

Promotion, Exchange and Resignation of Regimental Officers.

No Officer shall be promoted to the Rank of Captain, until he has been Two Years an Effective Subaltern.

No Officer shall be promoted to the Rank of Major, until he has been Six Years in the Service.

No Regimental Officer, being actually under Orders to join a Regiment or Battalion on Foreign Service, or to embark with a Corps destined for Foreign Service, shall be permitted to exchange into another Regiment except such Exchange shall be solicited on the ground of Extreme Ill Health, which must be certified by a Military Medical Officer. In these Medical Certificates it must be clearly stated, whether the cause of the Officer's Inability has, or has not, arisen subsequently to his having been placed under Orders to join his Regiment.

Officers who give in the Resignation of their Commissions, or who apply to retire on *Half-pay*, with, or without the Difference, are not, in consequence, to quit their Regiments, until they receive regular Permission for that purpose.

The Colonels or Commanding Officers of Regiments of Militia, when embodied, and serving under a General Officer's Command, are required, previously to their submitting the Resignation of any Officer to the Lord Lieutenants of their respective Counties, to make a communication of their intention through the General Officer Commanding the Brigade, to the General Officer Commanding the District.†

† N.B. It is not required that the Communications on this Subject shall be transmitted for the Approbation of the Commander in Chief. When the General Officer Commanding has no objection to the Resignation being accepted, he is to signify the same to the Colonel or Commanding Officer of the Militia Regiment, who will then forward the Resignation to the Lord Lieutenant.

MEMORANDUM.

THE Name of Ensign William Battier, on the Half-Pay of the 35th Regiment of Foot, is erased from the Half-Pay list of the Army.

No. 413.

GENERAL ORDER.

HORSE-GUARDS, 13th May, 1824.

THE Commander-in-Chief having received a Report from Lieutenant-General the Marquis of Londonderry, that His Lordship had accepted a Challenge to fight a Duel with Ensign Battier, late a Cornet of the 10th Royal Hussars, upon a point which his Lordship considered to be one of Military Duty, His Royal Highness has felt it incumbent upon Him to submit to the King a transaction at variance with the principles of Subordination, and therefore of a tendency injurious to the Discipline of the Army:—The King has consequently conveyed to His Royal Highness His Majesty's Commands, to express His Majesty's concern and displeasure, that an Officer of Lord Londonderry's high Rank and Military Reputation, should have committed himself in personal collision with an Inferior Officer, by accepting a Challenge for any supposed aggression proceeding from the exercise of his Authority as Colonel of the Regiment:—And His Royal Highness has re-

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Mrs. Geo. Loftus, on her marriage, by Lady Margaret Walpole.)
 Mrs. Miles, by the Countess of Hechester.
 Mrs. Browne, on her return from India, by Lady Christie.
 Mrs. Heygate, by Mrs. Fisher.
 Mrs. Kemp, by the Hon. Lady Blackwood.
 Mrs. Rooke and Miss Lucy Rooke, by Lady Brownrigg.
 Mrs. Robert Price, on her marriage, by the Marchioness of Waterford.
 Mrs. R. Musgrave, on her marriage, by Countess of Warwick.
 Mrs. Herbert Jenner, by the Countess of Harewood.
 Mrs. Doyle, by Mrs. Rigley.
 Miss Halsey, by Mrs. Moore Halsey.
 Mrs. Joseph Martineau, by the Hon. Mrs. de Grey.
 Mrs. Wykeham Martin, by the Hon. Mrs. S. R. Lushington.
 Mrs. Wm. Bosanquet, on her marriage, by Hon. Lady Bolton.
 Miss Jenner, by Countess Harewood.
 Miss Adeliza Howard, by Mrs. Howard, of Corby.
 Miss Harriet Marsh, by the Marchioness of Westmeath.

His Majesty appeared to be considerably exhausted at the conclusion of his long and fatiguing attendance, and when he retired several still remained in the room, who had not been personally presented.

“Among the *on dits* at the West End of the town, there is one connected with the approaching Drawing Room, which attracted much attention in the higher circles yesterday. It is said, that the Lady of a Noble Marquess of high military rank, and a popular dancer, whose matrimonial *pas de deux* made a great noise at the time, have both received an intimation that their presence at the Royal Palace can be dispensed with. Report maliciously adds, that the last mentioned Lady had provided a dress, which, without diamonds, cost twelve hundred guineas!”—*Morning Paper*.—Another *Morning Paper* says,—“Much curiosity exists in the fashionable world as to the reception of the wife of a wealthy Commoner at the Drawing Room this day. The lad

THE UNDERWRITERS AT LLOYD'S.

(From the *Morning Herald*.)

The Underwriters at Lloyd's are panic-struck at the Bill introduced by Mr. Buxton; their exclusive trade is in danger of being interfered with. In the account we gave on Thursday of a Meeting held upon the occasion, one of them mentioned, that, take the Underwriters generally, they were simply responsible in a pecuniary respect; and that on the aggregate, there had been very few bankrupts at Lloyd's. But here we would ask why the Insurance Brokers charge an extra commission for insuring the Underwriters. In our opinion the great fault of this company has been its delay in settling losses. Any one that has any thing to do with those gentlemen, knows that when he goes into their room or their counting-house, if the ship be an A I to which his policy refers, that, both with respect to the ship and the goods, the Underwriters are eager to put down their names to as much of the risk as the brokers will permit; but if the ship be lost or stranded, and damaged so as not to be worth repairing, and is sold in consequence; or if she be saved, but the goods are damaged or thrown overboard, then, see the difference a man experiences on his application to make good his loss, the inquiry for papers both of a home and a foreign nature, and the advantage taken of any link in the documentary chain. The reason for this is the desire to procrastinate the payment of the loss. Now look at a man so circumstanced, whose commercial existence might depend on a speedy settlement—a man, we will imagine, who has obtained credit with various merchants to the amount of 10,000l., and at the end of a certain time the merchants demand payment. It is no answer to say, the goods were lost at sea, and I cannot get the Underwriters to settle with me—my Captain did not bring all the papers from abroad that he should have done. The Underwriters object to this or they object to that. They allege that there was a deviation in the voyage—that the ship was not seaworthy, though marked in their own books A I; that though the ship was lost, the Captain ought not to have sold her; that she could have been put to rights at a small expense. Now all these allegations of the Underwriters, the merchant tells the man owing him £10,000, have nothing to do with the payment of the £10,000. The merchant insists on payment; the shipper goes to the Underwriters and tells them of the merchant's peremptory demand; they may or may not regard what he says; they may have compassion on him, and pay him—or they may not; and some of those whose names are to the policy might think that if the shipper became bankrupt, that they could deal better with assignees than with the man himself. The gentlemen of Lloyd's may say we have stated an extreme case: be it so. But we would ask shippers whether such cases have not occurred. But, admitting this being possibly an extreme case, we would refer the gentlemen at Lloyd's to the actions on policies of insurance tried every Term in our Law Courts, and we would wish them to look at the verdict given, nine times out of ten, in favour of the insured. We would also request them to look at the number of new trials moved for every Term in these insurance cases, and how seldom it is that the verdict in favour of the insured is reversed. These are the chief reasons why Lloyd's institution is in such inferior repute to what it ought to be; and these are the reasons why a proportion of the public engaged in ships, and in the shipment of goods, are anxious for competition.

EXPENSE OF LAW COURTS.

The Parliament is at length looking at the horrible expense of our Law Courts—those of Scotland are under investigation. The following is a curious discovery. It is the particulars of the costs of an action brought by a dealer in paint, in Edinburgh, against the Shipping Company of Leith for the sum of £8. The painter recovered, and his taxed costs amounted not have raised the £216. Now, supposing that the painter could debt of £8; and supposing that he could have met

with no attorney that would have given him credit for the £216, what would have become of his £8.? Or supposing that the painter had not been possessed of £216, and the attorney had given him credit, and the painter had lost his action: and besides having his own costs to pay, had as much more to pay the *Leith Shipping Company* for the costs, altogether the sum of £432, where would the painter have been? Would he have been in gaol at the suit of the attorney? It is not every shipper of paint that is possessed of £400 to defray the expenses of an action, supposing that his paint should not be delivered by the *Leith Shipping* or any other *Company*. This is a worse possible fate which a man runs the risk of encountering, than he who, having lost his ship and cargo, and is compelled to bring his action against the gentlemen at Lloyd's, and they, not content with losing one trial, torment the insured by moving for another. There is no credit attached in this transaction to the Shipping Company of Leith, except they firmly believed the painter to be a rogue, and therefore thought it just that he should be resisted at any rate of expense.

The following is the extract from the Parliamentary Report of this business:—Ogilvie, a painter in Edinburgh, commissioned a *barrel of paint* from Hull, of the value of 8*l.* 5*s.* It was put on board one of the smacks of the Shipping Company for Leith, and at Leith put under the charge of a common carter to be carried to Edinburgh. The cask was never delivered to Ogilvie. The question was, whether the delivery at Leith, to a common carter, was a good delivery to free the Shipping Company?

We learn from Mr. Murray that there was an error in the paragraph which we copied from a Morning Paper, of the variation of his chronometer, which, in the course of a year, was only 1 sec. 18, instead of 1 min. 18 sec. as therein stated.

ON READING THAT THE HEART OF BYRON WAS TO
REMAIN IN GREECE.

Oh, cherish that relic, proud land of the free,
And his spirit triumphant shall linger with thee.
Methinks that young heart should never grow cold
Where it dwells with the sons of the heroes of old!
Oh, no! it will throb with a kindred emotion
When the shouts of their triumph boom over the ocean;
And again will it swell with the pulses of life,
When they rush to the banquet of danger and strife.
And the warm tears of passion shall nourish it still—
Then the heart of the *Childe* can never grow chill.
With valour, with love, and with freedom, its shrine—
Bright Star of the East!—let the treasure be thine!
Yes, cherish that relic, proud land of the free!
And sure as his fame shall thy liberty be.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—How singularly applicable to the late melancholy event of the death of Lord Byron are the following lines, written by himself on the decease of Sheridan! Possibly some of your readers may not have read, or at least may not remember them. J. B.

E'en as the tenderness that hour instils,
When summer's day declines along the hills,
So feels the fullness of our heart and eyes,
When all of Genius, which can perish, dies.
A mighty spirit is eclips'd— a power
Hath passed from day to darkness—to whose *h*ur
Of light no likeness is bequeathed; no name,
Focus at once of all the rays of fame!
The flash of wit, the bright intelligence,
The beam of song, the blaze of eloquence,
Set with their sun—but still have left behind
The enduring produce of immortal mind;
Fruits of a gen

Mrs. Geo. Loftus, on her marriage, by Lady Margaret Walpole,
Mrs. Miles, by the Countess of Chester.
Mrs. Browne, on her return from India, by Lady Christie.
Mrs. Heygate, by Mrs. Fisher.
Mrs. Kemp, by the Hon. Lady Blackwood.
Mrs. Rooke and Miss Lucy Rooke, by Lady Brownrigg.

THE MORNING STAR.

AN ADDITIONAL SCENE TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE COMEDY OF "PRIDE SHALL HAVE A FALL."

Hyde Park by Moonlight.—Enter *‘ Mine ancient Pistol,’ and Colonel Atlantico.*

PIST.—By the word of a Cavalier, Champaigne is a right valorous potation; I am not surprised that the importer of it should be called Strongi'th'arm; * for I think I could encounter Fortinbras himself, after a flask or two. I feel my courage most astonishingly up this evening.

ATL.—So it ought, my cock, for it has been bottled these five months; and I can tell you that you have need of it all; for fighting's the word. To-morrow's dawn shall see us part for Ireland.

PIST.—Nay, should I wing this Eagle of the North, our journey must be southward. But where is this Noble—he fails of his appointment?

ATL.—Ne'er feed yourself with such delusive hopes, He'll keep it tho' 'twere in a sawpit. I have heard He left his bride, even on the nuptial night, To tilt it with a German. 'Tis a very devil; He loves a quarrel better than his supper, And carves his foe with ravenous appetite. See who comes yonder!

PIST.—Two figures wrapt in cloaks--let them pass on---

ATL.—Why, man, grasp not my arm so fast, nor lag behind,

As if you feared to meet him. Stand boldly forth, And bend your eye in proud defiance at him.

Who's there?--- [Enter two of the Patrole.

1st PAT.—The friends of peace and social order. What make you from your beds at this late hour, While honest folk and watchmen are asleep?

PIST.—Methinks he means thereby to call *us* rogues. I'll call him out.

ATL.—Nay, keep your courage 'till there's need of it. What hour now, friends?

2d PAT.—Paul's iron tongue has toll'd the midnight watch.

ATL.—A most poetic Constable---good night. [Exeunt Patrole.

'Tis plain they will not come to-night---so hie we home; There must be some mistake.

PIST. How well I knew He dared not face me. I'll hence to Billy Hazlett, And make him write another letter for me.

ATL.—Go rather to the Office of *The Herald*, And seek the *Bow-street Writer's* humorous aid.

PIST.—No! that's a wicked *wight*. Billy's the man, the true *pygmalion*, to strike fire from flint.

SONG.—(AIR---*Croppies lie down.*)

PIST.—O the twentieth dandies shall shake in their shoes,
When Billy's famed trumpet shall publish this news;
I post the vane Marquess all over the town,
Till the Papists themselves shall sing down derry down,
Derry down, down, down derry down.

[Exit singing.]

BLUFF---Well, Sir! What then?

PIST.—Why, then, Sir! I must take the liberty of telling you, Sir---'sdeath, Sir---that I am perfectly satisfied.

VENT.—Come away, Harry! you do but lose your labour.

[*ex. V. and H. Blunt.*]

SONG.—[ATLAN.]

(Air---*A man may escape from rope or gun.*)

A man might with pleasure behold his friend,

Walk off the ground on the back of a door,

But to bring an *affair* to this pitiful end,

Would enrage one who ne'er knew what rage was before.

DUET.—[ATLAN. AND PISTOL.]

(Air---*Pretty Polly say.*)

PIST.—Colonel Double U,

Say, what shall I do,

Should that Bluff his fingers screw,

Round my face's handle?

ATLAN.—If you'll take a friend's advice,

And slip through that hand-vice,

Soap your proboscis in a trice,

Or grease it with a candle.

PIST.—Will that his grasp unclose?

ATLAN.—Aye! soap it---SOAP YOUR NOSE.

Exeunt.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY

VENTOSO and HARRY BLUFF.

VENT.---Where is this blood? You are sure there's no mistake?

BLUFF---I think they could not have mistaken me. I am sure I named this place.

VENT.---He might have preferred *Crawley* downs; but here he comes, not very like an officer of ours.

BLUFF---No---from the cast of his complexion I should rather take him for one of the *Blues*.

Enter Atlantico leading Pistol.

ATLAN.---Gentlemen, good morrow. We have been acting a Comedy of Errors, and I hope the denouement may give satisfaction to the public.

BLUFF---Sir, we have no time to parley---we have been long enough delayed already.

[Bluff and Atlantico measure the ground, &c.]

PIST.---I should have been here before, but that I rode.

VENT.---That explanation is unanswerable. Is the ground measured?

BLUFF.---Yes, and all matters ready. Walk this way, Sirs---*(The seconds place them.)*

PISTOL.---What---"shall we embrace?" Pistol's cock is up, "and flashing fire will follow."

The word is given---Ventoso fires---Pistol hangs fire, but appears anxious to go off. Atlantico goes up to him.

ATLAN.---What, man! don't look so amazedly.

PIST.---Ah, my friend! he has pinked me. I'm sure I felt the wound.

ATLAN.---Don't be alarmed, my dear; there is not the least sign of blood about you. "All is safe but your honour."

BLUFF.---Col. Atlantico, what say you now? Is your friend satisfied?

PIST.---O yes, perf--- Atlan. *(stopping his mouth)* not yet, not yet, let them join hands and part as friends.

VENTOSO.---No, that must not be; give him another weapon.

PIST.---Nay, my Lord, *(Atlan. steps between to prevent his speaking, but in vain,)* I am satisfied, perfectly satisfied---so little ambitious am I to come into close quarters with your Lordship's hand, that I wish from my heart I may never see your face again.

ATLAN.---O most lame and impotent conclusion!---Gentlemen, here's an end of this business, and I can only express my regret that I have brought you so far for nothing. Farewell.

BLUFF.---Hold yet a while. I would address mine ancient Pistol yonder. Are you not---

PIST.---What?

BLUFF.---One who asserteth falsehoods.

PIST.---Perhaps you wish to affront me.

* A Mr. *Strongitharm* is one of the most celebrated wine merchants in London.

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LORD LONDONDERRY AND MR. BATTIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.
 Thomson's Hotel, Cavendish-square, May 13, 1824.

SIR—Enclosed is Lieutenant-Colonel Western's short ac-
 count 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.-COL. 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 inst. between
 the Marquess of Londonderry and Mr. Battier, in consequence
 of a message sent by the latter. The Marquess was attended
 by Sir H. Hardinge, M.P., and Mr. Battier by Lieutenant-
 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 Marquess 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 Jour-
 nals 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 Lord-
 ship, being as to the fact of his Lordship's having *seen a cer-
 tain 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 un-
 provided with pistols—the fact was otherwise; Colonel West-
 ern (Mr. Battier's friend) having brought his own pistols
 with him. (Signed) "C. M. T. WESTERN.

"Quarter before Two o'Clock, P.M., 12th May, 1824.
 "I shewed and read the above statement to Sir H. Har-
 dinge, in his room at the Ordnance Office, and he *admitted* its
 accuracy. (Signed) "C. M. T. WESTERN.

(A true Copy.)
 "WILLIAM BATTIER."

MASQUERADE AT THE ARGYLE ROOMS.

There was a Grand Masquerade at the Argyle Rooms last
 night, which was very numerously attended. Of the respecta-
 bility of the great majority of the motley multitude we could
 form but a slight opinion, inasmuch as the various dis-
 guises assumed necessarily screened them from observation.
 The license which prevails on these occasions confounds all
 and it is not im- that, if the opportunity were
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DEATH OF MR. GREGORY, who was STABBED BY HIS SON.—
 This unfortunate victim to the irascible temper of his own son,
 expired yesterday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, at Gay's
 Hospital, to which place he was conveyed almost immediately
 after the unfortunate deed had been perpetrated. The son,
 by whose act he had fallen, is only 17 years of age, and has
 been for the last four years in the employ of Mr. Bowley, an
 ironmonger, living in Great Dover-street, within two doors of
 Mr. Gregory's residence. Up to the present transaction he has
 borne a good character, and was thought a mild, quiet young
 man. Indeed, so favourable was the opinion entertained of his
 temper, that the first neighbour who was apprised of the event,
 declared it was impossible it could be George who did it, for
 he was too inoffensive. The horrid transaction took place on
 a Sunday morning, shortly after George had returned from
 Mr. Bowley's, where he had been to finish some little task that
 had been left undone the night before. The family had finished
 their breakfast, and George sat down to breakfast by himself.
 One of the younger children asked his father for some more break-
 fast, who thinking he had had enough, refused giving him any.
 Upon which George exclaimed, "But he shall have some more,"
 and with a knife in his hand advanced towards the cupboard to
 cut him a slice of bread and butter. Mr. Gregory rose to pre-
 vent this violation of his order, and pushing his son from the
 cupboard, closed it; a slight struggle ensued, in which the son,
 losing his self command, plunged the knife he had in his hand into
 his father's left side, just above the groin.

The young man and one of the family who witnessed the deed,
 are understood to speak of it as having been accidentally perpe-
 trated in the course of the struggle; the rest, we believe, declare
 it to have been intentional.

The knife with which it was effected was a large clasp one, with
 a sharp point, and which was used generally by the family for do-
 mestic purposes. By a strange fatality, the father had that very
 morning sharpened it, and the unhappy man mournfully observed,
 as he was being conveyed to the hospital, that he little thought,
 when sharpening the knife, that it would be so soon employed
 against himself, still less that it would be so used by his own son.
 From the first Mr. Gregory was thought in a most dangerous
 state, and it was therefore deemed expedient that his evidence
 should be taken down; accordingly a Magistrate waited on him at
 the hospital a few days back, and received his deposition.

The miserable young man, who has thus been the occasion of
 his father's death, has made no attempt to escape, but has re-
 mained at home in great distress, and expressed the deepest re-
 morse. Immediately after his father's death a warrant was issued
 for his apprehension, and he was in consequence, yesterday, re-
 moved from a home which he has rendered desolate to Horse-
 monger-lane gaol, where he will remain to abide the result of the
 inquest, which will be held on the body to-morrow evening.

During the time that Mr. Gregory was in the hospital his fam-
 ily were unintermitting in their attentions to him, and he has
 frequently on those occasions inquired after his son, and seemed
 to derive pleasure from finding that he was not in custody, and
 that he expressed sorrow for the act. He has left a widow with
 eight children, who, by his death, are thrown into the greatest
 affliction. From inquiry we learn he has had 14 children
 six of whom have
 family.

- 1605 A Bay C
- 1608 A Br. C
- 1609 A Br.
- 1610 Pilgr
- 1611 A Bay
- 1612 A Bay
- 1617 A Ches.
- 1619 A Ches.
- 1620 A Br. Ma
- 1621 A Ches. J
- 1622 A Grey C
- 1624 A Br. Ge
- 1625 A Bay G
- 1633 A Bay Ge
- 1654 A Bay Ma
- 1257 A Bay Ma
- 1260 A Br. Mare.
- 1263 A Bay Geld.
- 1135 A Ches. Geld.
- 1222 A Bay Geld.
- 1239 A Br. Geld.
- 4 A Ches. Geld.
- 21 A Br. Geld.
- 29 A Ches. Geld
- 69 A Grey Geld.
- 71 A Br. Horse.
- 117 A Gelding
- 186 Brush
- 294 A Ches. Mare
- 422 A Ches. Geld.
- 460 A Ches. Geld.
- 584 A Bay Geld.
- 635 A Br. Geld.
- 733 A Gelding
- 574 A Br. Geld.
- 919 A Bay Geld.
- 889 A Brown Geld.
- 1609 A Bay Geld.
- 1629 A Bay Mare.
- 1040 A Br. Poney
- 1041 A Bl. Geld.
- 1042 A Bay Geld.
- 1083 A Ches. Mare
- 1126 A Br. Geld.
- 1138 A Br. Geld.
- 1134 A Br. Mare
- 1306 Tom Thumb
- 1369 A Bay Mare
- 1342 A Bay Geld.
- 1343 A Ches. Geld.
- 1345 A Gelding
- 1353 A Br. Geld.
- 1359 A Roan Geld.
- 1361 A Ches. Geld
- 1375 A Bay Geld.
- 1376 A Br. Horse
- 1381 A Bl. Mare
- 1382 A Br. Geld.
- 1389 A Grey Hor
- 1391 A Roan M
- 1392 A Roan
- 1395 A Bay C
- 1397 A Ches
- 1398 A
- 1399-

1. Did you consider Mr. Patton's leave to commence from the 19th, the day that he declared his incompetency for Cavalry Service - to Sir C. Grant?

Yes. Sir C. Grant gave him leave to depart immediately.

2. When Lord L. inspected the Regiment on the morning of the 21st, was Mr. P. absent from that parade and for what cause?

Mr. Patton was absent from the inspection of the 21st and all other inspection Parades and Duties, having received leave of absence and having declared his incompetency for Cavalry Service.

3. Did Mr. Patton attend any parades after the 19th, and when was his leave notified in Regimental Orders?

He did not attend any parade after the 19th. The notification was on the 22nd.

4. Was there any order of Sir C. Grant, that Officers, having leave of absence, should not appear in plain clothes or Regimentals but either go immediately on leave, or do their duty with their Regiment?

It is the custom of the Service that an Officer, on obtaining leave of absence, should avail himself of the indulgence, and not remain at the Head Quarters of his Regiment - which is never permitted -

5. Was Mr. B. present at the
Mess on the 24th - a disobedience of
Sir G. Grant's Garrison orders, he having
had leave verbally from the 19th and
officially from the 22nd?

6. Did Lord Londonderry act his
advice to Mr. B., not to dine at the
Mess, on the impropriety of his not
having proceeded on leave of absence,
he being reported on leave, and
that his presence under these circum-
stances was contrary to Sir G. Grant's
orders?

7. Was there anything in Lord
L.'s language to Mr. B. amounting
to a threat? Did he say he would
place him in arrest, or did he
confine his observations to giving
him his advice that he ought not
to dine at the Mess?

8. Was there anything harsh in
Lord L.'s manner or language to
Mr. B. either?

Yes. Mr. B. having already
availed himself of the leave
granted -

Yes. the presence of Mr. B. being
contrary to the custom of the
service. I think His Lordship
rested his advice "not to dine
at the Mess" on that account.

No. He did not in any shape
threaten or speak hastily. It was
his advice that he should not dine
at the Mess.

No. His Lordship was quiet
and composed in his speech
and manner -

9. As you were present during this conversation, did Lord L. say to Mr. Batten that, as a General Officer, he should be obliged to report him to the Duke of York?

No; he did not.

10. Did Lord L. say that he would take any steps, the effect of which would be to injure his, Mr. B.'s, prospects in the Army, if he did not retire from the Staff?

No.

11. Did Mr. B. in accordance to Lord Londonderry, advise, protest against it?

No.

1. Did you consider Mr. Balthier's
leave to commence from the
19th. the day that he declared
his incompetency for Cavalry
Service - to Lieut. Grant.

2. When Lieut. Grant inspected the
Regt. on the ^{morning of the} 24th was Mr. B.
absent from that
Parade & for what cause.

3. Did Mr. Balthier attend
any Parade after the 19th
& when was his leave notified
in Regt. Orders?

4. Was there any Order of Lieut.
Grant's that off. having
leave of absence should not
appear ~~in~~ in plain clothes
or Regt. but within go on
leave or do their duty with
their Regt.

yes - Lieut. Grant
gave him leave
to depart immediately

Mr. Balthier was absent
from the inspection of
the 24th & all other inspections
Parades & duties, having
received leave of absence &
having declared his
incompetency for Cavalry
Service -

He did not attend any
Parade after the 19th the
notification was on the 22nd.

It is the custom of the
Service that an officer
on obtaining leave of
absence should avail
himself of the indulgence
first remain at the head
quarters of his Regt. while
is never permitted -

5. Was Mr. B. present at the
Inq. on the 24th. a disturbance
of Sir C. Grant's Garrison Orders
he having had leave verbally
from the 19th. & officially from
the 22nd.

6. Did Mr. Lonsdowney
visit his advice to Mr. B.
not to dine at the Mess on
the impudency of his not
having proceeded on leave
of absence, he being reported
on leave, & that his presence under those circumstances
was contrary to Sir C. Grant's orders?

7. Was there any thing
said in N. L. Congress
to Mr. B. amounting to a
threat - did he say he
w^d place him in arrest,

Yes - ~~I threaten to~~
Mr. B. having already
availed himself of the
leave granted

Yes - The presence of
Mr. B. being contrary to
the custom of the service.
I think Sir Lonsdowney
repeated his advice "not
to dine at the Mess" on
that account.

No he did not in
any shape threaten or
speak harshly - it was
his advice that he sh^d.
not dine at the Mess.

or did he confine his observations to giving him his advice that he ought not to dissent from the King -

7. Mr. Puff. was there any thing harsh, in a D. L. manner or language to Mr. Balthus?

No. His Lordship was quiet and composed in his speech and manner.

8. As you were present during this conversation, did Mr. L. say to Mr. Balthus that as a Genl. Off. he sh^d. be obliged to report him to the D. of York? -

No - he did not.

10. Did Mr. B. in according to Mr. L. advice or orders protest ag^t. it

No..

11. Did Mr. L. say that he wd. take any steps to the effect of ~~which wd. be to injure him~~ Mr. B. prospects in the Army if he did not retire from the Army.

No

John Bull

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think it much the most probable—one part of it, however, which remains to be told, is likely to render the purchase not the most secure in the world, inasmuch as we have learned that there have been two or three copies of the book taken, one of which we are informed, is actually in the possession of a Noble Lady, the wife of one of our Ambassadors abroad; but if the description of the book which we have had given us be correct, we should doubt the fact.

THOSE persons who heretofore have been partizans of MR. BATTIER, the late half-pay ensign, who has been dismissed the service will perhaps by this time have learned a lesson which may not be unserviceable, as teaching them to pause a little before they decide upon questions of which they know but a very small part.

That LORD LONDONDERRY should have met MR. BATTIER, is held to be *militarily* wrong, and accordingly HIS MAJESTY'S displeasure has been expressed upon the subject; but wrong or right, it was the course which a high spirit of honour and feeling dictated, and whatever official censure it may have excited, but one opinion can exist upon the affair in general society.

Upon this occasion—at the time, and on the ground, the MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, at the conclusion of the first affair, directed SIR HENRY HARDINGE to state, that MR. BATTIER had stated two things which were not true. "Is it intended," says MR. BATTIER, "to make me out a liar?"—"You must have been misinformed," replied SIR HENRY, "but it is impossible for LORD LONDONDERRY to qualify the word falsehood, and he is ready to maintain what he has said, by resuming his ground."

At this moment, MR. BATTIER retires to consult upon the course he should pursue, and resolves that he *is satisfied*, and does not intend going any farther.

It is not that we quarrel with *this* decision of MR. BATTIER'S, because, conscious that he was altogether wrong, this public admission that he was so, seems to us one of the best parts of his conduct; but what does MR. BATTIER do?—He and his friend publish a statement of the meeting, and the firing, and the missing, and the interference of the seconds, and the conclusion of the business, omitting *in toto* the important facts which we have just recurred to, and which it was absolutely necessary, as he chose to *publish*, to submit to the world.

When MR. BATTIER sees this statement in Saturday's CHRONICLE—which it appears he did at eleven o'clock on Saturday *night*—he writes to the OBSERVER newspaper a letter, announcing the *sudden death* of COLONEL WESTERN, his second, and reflecting most grossly and injuriously upon the character and conduct of SIR HENRY HARDINGE—which wise and temperate proceeding he follows up by sending a message to *that* officer—to which call SIR HENRY HARDINGE returned a cool and contemptuous reply. And how does this BATTIER follow up *this* measure?—by assaulting SIR HENRY HARDINGE with a *horsewhip in the street!*

It must naturally strike every body with wonder that MR. BATTIER, who by the greatest good luck in the world had been admitted to a hostile meeting with the MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY—who had his Lordship ready before him to go on, upon a new score—should have declined the continuation of the business, and subsequently have selected SIR

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pable of doing that which has been attributed to you, still it must be satisfactory to you to see, by the accompanying document, that the refutation is clothed in the substantial garb of evidence. I also send you herewith my notes of the conference which took place betwixt MR. HUNTER, the friend of MR. BATTIER and myself, as well as copies of our correspondence. My reason for denying that MR. BATTIER has any claims upon you, are there detailed, and you may make such use of them as you may think proper; and I trust that the perusal of them will satisfy every man of high honour, and every friend to good order, that by acting otherwise than I had done, I should not only have betrayed the best interests of society, but should have greatly compromised the dignity of the profession of which you are so bright an ornament, had I hesitated a moment in my refusal to suffer you to come down to the level of a man, who, at the same instant in which he was making a personal appeal of honour to you, was making to the world another, in the unmanly form of a foul and flagrant calumny.—I remain, my dear HARDINGE, very truly yours,

(Signed) CHA. TURNER.

"On the papers of the late COLONEL WESTERN being opened, in our presence, there was found an exact copy of the statement which had appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 15th inst. relative to the duel which took place between LORD LONDONDERRY and MR. BATTIER; which copy, we find, was forwarded with a note from SIR HENRY HARDINGE to LIEUT.-COLONEL WESTERN, through MR. BATTIER on the 5th inst., from which note it appears, that LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WESTERN had previously examined, and observed upon, this statement.

"There was also found another statement of the same officer, (COL. W.) in his own hand-writing, which was in substance similar to that which had appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, and to which SIR HENRY HARDINGE had affixed the signature of H. H. but in which statement several erasures and alterations in pencil appear to have been subsequently made by LIEUT.-COLONEL WESTERN.

"There was also found a memorandum in pencil, relative to what took place on the ground, on a detached piece of paper. (Signed) CHAS. TURNER, Maj.-Gen.
THOS. HUNTER, Lieut. 15th Huss.
B. H. VIVIAN, K. C. B.
M. FRENCH.

"Friday Evening, May 21st, 1824."

32, Grosvenor-place, 22d May, 1824.

MY DEAR TURNER—I have received your letter, and the documents to which it refers, and entirely concur in every step you have taken. I know I need not here express my acknowledgments to you, but I must state my conviction, after having witnessed MR. BATTIER'S incapacity to feel and act like a man of honour, that I could not, without degradation to myself and discredit to the profession to which I belong, have extended to him the consideration due to a gentleman.

This conviction, if it had needed any additional force, would have acquired it from MR. BATTIER'S recent attempt to insult me in the street. His statement that he ventured to raise his whip over me is false, and, as you know, disproved by a gentleman, an eye-witness of what did pass. Be assured no conduct of his can ever provoke me to alter my determination to consider him as utterly unworthy of my notice.

I am, my dear Turner, very faithfully yours.

HENRY HARDINGE for his coarse and vulgar attack, who had no share in the transaction beyond drawing up a statement, which BATTIER's second had signed and declared to be correct.

Perhaps some of our readers, who only know SIR HENRY HARDINGE by his services, and the honourable distinctions his valour and ability have secured him, are not aware that this gallant officer upon whom MR. EX-CORNET, EX-ENSIGN, EX-EVERYTHING BATTIER, committed an assault, has lost an arm in his country's service:—if any thing could add to the strength of the case against MR. BATTIER, this circumstance we think well calculated to do so; but let us for one moment consider who the two persons are against whom this MR. BATTIER is endeavouring to make out imputations.

It is not because the MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY is the hereditary successor to his exalted title that he claims one bit more of our respect than MR. BATTIER in the scale of justice—it is not because he is the Colonel of perhaps the finest cavalry regiment in Europe, that we place him at an immeasurable height above MR. BATTIER—the country should recollect who this MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY is—it should be remembered that he is the SIR CHARLES STEWART—the LORD STEWART of the Peninsula—that in the hour of conquest and in the day of glory he reaped those splendid honours with which he is covered—that he has filled the highest diplomatic situations with credit to himself and advantage to his country—that his services are recorded in the annals of Britain—and that neither his courage nor character can be affected by the aspersions of one so young, and evidently so weak, as MR. BATTIER.

With respect to SIR HENRY HARDINGE, as we have before said, his services speak for themselves. He certainly needs not the *eclat* of a meeting with MR. BATTIER to establish a reputation. The conduct, however, of the young man has been, we think, extremely serviceable to the Tenth Hussars, as going the greatest possible length in rescuing them from the opprobrium which their manner to their brother officer has entailed upon them from the vulgar and uninformed; indeed we should think MR. BATTIER must have sickened everybody, for we perceive even the TIMES newspaper gives him up, and makes the following proper observation (although with regret) upon his conduct:—

“We understand that SIR H. HARDINGE and MR. BATTIER have been waited upon by the Police, and will be required to enter into recognizances to keep the peace. We are sorry to see MR. BATTIER so conducting himself, as if his intention was to justify the conduct of the regiment of whose behaviour he had published such serious (and, as we have hitherto thought, reasonable) complaints.”

And so much for MR. BATTIER.

WE had written thus far, when the following documents were forwarded to us—and which we publish under the authority of the parties concerned:—

U. S. Club, 22d May, 1824.

MY DEAR HARDINGE—I now address you on the subject of the message from MR. BATTIER, referred by you to me; and I shall begin by noticing his letter in the *Observer* of last Sunday, from which the following is an extract:—

“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 HENRY HARDINGE's being incapable of recording the particulars partially or untruly.”

In reference to the above, I need hardly say, that the insinuation thrown out there, if proved, would have covered you with infamy.

I have taken some pains, as you know, to investigate the matter, and to place it beyond the contradiction of any man; although no one acquainted with you would consider you ca-

(Signed) H. HARDINGE.

Before we received these letters, we said, “so much for MR. BATTIER”—having received them, we repeat, “so much for MR. BATTIER,” and we hope decent society will never be troubled with his name again.

THE KING and QUEEN of the Sandwich Islands, as every body knows, are arrived in a whaler, on a visit to this country. Her MAJESTY is nearly seven feet high, and smokes cigars with evident satisfaction. It is a curious fact, that she and her husband are remarkably good whist players. They have brought over the bones of the celebrated CAPTAIN COOK, which will now be consigned to some suitable place of interment.

The KING's travelling name is TIRAHEE TIRAHEE, which being translated signifies DOG of DOGS—how her MAJESTY is designated, as the female of so noble a race, we have not yet heard.

A circumstance has occurred, which has filled the vast City of London with astonishment and consternation—the atrocity of its character is such, that it is with difficulty we recur to the subject, conscious of the danger of awakening afresh the vital interest which it created, and which we hope time and the course of events may in some degree allay.

The facts are briefly these:—As the Right Honourable LORD WAITMAN was riding on horseback through the Strand, accompanied by one of his daughters, and followed by his Lordship's groom, a little dog, who was perched up in a cheese-cart, faithfully watching his master's property, terrified by the grim visage of his Lordship, and an uplifted stick which his Lordship bore sword-wise martially on his shoulder, dared to bark at the illustrious personage in question, who instantly appealed to the laws of his country for protection against the ravenous animal—a small, delicate, female dog, blind of one eye, and answering to the name of Flora.

That a cat may look at a KING, a French officer was once told by an English stripling, who chose to eye him somewhat impertinently—“*C'est vrai mon ami*,” said the French officer, “but the KING may kick de cat afterwards!”—That a dog may bark at a Lord Mayor is however not so certain; at all events, if such a melancholy event should occur, it is quite clear “the Lord Maire may summon de dog afterwards”—and accordingly the dog and his master were brought before the Justices to answer to the complaint of the horse and his rider.

“Had I not been an excellent horseman,” said his Lordship, “I should inevitably have been under the coaches.”—Had MR. BATTIER been curvetting from Lad-lane, in his drab great coat and mahogany buttons, he would have been off in a twinkling, but the great Hero of Knightsbridge-causeway, kept his seat as firmly as Charles at Charing-cross, although his steed actually pricked up one of his ears at the noise (we have reason to believe his Lordship's charger hath not eyes), still his Lordship stuck to the saddle, and although mane and crupper contributed to keep him in his seat, he never forgot the dignity of his high station, and neither hugged the neck of his Rosinante, nor screamed for assistance as the late Cornet before named thought proper to do under similar circumstances. That he was dreadfully alarmed there can be no doubt, and his horror magnified the blind female dog, who answers to the name of *Flo*, into a stupendous creature all ready to eat him up.

But the rigid impartiality and sweet humility of the Magnate of the Mansion-House, first in dragging the cheese monger's man to justice, because he had gone into the house for one minute to get a receipt signed, and, secondly, in sub-

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ARMY AND MILITARY MATTERS.

In consequence of the disastrous accounts which have been received of the defeat of our troops under Sir C. M'Carthy, orders have been issued from the Horse Guards for the officers and men of the Royal African Corps, now in England, to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the Gold Coast. The following officers of that corps, with about 100 men, will embark on board the Thetis, which ship is arrived at Spithead:—Lieut.-Col. Grant; Captains Drewe, Dawson, and Campbell; Lieuts. Clement and Cartwright; Ensigns Goodwin, White, Foss, O'Hallaran, Lizar, Uniacke and Ring. Seven officers of the 2d West India regiment will also embark on board the Thetis for the same destination—viz. Majors Jolly and Nicholls, Captain Winter, Ensigns Kettlewell, Dickenson, Sutherland, and Macpherson.

GENERAL ORDERS.

"Horse Guards, May 13, 1834.

"The Commander in Chief having received a Report from Lieutenant-General the Marquis of Londonderry, that his Lordship had accepted of a challenge to fight a duel with Ensign Battier, late a Cornet in the 10th Royal Hussars, upon a point which his Lordship considered to be one of military duty, his Royal Highness has felt it incumbent upon him to submit to the King a transaction at variance with the principles of subordination, and injurious to the discipline of the army; the King has consequently conveyed to his Royal Highness his Majesty's commands to express his Majesty's concern and displeasure that an officer of Lord Londonderry's high rank and military reputation, should have committed himself in personal collision with an inferior officer, by accepting a challenge for any supposed aggression proceeding from the exercise of his authority as Colonel of the Regiment:—And his Royal Highness has received his Majesty's further commands, to caution Colonels and Commanding Officers from falling into any similar error of conduct, which must tend to subvert all discipline and subordination, and therefore to destroy the efficiency of the Army.—By his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Command,

"HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General."

"Horse Guards, April 5, 1819.

It has been represented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that Lieut. Thomas Hasker, and Ensign Edward Ring, who have recently been placed upon the half-pay from the 55th Regiment, have grossly insulted and challenged Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick, commanding that regiment, upon the grounds of his conduct towards them in his capacity of Commanding-officer, while they were on full pay under his orders.

As it would be highly injurious to the discipline of the service, to permit the notion to pass with impunity, that when an officer is placed upon half-pay, he shall feel at liberty to set aside all the restraints of decorum and subordination, by indulging feelings of personal resentment towards his former Commanding-officer, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has been pleased to command, that his displeasure upon this flagrant act of misconduct shall be marked by erasing the names of Lieutenant Thomas Hasker and Ensign Edward Ring from the list of the army.

The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has also been pleased to command, that as Lieutenant Richard Wm. Lambrecht, on the half-pay of the 3d Garrison Battalion, who was the bearer of the challenge from Ensign Ring to Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick, appears to have been equally culpable, his name shall in like manner be erased from the list of the army.

The Commander in Chief has received the Prince Regent's commands to promulgate to the army the above declaration of his Royal Highness's pleasure on the subject of Lieutenant Thomas Hasker and Ensign Edward Ring, and of Lieutenant Richard Wm. Lambrecht, in order that officers on half-pay may be sensible, that whenever they so far forget their duty as to give vent to feelings of personal animosity and resentment against their former commanding officer, on the grounds of his conduct towards them in his official capacity during the time they were serving under his command, they will not fail to draw upon themselves the Royal displeasure to the same extent as is hereby expressed against the individuals to whom this order especially applies.

The Commander-in-Chief has it further in command to express his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's approbation of the line of conduct adopted on this occasion by Lieut.-Colonel Frederick, and to declare, that any officer who shall prove so unmindful of what is due to his station, and so regardless of military discipline, as to accept a challenge given on grounds of personal animosity, shall be liable to the same severe punishment as was inflicted upon the above-named officers.

May 23

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...circumstances similar to those on which these officers presumed to challenge their former commander, will incur his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's highest displeasure.—By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-Gen.

Mr. Elliot arrived in town on Sunday night from Madrid, with despatches from Mr. Canning, which, according to report, communicate the unqualified refusal of the Spanish Government to entertain, in any shape whatever, the question of a recognition of the independence of its colonies in South or North America.

On Tuesday a meeting of the Subscribers to Lloyd's was held to consider the propriety of taking steps to oppose the motion of Mr. Buxton for abolishing the exclusive Charters of the Royal Exchange and London Offices for Maritime Insurances, and allowing other companies and partnerships to effect such insurances. There were more than 1000 members present out of 1610, the total number of subscribers. It was stated that a memorial to Government on the subject had been prepared by the Committee.

THE REVENUE.—It is with pleasure we have to announce the growing improvement of the Revenue, notwithstanding the repeal of so many taxes. The revenue of the Customs, from the 5th of January to the 15th of May, 1824, produces about 3,200,000l. being nearly 154,000l. more than the corresponding period of last year; the Customs, from the 5th of January to the 15th of May, 1823, being little more than 2,960,000l. Of this increase 80,000l. has arisen during the last six weeks, which is the more remarkable, as in that period several duties have ceased, particularly the extra duty on coals brought coastwise into London, which has been repealed since the 5th of April, and which produced 120,000l. a year; and the duties on silk, which have been repealed to the amount of 700,000l. a year, ceasing on the 25th of March. Another circumstance is also calculated to affect the Revenue, we allude to the repeal of the duties on foreign wool; although it does not come into actual operation until next October. The duty on foreign wool produced 400,000l. a year. Thus there is a repeal of duties to the amount of 1,220,000l. in the articles of coals, silk, and wool; and yet the Revenue, with all these deficiencies, still increases, and will, we doubt not, continue to increase, while his Majesty's Ministers pursue the same wise and liberal policy which is the distinguishing feature of the present Administration.

Tuesday evening, the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands arrived at Osborn's Hotel, in the Adelphi, from Portsmouth, at which port they had landed from L'Aigle, Capt. Starbuck.—A Daily Paper says—"We understand that the object of the visit of their Majesties to this country, is to make an offer of ceding their possessions to the Crown of Great Britain, and in return to demand its protection against all hostile attacks that may be made upon their territory."

On Friday the despatches for Madras and Bengal, by the ship Asia, Capt. T. F. Balderston, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.—The East India Company's ship Atlas, arrived off Portland the 19th inst. She sailed from China the 5th of Jan. and from St. Helena the 23d of March.—The General Harris, outward bound, was at St. Helena when the Atlas left that Island.—The Windsor, homeward bound, was also left at St. Helena by the Atlas; but on the 3d inst. she was in lat. 34. 36. N. long. 53. W.

The ship Ann has arrived off Portsmouth, from Jamaica. She sailed 5th March, when the island was perfectly tranquil. The Captain states he spoke three vessels off the north side of Jamaica, with detachments of troops on boards, from Cork, bound for Kingston. well.

In addition to the Infernal bomb, now fitting with the usual watch for the Mediterranean, there are two smaller vessels in preparation for the purpose of running into shoal water, to annoy the enemy during the night, should there prove occasion to continue our hostile attempts upon Algiers. These vessels are small sloops, both commanded by Lieutenants in the Navy, and will carry one mortar each. The crews of the Hecla and Fury Discovery Ships were paid their wages on Tuesday at the Nore, and they sailed on Wednesday. The crews and men are in high spirits. The William Harris transport, with on board 26 live bullocks, and laden with provisions and fuel, will accompany them to a certain distance, to keep up the supplies. A few days since, an attempt was made by five of the capital convicts to escape from York Castle, which was prevented, and the prisoners were punished. They attempted to undermine and force their way under the outer wall in the Half-moon-court.

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May 23.

ARMY AND MILITARY MATTERS.

In consequence of the disastrous accounts which have been received of the defeat of our troops under Sir C. McCarthy, orders have been issued from the Horse Guards for the officers and men of the Royal African Corps, now in England, to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the Gold Coast. The following officers of that corps, with about 100 men, will embark on board the Thetis, which ship is arrived at Spithead;—Lieut.-Col. Grant; Captains Drewe, Dawson, and Campbell; Lieuts. Clement and Cartwright; Ensigns Goodwin, White, Foss, O'Hallaran, Lizar, Uniacke and Ring. Seven officers of the 2d West India regiment will also embark on board the Thetis for the same destination—viz. Majors Jolly and Nicholls, Captain Winter, Ensigns Kettlewell, Dickenson, Sutherland, and Macpherson.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, May 13, 1824. The Commander in Chief having received a Report from Lieutenant-General the Marquis of Londonderry, that his Lordship had accepted of a challenge to fight a duel with Ensign Battier, late a Cornet in the 10th Royal Hussars, upon a point which his Lordship considered to be one of military duty, his Royal Highness has felt it incumbent upon him to submit to the King a transaction at variance with the principles of subordination, and injurious to the discipline of the army; the King has consequently conveyed to the discipline of the army; the King has consequently conveyed to his Royal Highness his Majesty's commands to express his Majesty's concern and displeasure that an officer of Lord Londonderry's high rank and military reputation, should have committed himself in personal collision with an inferior officer, by accepting a challenge for any supposed aggression proceeding from the exercise of his authority as Colonel of the Regiment:—And his Royal Highness has received his Majesty's further commands, to caution Colonels and Commanding Officers from falling into any similar error of conduct, which must tend to subvert all discipline and subordination, and therefore to destroy the efficiency of the Army.—By his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Command,

HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

Horse Guards, April 5, 1819.

It has been represented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that Lieut. Thomas Hasker, and Ensign Edward Ring, who have recently been placed upon the half-pay from the 55th Regiment, have grossly insulted and challenged Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick, commanding that regiment, upon the grounds of his conduct towards them in his capacity of Commanding-officer, while they were on full pay under his orders.

As it would be highly injurious to the discipline of the service, to permit the notion to pass with impunity, that when an officer is placed upon half-pay, he shall feel at liberty to set aside all the restraints of decorum and subordination, by indulging feelings of personal resentment towards his former Commanding-officer, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has been pleased to command, that his displeasure upon this flagrant act of misconduct shall be marked by erasing the names of Lieutenant Thomas Hasker and Ensign Edward Ring from the list of the army.

The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has also been pleased to command, that as Lieutenant Richard Wm. Lambrecht, on the half-pay of the 3d Garrison Battalion, who was the bearer of the challenge from Ensign Ring to Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick, appears to have been equally culpable, his name shall in like manner be erased from the list of the army.

The Commander in Chief has received the Prince Regent's commands to promulgate to the army the above declaration of his Royal Highness's pleasure on the subject of Lieutenant Thomas Hasker and Ensign Edward Ring, and of Lieutenant Richard Wm. Lambrecht, in order that officers on half-pay may be sensible, that whenever they so far forget their duty as to give vent to feelings of personal animosity and resentment against their former commanding officer, on the grounds of his conduct towards them in his official capacity during the time they were serving under his command, they will not fail to draw upon themselves the Royal displeasure to the same extent as is hereby expressed against the individuals to whom this order especially applies.

The Commander-in-Chief has it further in command to express his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's approbation of the line of conduct adopted on this occasion by Lieut.-Colonel Frederick, and to declare, that any officer who shall prove so unmindful of what is due to his station, and so regardless of military discipline, as to accept a

May 23

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Sir

~~I and J. W. Western
 was as averred by the ~~petitioner~~
 agreed with ~~me~~
 although a statement
 of the ~~transaction~~ ~~that~~ occurred between ~~you~~ ~~and~~
~~me~~ ~~and~~ ~~for~~ ~~our~~ ~~Mayors~~ ~~of~~ ~~any~~ ~~order~~ ~~and~~
~~was~~ ~~not~~ ~~in~~ ~~fact~~
 it ~~should~~ ~~be~~
 in ~~fact~~
 as ~~was~~
 not ~~nothing~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~
~~kind~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~
~~statement~~ ~~any~~ ~~at~~
 I ~~do~~ ~~not~~ ~~know~~
 one ~~single~~ ~~word~~
 to ~~the~~ ~~effect~~ ~~of~~ ~~a~~
 statement ~~was~~ ~~made~~
 only ~~by~~ ~~me~~~~

It was not my intention
 to put that in the newspapers
 any amount of the event
 between ~~you~~ ~~and~~
 Mayors of any order and
~~that~~ ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~seen~~ ~~in~~
 Boston and ~~that~~ ~~has~~
 omitted your paper of this
 morning a statement ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~
~~kind~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~kind~~
~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~kind~~
 Western but published by
 Boston by no means to full
 as ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~at~~ ~~all~~ ~~to~~
 sure to publish a true idea
 of the ~~transaction~~ ~~and~~ ~~not~~ ~~the~~
 copy of the statement ~~made~~
 true by J. W. Western &
 which I signed, I think it
 proper to send you a ~~copy~~
 which I have ~~sent~~

What I sent out
on the 6 - last - what I

communicated to J. W. L.
on following day and gave her a copy after making
Western ~~of the~~ ^{additions} ~~arranging~~ of
of ~~arranging~~ ^{if she has a copy}
his suggestions and of what
and of what W. L. Weston has admitted to correctness
~~he reports approved upon~~ ^{was}

different occasions as
appears by the Brewster written

himself in his presence
on the 4th of ~~the~~ ^{to} Weston
on the 10th May -

Seen:
written by the D. of Wellington
in his room at the Ord. Office -
see page 5 printed Statement -
insert this screened in the copy
to be kept with a note of how
Angley's ~~to~~ H. H.

This Mem. was written on the morning of the
15th & copied by one of my Clerks before Col.
Western's death -
Wm. M. M.

6th May. The following letter was sent to Lieut Colonel
Western the evening of the Meeting on the
6th May.

N^o. 1 " 32 Grosvenor Place
May 6th 1824
7 o'clock evening,

Sir,

" In case a reference at any future period
" should be necessary to the transaction which
" has been terminated this day, some
" Document or Statement, according to usual
" Custom, ought to be drawn out.

" I have completed a draft of the main
" facts, not with a view to publication or
" circulation, as I disclaim the principle
" of appearing to the Public on private
" Affairs of a personal nature - but, as
" such a Document is necessary for you
" and for me, in case any doubts or in-
" accurate impressions should get abroad,
" I shall shew you that which I have drawn
" out, or be equally ready in assisting you to
" make any Statement of yours strictly accurate.

" If you can, therefore, call upon me
" between 11 & 12 to-morrow, or appoint a
" place for meeting me, this affair can
" be definitively settled as far as you

"and I am concerned,

"If you should have left town, I will
forward my draft for your observations

"I am &c.

(signed) "H. Hurdidge"

"Col. Western"

Colonel Western's answer

N^o 2 - "Dear Sir,

"I will do myself the pleasure of

"waiting on you before 12 o'clock tomorrow

"on the subject of your letter of this evening.

"I remain &c.

(signed) "C. M. J. Western."

"6th May 1824

10 M: p: 8 o'clock evening").

7th

At 12 o'clock this day, Col. Western read over
my statement, and, whilst he expressed his
opinion that there was no necessity for any
such detailed document, he admitted the
correctness of the statement, and made two
suggestions, which, in consequence of his
observations, I inserted. I then
desired to know whether any part of the
statement was inaccurate. He acknowledged
that it was accurate; and I wrote & read
to him the memorandum at the end of the
statement.

X see the Original Statement
where the two additions made by
Col. Western were written in
red ink -

8th

The following day, the 8th, I sent Colonel Western

a copy of my statement with the note -

N^o 3

" 32 Grosvenor Place

8 May 1824

" Sir,

" I send you the copy of the statement which
" you read at my house yesterday, and have
" caused those remarks, added in consequence
" of your observations, to be written in
" red ink.

" The document will be forwarded under
" cover to Mr Batten^x -

" I am &c

" signed, "H. Hardinge"
" Col. Western"

which was accordingly done
I how he could have remained
in ignorance of my statement,
I cannot imagine -

10th

On Monday Colonel Western called upon me and
showed me a statement drawn out in detail which
I admitted to be in general ^{tenor} and substance correct,
and I signed it - he doing the same to the statement
he had received from me.

^x in order that I might compare
the one I had signed with the
fair copy to be left with me.

Col. W. promised to send me a copy of
his statement (together with the one I had signed^x)
the next day. He complained of the reports which
were in circulation, and in reply to his wish
to contradict these reports, I distinctly told
him that, if he or Mr Batten published, it would,
contrary to any wishes, oblige me to publish the
authentic statement.

11th

No communication of any sort.

12th Col: W. called upon me with a brief statement,
which he requested me to concur with him in
publishing - being (I imagine) the same as that
published on the 14th in the Morning Chronicle.

I positively declined giving my concurrence &
more than once repeated that he must expect a
counter statement to appear if he or Mr Saltier
published. He appealed to me whether Lord L.
had used the words, reported in some newspapers,
"that he came to fight and not to explain". I
answered that he had not used them - and also
that on the ground, I had confined my
observations to two points of Mr B.'s second
letter, personally reflecting on Lord Londonderry,
viz! the reflection on his courage and the im-
peachment of his veracity. This Lord W.
calls my admission of the accuracy of his
brief statement.

He left me, determined not to publish. see
the following letter -

^{the}
13- The following letter from Lord W. was presented
to me by Mr Hunter, late Wth Stuffs, on Thursday
Morning

N^o 4

"Wednesday Ev. 12 May 1824

"Sir,

"Notwithstanding the conversation
"which took place between us this
"morning relative to the propriety of
"publishing something brief to contradict
"the many erroneous accounts in the

"different Journals, and altho' I coincided with
"your opinion as to treating them with
"contempt, their own absurdity being a
"sufficient reputation to a thinking mind,
"yet I have since heard that there are
"reports prevailing in the higher circles of
"society, so vitally affecting the character
"both of W. W. Hunter and myself as con-
"nected with the late transaction, that I con-
"ceive it a matter of absolute necessity
"that you should immediately join with me
"in a brief account of the affair, adding
"decided contradictions to the most prevalent
"and injurious reports - to effect which end
"nothing, in my opinion, can be better than
"a copy of a statement to be inserted in the
"public journals, to the truth of which you
"will recollect you yourself agreed in our
"interview of to day; and which will be
"given to you, together with this letter by my
"friend W. Hunter, for your signature."

"I am &c

[signed] "C. M. J. Western."

"In H. Hardinge."

W. Hunter read to me a letter
from Colonel Western, desiring him to
call upon me for my signature to the brief

Statement, which Mr Hunter also shewed me.
His letter to Mr Hunter authorized him to
publish the brief Statement in the Courier
of that evening, whether I consented or not.

I gave Mr Hunter the same answer
that I had given to Col. W. that I
could not concur in any such publication,
which he termed a contradiction of certain
false reports and not a Statement. I

repeated my disinclination and that of
Lord howsoever to publish, but that, if Col.
Western or Mr B. published, they must
expect the authentic Statement to go forth.

He told me his instructions were positive.

I replied that, in my opinion, it would be a
wise exercise of discretion towards his friend
not to publish the brief Statement - till he had
seen him, and I declared that any such
proceeding, on their part - could leave me no
option.

14th - The brief Statement appeared in the Chronicle of
this day - when I sent to the Editor my letter
and Statement for publication to be inserted
in the Chronicle of the 15th.

15th - Letter and Statement published, but the Statement
drawn out by Colonel W. and which I signed on
the 10th has not been sent. - This Statement
of W. corroborates so strongly every part of
mine, that I would not hesitate to sign it -
& should wish it to be published -

It can never be said that Col. W.

LORD LONDONDERRY AND MR. BATTIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Thomson'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.-COL. 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 inst. between the Marquess of Londonderry and Mr. Battier, in consequence of a message sent by the latter. The Marquess was attended by Sir H. Hardinge, M.P., and Mr. Battier by Lieutenant-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 Marquess 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., 12th 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."

LORD LONDONDERRY AND MR. BATTIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

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 Marquess of Londonderry and Mr. Battier; but having seen in your Paper of this morning a statement purporting to be drawn out by Lieut.-Col. 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.-Col. Western on the following day, and of which I sent him a copy, after making additions according to his observations. Lieut.-Col. 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 inst. and by that written by Lieut.-Col. Western on the 10th May. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. HARDINGE.

5th May, 12 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 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.

"Lt.-Col. Western." (Signed) "H. HARDINGE."

3 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 inadvisable.

Col. W. was taken by surprise in signing my statement, for he read it on the 7th — it was sent to him late in the evening of the 8th — he signed it on the 10th — He requested no alterations on the 12th when I saw him, & his own statement signed by me, containing that part which is the most important to Mr. B. in mine, viz: that I told Mr. B. on the 2nd that the assertion in his 2nd letter was false, making use of the word seen in his statement —

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) May 14, 1824.

H. HARDINGE.

as well as Col. W. I have certainly told Mr. B. & I told him that if Mr. B. published it he must expect us to do the same —

16th In my conversation with Mr. Hunter, I collected that Col. W. wd have been called upon by Mr. B. if alive — & that he now wants an explanation of the objectionable parts, or a meeting — I adhere to my statement verbatim confirmed as it is by the

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 Col. 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, Col. 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 Marquess 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. &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.

" Lieut.-Col. Western. (Signed) " H. HARDINGE."

Half-past six P.M.

Colonel W. having conferred with Mr. B. returned to Sir Henry at half-after 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. Colonel 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, 10 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 Nov.

" 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.

" Lieut.-Col. Western. (Signed) " H. HARDINGE."

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, P.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 9.

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

" Lieut.-Col. Western."

The following answer was received from Lt.-Col. Western:—

No. 6.—Dated 7th (should be 6th) 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 Col. 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. Battier'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.

LORD LO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY COURIER... I am, Sir, your most obedient servant...

Col. W. was taken by surprise in signing my statement, for he signed it on the 7th - it was sent to him late in the evening of the 8th - he signed it on the 10th...

Quarter after one o'clock, May 7. Colonel Western has read this document, and admits that there is any part which is not accurate...

as well as Col. W. but certainly Col. W. & I told him that if Mr. B. published it he must expect us to do the same - In my conversation with Mr. Hunter, I collected that Col. W. would have been called upon by Mr. B. if alive - & that he now wants an explanation of the objection which he puts, or a meeting - I adhere to my statement verbatim confirmed as it is by the

open... THE PLATES OF CUBA... THE MARSHES OF CUBA... THE PLATES OF CUBA... THE MARSHES OF CUBA...

signature of Mr. B. second & by
Col. W. own statement - Mr. B.
may make a counter-statement with
which I shall have nothing to
say - but on the other hand
if he wishes to have another
opportunity of proving his
gallantry, I shall not
decline, aware as I am
that we are not on equal
terms after what has passed.

Besides this mode is the shortest
mode of settlement -

It will be necessary to caution
Mr. Austin to be very secret
as I do not at any rate
choose to give him a meeting
till tomorrow morning
Monday -

H. H.

had
has prepared himself satisfied

the satisfaction he wished to ^{have} secured
he had to make two observations
upon the last published letter
of Mr. Batten

In that letter there is an
apostrophe personally reflecting
upon Lord L. that he kept
thelmsed himself from his seat
from the ~~personal~~ consequences
of an arbitrary act against
towards Mr. B. That after
the present meeting suffici-
ently dispersed to ~~the~~
Mr. W. and Mr. B. appeared

The next observation which
Sir Henry was obliged to make
to Mr. W. was that in the same
letter Mr. B. asserted that
altho' Lord L. denied having
seen a paper ^{letter} containing
any such charges upon the
Officers of the Co. He says further
conduct towards Mr. B. he (Mr. B.)
~~was~~ ^{knew} ~~implied~~ that Lord L. had
seen the paper. On the part of
Lord L. Sir H. declared that
the apostrophe contained in Mr. B.'s
letter was false.

Mr. B. asked if it was meant to
make him out a liar? Sir Henry
observed to Mr. W. that Mr. B. must
have been misinformed but that
he could not qualify the expression
said that Lord L. was really

Copy completed
in the form of
the and with
then in and under

Minutes of conversations^{see} which took place betwixt
Lieut. Hunter half pay late 18th Hussars, and
Major Genl. Turner on 16th May 1824. —

About 1/2 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 with facts; that he (Mr Battier)
was satisfied that, ^{his} gallant & Honble 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

2/
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 Secords on such occasions, completed by their respective Names being affixed to it, that, as it could not under these circumstances, be supposed to 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 ~~not~~ 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

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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, when he sent it to the Press was ignorant of the death or even ^{the serious} Illness of Col. Western —

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 honorable a Man, to sanction knowingly, such an attack upon the honor of his Friend.

Major General Turner, satisfied that Sir Henry Hardinge would never send forth to the World a Document
prepared,

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 Col. Western

and concluded thus
"May 10th 1824 - I admit the general
"Substance and tenor of this Statement
"to be correct." (signed) "Cha. 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, ^{it was stated by General Turner that} an exact copy of it
in the same hand writing was in the
possession ^{of Col. Western} from the 9th Instant, (it having
been sent under cover to Mr. Battier on
the 8th) and ~~was~~ now ~~is~~ most probably amongst
Col. Western's Papers. -

Sir Henry Hardinge instructed General
Turner to declare that there was another
Statement prepared by Colonel Western
himself

himself, with many rough alterations and
erasures, in his ^(Col. 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 H. it is
presumed owing to Colonel W'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 surprize, 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

have called Colonel Western to personal
account, were he now living - Mr. Hunter
has expressed a wish to consult with his
Principal -

3 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 honor 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 ^{and on the part of} with 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. Battier's own act} 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

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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 ~~that gentleman~~ Sir Henry Hardinge,
he declared that he could no longer suffer
himself to view as an affair of honor, that
which was sent to the public for their
decision, nor lend the sanction of his name
to any arrangement, which had for object
to place an Officer of Sir Henry Hardinge's
high character and honor on a footing
of equality with any Man, who could

send

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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 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 honor - But
any doubts which the General might
have

2/ 10
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) Ch. Turner Major General
United Service Club
16th May 1824

At 9 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

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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 General Turner that he should not decline to meet Mr. Battier ^{in any way} 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's Hardinge's and the conference ended. —

The

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

(signed) Cha. Turner

W. S. Club 16 May 1824

12 o'clock at night.

Sir Henry Hardinge Mr. & Mrs. Turner

United Sewing Club
18 May 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 in 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 proceeding of Mr.
Battier's, pending a solemn enquiry betwixt
us, after the truth of his own allegations,
and before our duties as Friends to the
parties had ceased, is to be considered as
having taken place with or without
your consent. — Viewing as I do this
act of Mr. Battier's, not as an effort
to get redress for an injury, but as

Wednesday Evening
19th 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. Batten which Sir Henry Hardinge in your presence dictated to me at his apartment in the Ordnance Office on the night of Sunday last (15th Inst.) I of course concluded that all I had undertaken on the part of Mr. Batten was definitively at an end.

On the Morning of Monday I did myself the honor 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 Lt. 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

Albion
Charles Turner
r r r

such

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 participating in a line of conduct from which every honorable mind must shrink. —

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

I have the honor to be

Sir,
Your most obedient servant

Chas Turner
Major General

To A. Hunter
late 18th Hussars

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 Loure, 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's Street, Bedford Row, uncle to the late Col. 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. Batters.

As all I had undertaken on the part of Mr. Batters was, in consequence of Sir Henry Hardinge's answer, concluded on Sunday night, whatever Mr. Batters 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 to report, was not of a nature to invite further discussion. —

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant
Geo. Hunter lieutenant
A. P. (late) 18th Hussars
7 Lombard Place
New Road

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. Batters upon Sir Henry Hardinge was without your knowledge or consent. — It is important you should bear in mind that from the moment the infamous libel in the observer came to my knowledge, I ceased to view Mr. Batters 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. Batters' Publication being a Calumny, and informed you that there were still stronger proofs
within

within your reach, in the counterstatements
delivered to Col. Weston — you disregarded
my advice, to pause, until these documents
were procured and examined — You pressed
your hostile demand — invited 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 judgement 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 solemnity of the steps 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 errors 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

(Ann^{rs} regarding signed, Chat. Turner)
United Service Club

21st May 1824 —

A Gentleman^{*} called upon me this day on the
part of Mr. Muntz, and stated that he, Mr. Muntz
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. Muntz should
join me in securing the Papers above alluded
to, and in making a joint declaration as to their
contents — Mr. Muntz upon this deputed his Friend
to act for him in this affair, and as I had no
objections to this arrangement, this Gentleman
accompanied me to No 7 Great Street where the
papers were delivered to us, and having affixed our
respective seals to them, we separated under an engagement
to meet after dinner, for the purpose of opening and
examining them — We met accordingly, that is

* The name of this Gentleman is omitted at his own
particular request. —

that is. Mr Hunter, and this gentleman on the one
 part, and Major General Sir Musie Vivian, and
 myself on the other; we opened and carefully examined
 them, ^{and found} ~~the~~ two statements of the
 affair being Lord Londonderry and Mr Batters, the
 one a Copy Verbatim of that which was published
 by Sir Henry Mordaunt, the other was ^{an acc. of the transaction} written
 by Col Weston and signed by Sir Henry Mordaunt.

Upon these Documents we came to the following
 conclusion, — ^{Ver}
 On the papers of the late Lieut Col Weston
 being opened in our presence, there was found an
 exact copy of the statement which had appeared in
 the Morning Chronicle of the 13th inst. relative to the
 duel which took place between Lord Londonderry
 and Mr Batters, which copy we find was forwarded
 with a note from Sir Henry Mordaunt to Col Weston
 through Mr Batters, on the 8th instant, from which
 note it appears that, Lieut Colonel Weston had
 previously examined and observed upon this
 statement — There was also found another
 statement of the same affair, (Colonel Weston)
 in his hand writing, which was in substance
 similar to that which had appeared in the
 Morning Chronicle, and to which Sir Henry
 Mordaunt had affixed the signature of W. M.
 but in which statement several names and
 attractions in pencil, appear to have been subsequently
 made

Made by Colonel Weston — There was also found
 a Memorandum in pencil, relative to what took
 place on the ground, on a detached piece of paper.

Signed { Chas Sumner. M^g Genl
 Tho Hunter, Lt. J. pay Capt 18th Hussars
 R. H. Vivian
 M. French —

United Service Club.
 May 22nd 1824 —

My Dear Mordaunt

I now address you on the subject of the
 message from Mr Batters referred by you to me
 and shall begin by noticing his letter in the
 Observer of last Sunday, from which the following
 is an extract —

"But I have no doubt of being enabled"
 "to prove, that my Friends signature was obtained"
 "to a document which he had not thoroughly"
 "examined, relying on Sir Henry Mordaunt being"
 "incapable of recording the particulars partially"
 "or entirely" —

In reference to the above, I need hardly
 say that the insinuation there thrown out,
 if true, would have covered you with infamy
 I have taken some pains, as you know,
 to investigate this matter, and to plan it
 beyond the contradiction of any man ^{and} although
 no one acquainted with you, would consider
 you

you capable of doing that which has been attributed to you, still it must be satisfactory to you to see, by the above document, that the Refutation is clothed in the substantial Garb of Evidence

I also send you herewith My Notes of the conference which took place betwixt Mr Hunter, the Friend of Mr Battier and myself, as well as Copies of our correspondence — My reasons for denying that Mr Battier had any claims upon you, are thus detailed, and you may make such use of them as you may think proper — And trust that the perusal of them, will satisfy every Man of high sense of honor, and every friend to good order, that by acting otherwise than I had done, I would not only have betrayed the best interests of Society, but would have greatly compromised the dignity of the profession of which you are so bright an Ornament, had I hesitated a Moment in my Refusal to suffer you to come down to the level of a Man, who, at the same instant in which he was making a personal appeal of honor to you, was making another to the World, in the humanly form of a foul and flagrant Calumny —

I remain — My Dear Madam
very truly yours —
Craffmer

To Col
Sir Henry Mordaunt

do do do

Mem^m for General Turner on the publication
of to day from Mr. Battier in the Morning Chronicle.

On reference to Sir H. Hardinge's Statement
of what passed on the ground, it will
be seen, that "it was on the part of
Lord Londonderry," Sir Henry Hardinge declared
the assertions of Mr. Battier were false -
Sir Henry Hardinge had no right to be required,
nor had any authority to attribute Mr. B's
Statement to any thing but what it was
termed "without qualification" on the
ground - Lord Londonderry feels ^{it} incumbent
on him to make this Communication, in order
that it may go by General Turner to
Lieut. Hunter Mr. Battier's Friend -

Vane. Londonderry

N.B. If Mr. Battier was not satisfied
with the declaration of "false" - he should have
resumed his position on the Ground. -