the world a document prepared as above insinuated, procured from Sir Henry the original manuscript, which he shewed to Mr. Hunter; it contained some additions and alterations in red ink, made at the suggestion of Colonel W., and concluded thus:—

"*May* 10*th*, 1824.

"I admit the general substance and tenour of this statement to be correct."

(Signed) "CHARLES WESTERN."

This admission was acknowledged to be in Colonel Western's hand-writing, by Mr. Hunter, who stated himself to be well acquainted with it. Besides the above document, an exact copy of it, in the same hand-writing, was in the possession of Colonel Western from the 9th instant, (it having been sent under cover to Mr. Battier on the 8th,) and is now probably amongst Colonel Western's papers.—Sir Henry Hardinge instructed General Turner to declare that there was another statement prepared by Colonel Western himself, with many rough alterations and erasures, in his (Colonel W.'s) own hand-writing, which he (Sir Henry Hardinge) had signed, and which Colonel Western promised to send to Sir Henry with a fair copy, in order that they might be compared together. These were never sent to Sir Henry, it is presumed, owing to Colonel Western's illness.

Major-General Turner asked, how it was possible, in the face of such documents as these, to assert, with a shadow of truth, that Colonel Western's signature was unfairly procured, that he was taken by surprise, or that he was not fully acquainted and satisfied with what he had signed?

Mr. Hunter admitted that he could no longer view these documents as other than authentic, but that they were not the less offensive to Mr. Battier

for being so, and that he (Mr. Battier) would have called Colonel Western to personal account, were he now living. Mr. Hunter here expressed a wish to consult with his principal.

Three o'clock.

Mr. Hunter again called upon General Turner by appointment, and urged an explanation of the offensive passages from Sir Henry Hardinge, or a meeting.—General Turner, for the reasons already given, denied the possibility of any explanation being given; and although he declared Sir Henry Hardinge's readiness to meet Mr. Battier, or any other man, yet, as he (General Turner) would never consent that any man who placed his honour in his hands, should put his life to hazard without adequate cause, and as Mr. Hunter had, in General Turner's opinion, failed in shewing any cause, he could not consent to the meeting required; for however offensive the language might have been which Sir Henry Hardinge had used on the ground, in the affair with, and on the part of Lord Londonderry, yet, as every redress was then offered to Mr. Battier in person, and as he left the field satisfied with the arrangements then made, it could not be admitted that the authentic narrative of these facts, forced into publicity by Mr. B. could supersede the amicable arrangements of the facts themselves: or that, if contrary to all usage, Colonel Western neglected to communicate to Mr. Battier the arrangements he had concluded with Sir Henry Hardinge, the latter was not responsible for this omission; and that after the most careful attention

to every thing advanced by Mr. Hunter, General Turner could discover nothing in this appeal but a desire to fasten a quarrel upon Sir Henry Hardinge at all hazards; and that should Sir Henry Hardinge be inclined to answer the call of Mr. Battier, contrary to General Turner's opinion, he (Sir Henry) must find another friend to accompany him, as he (the General) could not conscientiously do so without more cause being shewn.

At this time General Turner's attention having been drawn to a statement in the Observer Newspaper, signed by Mr. Battier, which the documents before him proved to be a gross calumny upon the character of Sir Henry Hardinge, he declared that he could no longer suffer himself to view as an affair of honour, that which was sent to the public for their decision, nor lend the sanction of his name to any arrangement, which had for its object to place an officer of Sir Henry Hardinge's high character and honour on a footing of equality with any man, who could send forth to the world such a letter as Mr. Battier had done, at the very moment too, when he was engaged in arrangements of the most delicate nature with the same person;—much less would he suffer Sir Henry Hardinge to stand opposite to a man armed as Mr. Battier now was, with a pistol in one hand, and a published calumny in the other.

The Major-General in declining any further discussion, furnished Mr. Hunter with the following document:—

"Major-General Turner cannot admit that Sir

Henry Hardinge is called upon to renew a discussion upon documents prepared, examined, and signed mutually by seconds, in an affair of honour. But any doubts which the General might have entertained on this subject, are removed by the perusal of the letter published in the Observer Newspaper of this day, signed by Mr. Battier, as it is quite at variance with the Major-General's view of these matters, that a man should be entitled to the benefit of two appeals at the same time."

(Signed) " CHARLES TURNER, Major-General.

" *United Service Club,*
May 16, 1824."

At nine o'clock,—Mr. Hunter returned to General Turner, principally with a view of ascertaining Sir Henry Hardinge's address; the Major-General accompanied him and procured an interview with Sir Henry, who, on being applied to for explanation, said that he knew of no mode by which facts as already detailed could be altered; that with regard to meeting Mr. Battier, he had declared in the morning, both to Mr. Hunter and to General Turner, that he should not decline to meet Mr. Battier or any man under the advice of his friend, but that since then he had seen a flagrant and infamous calumny upon his character set forth to the world with the signature of Mr. Battier, that as a calumniator, Sir Henry Hardinge could never think of extending to him the consideration due to a Gentleman.

Mr. Hunter took down in writing this declaration of Sir Henry Hardinge's, and the conference ended.

The above is to the best of my belief a true account in substance of what occurred this day.

(Signed) CHARLES TURNER.

United Service Club,
May 16, 1824, 12 *o'clock at night.*

" *Tuesday, May* 18, 1824,
Half-after five o'clock.

" MY DEAR TURNER,

" I have just had a rencontre with Mr. Battier, opposite the House of Commons.

" He asked if I were Sir Henry Hardinge, and producing the paper written by Mr. Hunter, said, Is that your answer to my message? I read it and said, These are the very words which I used, and which I attach to you as the writer in the Observer.

" At this moment, having a riding whip in his hand, and conceiving it likely that he intended to use it, I grasped it and told him, he would not find me so defenceless as he might imagine. He replied, Sir, I do not intend to demean myself by offering personal violence, but you will consider that I have struck you and insulted you. My answer was, that as a calumniator and a coward, he was beneath my notice, and that he could not insult me. He repeated loudly, I am Mr. Battier, you will consider yourself struck;—and I on my part telling him he was too contemptible for notice, we separated.

" This attempt of Mr. B. to fasten a quarrel upon me in his desperate circumstances, only confirms me in

the resolution we had taken.—I should wish to see you in the course of the evening.

" Very truly,

" My dear Turner,

" Yours,

" H. HARDINGE."

" Major-General Turner."

No. 1.

" *United Service Club, May* 18, 1824.

" SIR,

" Sir Henry Hardinge has this moment informed me, that Mr. Battier has made a futile attempt to insult him in the street.—You are aware that you voluntarily called upon me yesterday morning for advice or sanction how to proceed in the recovery of papers essentially necessary to the attainment of truth, on the most important point at issue betwixt us; that I gave you my opinion amicably and without reserve, adding, that I should await with anxiety your return with these papers.

" I must therefore, with a view to my future proceedings in this affair, request an explicit answer from you, whether the above proceedings of Mr. Battier, pending a solemn inquiry betwixt you and me as to the truth of his own allegations, and before our duties, as friends to the parties, had ceased, are to be considered as having taken place, with or without your consent.—Viewing as I do, this act of Mr. Battier, not as an effort to procure redress for an injury, but as a desperate and atrocious

attempt to fasten, without cause, a quarrel upon a distinguished individual, contrary to all usage, and no less unjustifiable in principle than unprecedented in practice; you cannot be surprised that I should press upon you, even for your own sake, candidly to declare, whether I have been thus far acting with a person capable of sanctioning a line of conduct from which every honourable mind must shrink.

" It is hardly necessary for me to declare, on the part of Sir Henry Hardinge, that this last act of Mr. Battier's, so far from bringing him nearer to his object, has, in Sir Henry's estimation, removed him to an unmeasurable distance from that station in which alone he could expect to receive the consideration due to a gentleman.

" I have the honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) " CHARLES TURNER, Major-General."

" Lieutenant Hunter, late 18th Hussars."

No. 4.

" *Wednesday Evening*, 19*th May*, 1824.

" SIR,

" In answer to your letter of the 18th May, 1824, which you this evening gave to me personally, at the United Service Club House, requesting me to give a written answer, I beg to say, that, after having delivered the message to Mr. Battier, which Sir Henry Hardinge in your presence dictated to me at his apartment in the Ordnance Office, on the night

of Sunday last (16th instant), I of course concluded that *all* I had undertaken on the part of Mr. Battier, was definitively at an end.

"On the morning of Monday, I did myself the honour of "voluntarily" calling on you at the United Service Club House, to inform you that I was about to pay a visit to the widow of Lieut.-Col. Western, and as I should then probably be in the neighbourhood (to use my expression at the time) of certain papers which had been alluded to in your previous conversation with me, I requested to know whether you would wish to accompany me, or to send a confidential person with me, in order that such papers might be sealed up in our presence; or whether it would be sufficient to have them sealed up in the presence of such witnesses as might be on the spot. You expressed your opinion, that the *latter* arrangement would be sufficient; but I do not remember that you evinced any anxiety for my return with those papers, otherwise I should not have delayed a moment on my return to town, to have waited on you, for the purpose of informing you that the papers were in the possession of Mr. James Western, of 7, Great James Street, Bedford Row, uncle to the late Colonel Western. I wrote to Mr. James Western *this day*, requesting him to seal up the papers in presence of witnesses, and to retain them in his possession till they were required to be given up at the *joint* request of Sir Henry Hardinge and Mr. Battier.

"As all I had undertaken on the part of Mr. Battier was, in consequence of Sir Henry Hardinge's answer, concluded on Sunday night, whatever Mr.

Battier may have subsequently chosen to do, was *entirely without* my knowledge, and consequently, *without my consent.* Had he consulted me, I should not have felt myself adequate to advise him, under circumstances of such peculiar delicacy and embarrassment. It is scarcely necessary for me to add here, that, whilst you and I may have more calmly endeavoured, for the sake of our mutual friends, to arrive at such circumstances as might throw light on the differences that existed between them, the message dictated to me by Sir Henry Hardinge, in your presence, and which he desired me literally to report, was not of a nature to invite further discussion.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) "THOS. HUNTER,

"Lieutenant, h. p. (late) 18 Hussars,

"7, Cumberland Place, New Road."

"To Major-General Charles Turner,

&c. &c. &c."

No. 5.

"*United Service Club, 20th May*, 1824.

"SIR,

"I have received your letter of the 19th, stating that the late outrage committed by your friend, Mr. Battier, upon Sir Henry Hardinge, was without your knowledge or consent.

"It is important you should bear in mind, that, from the moment when the infamous libel in the

Observer came to my knowledge, I ceased to view Mr. Battier as entitled to any other notice from Sir Henry Hardinge, than that of a calumniator.

" I broke off our conference under this feeling: I submitted to you the most authentic proofs of Mr. Battier's publication being a calumny; and informed you, that there were still stronger proofs within your reach, in the counter-statements delivered to Colonel Western. You disregarded my advice, to pause until these documents were procured and examined. You pressed your hostile demand—insisted upon an interview with Sir Henry Hardinge, who gave you the only answer you could expect, *viz:*—" That he could have nothing to do with a calumniator." Had you waited patiently for the development of truth, (which I most earnestly entreated you to do), matters must have ended differently; but you were determined to produce a quarrel.

" However I may feel disposed to allow, that your judgment may have been clouded by your friendship, in the heat of discussion, you must permit me to observe, that the purity of your motives can alone be ascertained by the firmness of the step with which you will now march by my side, in pursuit of truth, and the detection of imposture.

" A foul calumny has been sent forth to the world; its exposure becomes our sacred duty. Original error may be forgiven; but participation in guilt will meet no sympathy.—Such a character can have nothing in common with General Turner.

" I demand, in the name of Sir Henry Hardinge,

in the name of truth, and of justice, the production of the papers bearing upon this infamous attack upon the character of my friend.

" I remain, Sir,

" Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) " CHARLES TURNER."

" To Lieutenant Hunter."

Sir Henry Hardinge informed General Turner, that he had received a communication from the Police late the night before, to call at Bow Street in the morning, and enjoining him to keep the peace, particularly towards Mr. Battier.

Sir Henry's answer was, that, of all persons, Mr. Battier was the least likely to excite him to disturb the peace; and that Sir Henry walked the streets prepared to protect himself from any insolence on the part of Mr. B., and was not aware of any legal arrangements being necessary.

" *United Service Club*, 21*st May*, 1824.

" A Gentleman called upon me this day on the part of Mr. Hunter, and stated that he (Mr. Hunter) declined making any other reply to the above letter, than to state verbally, that he did not consider himself as having any thing more to do with this affair. I pressed upon this gentleman the necessity there was, in my opinion, that Mr. Hunter should join me in recovering the papers above alluded to, and in making a joint declaration as to their contents.

Printed by J. Brettell,
Rupert Street, Haymarket, London.

These letters show the progress of
Sir H. H's influence — & the confidence
placed in him & gratitude
My dear Friend — Clarendon
Fell Lodge, May 25th
A letter from the Duke of Wellington
(as I said) ~~important~~ I send you a note just
received from Sir Guy — It is
Entire Nonsense rather twaddling —
My notion is that our publication
connects accurately ab. Dates, &
gives respectable proofs of the promptness
& skill with which every thing was
conducted, Beyond this official
statement, I agree with those with
whom I conversed to day, that a
publication from us, would descend
into a Contest with a Calumniator
& a War on paper is worse than
a War with pistols — If Sir Guy Carmer

limits further explanation
necessary to the subject, We stands
as you did to me, & consequently
bound to make it, but it
strikes me your hands are as
much tied by Gurney's proceeding
as mine were by yours,
This is my deliberate conviction on
the best reflection I can give
D Lyndoch's notion of a Court of
Enquiry is quite absurd —
God forbid ~~that~~ case required
such a measure — Look out
answer Lyndoch until I see you
tomorrow when you will have

had the Deffyrhi Lebu
will be enabled to inform
me if your Ideas correspond
with mine. — God bless you
Iff is thinking a little
better tonight —

Ever Yr. Affectn
Ed Auchmuty

C

1824 May 25 Londonderry.

Horseguards
25th May 1824.

Sir,

Having observed in the Morning Chronicle of this day a fresh appeal made to the Public by Mr Battier, late a Cornet in the 10th Hussars, which contains many offensive expressions towards you, I can no longer delay addressing you myself in respect to the Transactions in which that Individual has, from first to last, borne so conspicuous a share, and into which you were latterly drawn as a Party, as I am anxious to assure you of my entire and unqualified approbation of the forbearance you have shewn, in deference to my Injunctions conveyed

Colonel
Sir Henry Hardinge K.C.B.

&c &c &c

to you on the 16th Instant. –

I then ordered Sir Herbert Taylor to acquaint you, that, by noticing any attempt of Mr. Battier's to intrude himself upon your attention, you would not only incur my serious Displeasure, but you would, in my opinion, formed after perusal of the Statement confirmed by Mr. Western's Signature, lower the Credit of that Profession which your distinguished Services and Gallantry in the Field had so eminently upheld. –

I ordered him further to see you and to require your word of Honor that you would conform strictly to such my Injunction. –

I directed him subsequently (on the 18th) to say to Major General Turner that I approved decidedly of

his

his Conduct in the Communications with Lieutenant Hunter, Mr. Battier's Negociator, and that I trusted he would adhere to the declared Principle that Mr. Battier had, by the letter which he published in the Observer, as well as by his previous Conduct, as admitted by his late Second, rendered himself wholly unworthy of the notice of any Officer or Gentleman.-

Upon the present occasion I have only to observe, that Mr. Battier's Proceedings, subsequent to those which produced the Opinions thus conveyed to yourself and to Major General Turner, would have strengthened my conviction (if it had needed confirmation) that, by continuing to treat with contempt those

Proceedings

Proceedings, you will best consult the Credit of the Service, and best support a Character which is too well established to risk being affected by the failure of any attempt made by Mr. Battin or by those who may be disposed to advocate his Cause (if indeed any such could be found after his own exposures of his Conduct) to provoke you to abandon a course which it has been my Duty to prescribe to you. –

I am,

Sir,

Yours

Frederick

Commander in Chief

1824 May 25. York.

Copy.

Horse Guards.
25 May 1824.

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Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge K.C.B.

&c &c &c

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(signed) Frederick

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Sir,

Having observed in the Morning Chronicle of this day a fresh appeal made to the Public by Mr. Battier, late a Cornet in the 10th Hussars, which contains many offensive expressions towards you, I can no longer delay addressing you myself in respect to the transactions in which that individual has, from first to last, borne so conspicuous a share, and into which you were latterly drawn as a party, as I am anxious to assure you of my entire and unqualified approbation of the forbearance you have shewn, in deference to my injunctions conveyed to you on the 16th instant.

I then ordered Sir Herbert Taylor to acquaint you, that, by noticing <u>any attempt</u> of Mr. Battier's to intrude himself upon your attention, you would not only incur my serious displeasure, but you would, in my opinion

Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge K.C.B.

&c &c &c

opinion, formed after perusal of the statement confirmed by ~~Mr. Battier's~~ Col. Wyatt's signature, lower the credit of that profession which your distinguished services and gallantry in the Field had so eminently upheld.

I ordered him further to see you and to require your word of honor that you would conform strictly to such my injunction.

I directed him subsequently (on the 18th) to say to Major General Turner that I approved decidedly of his conduct in the communications with Lieutenant Hunter, Mr. Battier's negotiator, and that I trusted he would adhere to the declared principle that Mr. Battier had, by the letter which he published in the Observer, as well as by his previous conduct, as admitted by his late second, rendered himself wholly unworthy of the notice of any officer or Gentleman.

Upon the present occasion I have only to observe, that Mr. Battier's proceedings, subsequent

to

to those which produced the opinions thus conveyed to yourself and to Major General Turner, would have strengthened my conviction (if it had needed confirmation) that, by continuing to treat with contempt those proceedings, you will best consult the credit of the service, and best support a character which is too well established to risk being affected by the failure of any attempt made by Mr. Battier or by those who may be disposed to advocate his cause (if indeed any such could be found after his own exposures of his conduct) to provoke you to abandon a course which it has been my duty to prescribe to you.

I am,

Sir,

Yours

(signed) Frederick

Commander in Chief

1824 May 25. York.

32 Grosvenor Place
26th May 1824

Sir

I have received the Honor of Your Royal Highness's communication with sentiments of the deepest respect and gratitude.

The opinion expressed by Your Royal Highness on the late transaction, whilst it affords me as an Officer the highest Military authority & sanction for the propriety of my proceedings, also gives

me

me the assurance that as a Gentleman I would only have adhered to the declared Principle that Mr. Battier had, since the 6th. inst., rendered himself wholly unworthy of any notice.

If the remotest doubt could be raised, Your Royal Highness has given me the means of satisfying it, by the deference which every Gentleman in England will pay to a judgement so conversant in every honorable feeling — And I beg Your Royal Highness to be assured that I should consider myself deficient in the proper

fortitude of a Man of Spirit, if I could allow myself to be provoked into a meeting with so contemptible an adversary, more especially since Your Royal Highness sentiments have been made known to me.

With my grateful acknowledgements for the terms in which Your Royal Highness has been pleased to address me, I am &c with great respect, duty, and personal devotion,

Your Royal Highness
Most Obedient & Most faithful Serv.
H. Hardinge

To
His Royal Highness
The Duke of York & Albany
&c &c &c

1824 May 26. Hardinge.

Confidential

Enniskillen 3rd Dec. 1824

My dear Sir

I take the liberty of addressing myself to you on a subject which I think only requires to be better understood, to meet with attention and favorable consideration.

I mean the remuneration granted to the District Engineers in Ireland in lieu of being allowed to charge for travelling, per Mile. By a late order the Officers are permitted to draw money in lieu of forage for two horses, keeping only one, and hiring one or a Carriage as occasion may require. The Forage sum may be 7/6 per day for each ration of Forage, and a horse may be kept with strict economy in a private stable for one Shilling per day, leaving then two Shillings per day or £36. 10/- per Annum, omitting wear and tear, saddlery &c, to defray the expenses of the officer in travelling through his district. Now allow me to say that in visiting these extensive districts, it is next to impossible to travel often on horseback, as such a mode would

Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge
&c. &c. &c

would deny the necessary accompaniment of a Portmanteau, which is absolutely essential to comfort and to health. A Carriage then of some description must be hired, and the general mode adopted is, to use one with two wheels of some denomination or other, and this way I myself practise as the most economical. The hire of one of these Vehicles is about six shillings per day, and the keep of the horse upon the road, and at the Inns at night, cannot be reckoned at less than six shillings more. To this I will add the extra expense the Officer must incur by living at Inns, which I think on a moderate calculation may be rated at ten shillings a day, making a total of at least twenty two shillings per day.

It requires me to be absent from Head Quarters sixteen days to visit my district, (and the whole of them are nearly equal in extent,) using every expedition that the nature of the service will admit of, and this duty must be performed generally once in each quarter, and when there are measurements at the stations, to attend, and to register, the periods of absence will be

increased

increased, involving a probable charge annually of from fifty to eighty pounds to be defrayed out of thirty six pounds ten shillings, and therefore we must now verify the old proverb, of spending half a crown out of sixpence a day.

The allowance varies quarterly according to the Commissariat Contracts for Forage, while the officers expenses can scarcely be said to be affected by such fluctuations in the prices of hay or oats. May I therefore suggest that the sum to be drawn shall be fixed for the District officers at 2/- per day for each horse, and that they be further permitted (as the Staff are and I presume for the same reason that of being mounted) the indulgence of an additional servant at 1/6d per day, signing the certificate that he has employed a bât man to look after his horse.

The arrangement I have suggested will give to each officer £100. 7. 6. in place of about £55 per annum, out of which after he has defrayed the keep of one horse and paid his servant, the remainder would I firmly and faithfully believe, only compensate him for the expenses he must incur in the discharge of his duty.

I feel

I feel confident there is not an individual that wishes more and that much I hope it will be deemed proper to award.

The number of officers employed is I think twelve.

This is a plain and unvarnished statement, and if any thing can be done, it will be gratefully received.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedt.

Humble Servt

J. O'Sullivan

Capt. Royal Engineers

In charge of the Enniskillen District.

P.S.

The above proposal would afford most relief to the junior officers which in this case is as it should be, for where there is Brevet Rank, a second servant is already allowed.

Three Brevet Majors are employed in Ireland

Sir

1824 December 3. Williams.

Kensington December 30
1824

My dear Hastings,

I send You another contribution from my indefatigable Correspondent Colonel Stewart which I have You will I conclude adopt.

I also enclose a Memorandum with regard to the Payment of Recruits supplied to Regiments abroad

Nurses

which

which I recommend to your Attention.

At present the Payments are made on Bills which sometimes pass back and forth on the Bills on the Treasury. In the first Case the Officer who presents them at a Venture in the Market suffers a loss and in both the Treasurer experiences a delay which must prevent his forwarding the

Lectures at so low a price as the Stevens might.

Yours faithfully

C. Hayter

I am very much pleased with your Papers about Drain Draining and will send you some Remarks upon them very shortly.

1824 December 30. Taylor.