

IRON COFFINS.

Brief and imperfect reports have appeared of the late decision in the Consistory Court, in the interesting case of Gilbert against Bizzard and Boyer, on the right of interment in Iron Coffins. The judgment of Sir William Scott, however, is so able, that we extract it from the "Gentleman's Magazine" for this month, just published.

He began by stating, that the Suit was brought by John Gilbert, against the Churchwardens of the Parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, for obstructing the interment of the body of his wife. The criminality articles stated, that said Mrs. Gilbert was a parishioner; that she died in March, 1819; that her body was deposited in an Iron Coffin; that due notice was given of her intended interment, and the fees paid; but that, notwithstanding, the Churchwardens refused the interment of the body. In reply to these articles, a defensive allegation had been given in, in which it was stated, that the facts alleged in the articles were, in great part, erroneous; for that, on application being made by Gilbert for the interment of the body, no mention was made of its being intended to be brought in an iron coffin, although notice was given him that such could not be received; but that the usual fees being paid by him, it was then stated, that the corpse would be brought in an iron coffin; that a Select Vestry was convened, when a Resolution was come to, refusing the admission of iron coffins, and a copy of such Resolution was duly served upon Bridgman, the parson; that notwithstanding a forcible entry was afterwards effected, and upon the refusal being persisted in, the body was ultimately deposited in the bone-house; that the Parish was very populous, containing upwards of 30,000 inhabitants; and that the burials exceeded 800 every year; that, in addition to the church-yard, there were three burial grounds; that these would soon be rendered useless, by the introduction of the iron coffins; and that the Churchwardens, in the measures they had adopted, had been directed by the Select Vestry, and the Parish at large. Such were the circumstances brought to the notice of the Court: time had now been allowed for the angry feelings of both parties to subside; and they had agreed to take the opinion of the Court, on the dry question of right. In this act of amnesia, the Court was glad to concur, and would therefore abstain from any observations upon the foreign matters, into which the case had been suffered to wander. Before entering on the immediate question, it might not be foreign briefly to state, that the two most ancient modes of disposing of the body after death, as recorded in history, were by *burial and burning*; of which methods, that of burial was the more ancient, and frequent mention of it was made in Sacred History. The Divine Founder of our Religion had also sanctioned the indulgence of that natural feeling, against the sudden destruction of the body after death, which was now so universal. Sir Thomas Browne remarks, that the wisest nations have resorted to inhumation and burning, and that Christianity gave a final extinction to the practice of burning. With respect to the mode of interment, very ancient mention was made of Sepulchral Chests, and it was recorded of the Patriarch Joseph, that he was deposited in a coffin, and his body embalmed; but these marks of distinction, we have every reason to presume, were only paid to the most illustrious characters: and indeed it is intimated in Scripture, that such were in use among the Jews: but the two polished nations do not appear to have made use of any coffins for their dead; which may be inferred from neither of them having any term in their languages synonymous to our word "coffin," but rather to the *feretrum*, or bier, on which the body was conveyed to the place of interment. The practice of sepulture seemed greatly to have varied, also, with respect to situation: in ancient times, private graves and inclosures were the favourite depositories; but in modern times, church-yards came into very general use. In our own country, the burying in church-yards; but this was a privilege reserved for men of eminence, as those of ordinary characters were buried in inclosed places, at considerable distance from the church; and it was only in more recent times that church-yards became attached to their respective churches. In what state we were to be conveyed to our last home, no positive rule appears to have been laid down; the authority must therefore be found in our manners and accustomed usage, rather than in our laws. The right to sepulture was undisputed; but the admission of chests containing the bodies did not plead the same universal use. In the Eastern parts of Europe, open biers were used to convey the bodies, which were thence transferred to the grave; such also was the practice in South America; whereas in the Western parts of Europe, chests were found to be pretty general. In our own country the use of coffins was extremely ancient; they had been made at various times of various forms and materials—wood, stone, metals, marble, and even glass—as would appear on a reference to Mr. Gough's learned work on Sepulchral Monuments. Dr. Johnson also says, "coffins are made of wood and other materials." In modern practice, wood, or lead, was made use of at the choice of the relatives, and sometimes both; the poorer classes were usually interred in shell, which was an inferior kind of wooden coffin; but he was not aware, that by law wood coffin at all was required. The statute 20th

of Charles II. required, that coffins should be lined with wool, but did not enforce the use of the coffin themselves. In the funeral service, no mention was made of the wood coffin; it would be found that the word corpse was invariably used; for instance, dust it to be strewn, not on the coffin, but on the corpse. It was also singular to remark, that in some old tables of fees a distinction was made in their charges, coffin, casket, funeral, and uncoffined funerals; from whence he should draw the conclusion, that such funerals were by no means infrequent. The law is undoubted, that every parishioner has a right to be buried in the church-yard; but his being buried in a chest or trunk forms no part of his abstract right; it is not to be denied that our feelings naturally prompt us to something like the protection of the body; and few have hardness of mind enough to contemplate, without pain, the utter extinction of the remains of those near and dear to them; this feeling has given birth to those various methods of embalming, &c. that have been intended for preserving the remains of the deceased, even beyond the natural extent of affection. In later times, the feelings of most people had been wounded by the frequent spoliation of the dead, for the purposes of anatomical dissection; these iron coffins had been invented for the purpose of preventing such depredations by some mechanical contrivance: to this, no possible objection could be made, but it was the metal of which they were composed that occasioned their being refused; and he must say, that not knowing of any rule that prescribed the materials of which coffins were to be made, and knowing that lead was admitted, he found considerable difficulty in declaring that the use of iron was unlawful: from their being composed of this lamina also, they must necessarily occupy less space, and the objection that had been made, of their being hereafter increased in size, applied no more to them than to those made of wood. But it was contended, that they should be admitted on the same terms as those of wood; this must either be on the ground of there being no difference in their duration, or that, if there be, it should make no difference in the terms of admission. Upon the first point, it was not without a violent revolt to all the ideas he had formed on the subject, that he heard it affirmed, that coffins formed of iron would not keep longer possession of the soil than those of wood; to him it appeared, without pretending to any experimental knowledge on such subjects, that it must be otherwise—just as the process by which iron travelled to decomposition. Excluded from the air, it remained unimpaired; if it did from internal moisture, or any small admission of air, contact rust, that rust, until it scales off, protects the interior from further decay: whereas wood corrupts internally, and thus hastens its own destruction. It was the fault of the complaining party, by leaving him without information on these points, if he had formed erroneous notions on the subject. The pretension of these coffins must therefore resort to the second point, that the difference of duration made no difference in the right; that such right was unalienable, and that the introduction of another corpse was an intrusion.—But surely there cannot be a right of perpetuity in a perishable body; and the "eterna domus" that had been mentioned was a mere flourish of rhetoric. It was objected, that no precise time could be fixed for a complete dissolution of the body; certainly such was the case, as it depended on the nature of the soil, the climate, and the seasons; founded on these facts, the legal doctrine was, that the cemetery was not the exclusive property of one set of persons, but with the property of ages yet unborn. It was only with the Ordinary to give an alienation of this common right; even a brick grave was an aggression, which the Ordinary only could legally authorize at his discretion. All contrivance, therefore, to prolong the duration of the body, was an act of injustice, unless compensation was made for such encroachment. In country places this was of little or no consideration; but in populous cities, unless the right was limited, the most serious evils would result: as it was, the usual period of decay did not arrive fast enough to evacuate the ground for the use of succeeding families. In most parishes, new grounds had been found necessary, which had been purchased at enormous expense. In this parish, with the present mode of burial, it had become necessary to purchase three additional grounds, and the evil would become intolerable, if once the Iron Coffins were generally admitted; a comparatively small portion of the dead would shoulder out the living; and a circumvallation of Church-yards round the City, would be the inevitable result. If the use of Iron Coffins were thus to occasion additional Church-yards, the persons wishing them should bring proportionate compensation, and should pay for a longer lease of the ground they were to occupy. Coffins of lead were subjected to this, and he knew not what was to exempt iron. The individuals and not the parishes, must pay for the consequences. Parishes were not left to their own discretion in their quantum of fees, but they were subject to the approval and confirmation of the Ordinary, and on whom could such power be better lodged. It only remained that he should direct the parish to prepare a table of fees for the confirmation of the Ordinary, who would then subject these coffins to such fees as in his discretion should seem meet. It had been said that such a measure would act as a prohibition of their use; but that was better than that parishes should be robbed of their cemetery. Patent rights must be held by the same tenure as all other rights, "ita utere jure tuo alieno no ledas," they must not

infringe on more ancient rights. The Learned Judge then concluded his luminous remarks with a recommendation that the body in question should be interred without any extra fees, at the same time without prejudice to the rights of the parish; and declared himself ready to admit affidavits on both sides before continuing the Table of Fees.

LORD SIDMOUTH & MR. FRANKLIN.
On Thursday Mr. Pearson, accompanied by two friends, attended at the Secretary of State's Office, for the purpose of learning why Lord Sidmouth had not, according to the invariable custom of the Office, issued a Proclamation and offered a reward for the apprehension of Franklin, against whom a Bill of Indictment for High Treason had been found the preceding Saturday. Lord Sidmouth was not at the office, but the Gentlemen were received by Mr. Clive, the Under Secretary of State, when Mr. Pearson stated the object of his mission, and requested that his Majesty's Proclamation might be issued, not only offering a reward and promising a pardon for any of his accomplices who should give information so as to procure his apprehension, but also pointing out the penalties of the law against all those who should harbour or conceal the delinquent. Mr. Clive replied, that he was aware that the Bill had been found against Franklin for high treason, but that he could say nothing to Mr. Pearson's application, but would speak to Lord Sidmouth. We find by *The Gazette* of Saturday evening that no Proclamation has been issued. The difference of the conduct of the Home Department, at different times, is somewhat remarkable. When the Glasgow hand-bill was published, the Government, before a charge was made against any particular person, issued a Proclamation, promising a pardon to any accomplice who should discover the publisher of that bill, and offered a reward of 500 guineas for his apprehension. Now that Franklin has four indictments against him, for publishing 33 different seditious hand-bills, and is known to have been the author of the Glasgow hand-bill, the Secretary of State will not offer a pardon to his accomplices, but actually threatens to prosecute the printer for having assisted in the finding of these indictments, and no reward was offered for Franklin's apprehension until he had been permitted by Sir Robert Baker to escape from the band of the law, and until he had had ten days' grace allowed him to secure his safety by flight. Upon a late occasion, when several persons stood charged with high treason, the Government instantly, and before any indictments had been preferred, offered a reward of one thousand guineas for the apprehension of those who had escaped, promising the usual pardon, and pointing out that it would be felony by the law for any person to harbour or conceal the fugitives. When this man, Franklin, was accused of High Treason, the Government would not take any steps to secure him; when Mr. Pearson charged him with high treason, held in his hand and offered to Lord Sidmouth the evidences of his crimes, Mr. Clive remarked that "nothing which Mr. Pearson could say or do would induce Ministers to interfere;" and even now that a Bill of Indictment for High Treason has been found upon the oath of a Grand Jury, a week has expired, and no proclamation has been issued. High Treason is the greatest crime known to the Laws of England, and yet the Officers of the Home Department seem to view the crime with indifference. A Grand Jury upon their oaths believe, from the evidence brought before them, that Franklin, alias Fletcher, alias Forbes, has conspired to levy war against his late and his present Majesty; and yet the Under Secretary of the Ministers of his said late and of his present Majesty deem it a matter of so little importance, that when the aid of the Government is invoked to apprehend the delinquent, the party applying is told, that Mr. Clive "can say nothing to the application."

THE ITALIAN WITNESSES.
The Cotton Garden establishment still continues in existence, and the worthy inmates of that rural retreat remain "as they were"—we allude to those persons who have been examined as witnesses on the part of her Majesty's prosecutors. Their wants are supplied with the same liberality as before; but, notwithstanding these advantages, they are by no means satisfied with their situation; they complain of their detention in this country, and repeatedly demand to be sent home. Mrs. Majorchi is particularly clamorous on this subject, and amused the neighbours a few days back with a screed of rather a discordant nature, when enforcing her demand for emancipation. Her amiable husband endeavoured to pacify her, and assured her with unfeigned sincerity, that he would "rather more go than stay." As this gentleman occasionally goes out, he has been induced by the persuasion of the cognoscenti, who are aware of the "high estimation" in which he is held by John Bull, to place his enormous "wickets on the peace establishment." His appearance has by this means been a good deal altered, and we have heard that after being thus shown and presented to his lady, so singular was the metamorphosis, that on being asked who it was, she exclaimed, with a *sabatete* perfectly natural, "Non mi ricordo." It is understood that the whole of these witnesses will be detained in

this Country until the meeting of Parliament, in order that they may be ready to be produced in the event of any inquiry being instituted into the circumstances under which the case against her Majesty has been "got up." A Captain's duty still does duty in the neighbourhood of the House of Peers, and sentinels are placed in the square approaching the *sanctum sanctorum* of our Italian guests.—*Observer.*

A Paris Paper says—"The 20th inst., an English Officer of Police arrived at Calais, under an assumed name, and immediately set out for Boulogne, to reside in lodgings, &c. for 32 witnesses, who had been examined in the proceedings against the Queen of England. The evening preceding a person from Lord Castleberg's office arrived with Barbara Kress and her sister, who both set out for Strasbourg; the person who accompanied them returned to England, M. Mademoiselle D. mounted arrived the same day, and was, it is said, to depart for Paris.

BARBARA KRESS.
LANSBERG, Nov. 17.—I enclose you a German newspaper, containing an article relative to the infamous Barbara Kress, who has so distinguished herself and her country by her recent conduct on the Queen's trial. Observing that Lord Liverpool seemed to place a fond reliance on the testimony of this witness, I thought it might be of use to her, as well as her Majesty's Council, to know a little of her character. By the date of the paper, you will see that the article in question has been a considerable time in print. I expected to have seen it copied into other German papers, and thence translated into the English; but being disappointed in the anticipation, from the strictness of the censorship in most of the States of Germany, I find the only way of giving it publicity in England is to enclose the original copy to you.—*Extract from the New German National Chronicle.*

"Eilsener, October 23.
"It must have given pain to every well-disposed German to see among the Italian *capivole* who have been employed during the famous process which has disgraced our age, to bring charges against the Queen of England, the name of a German woman called Barbara Kress, which, in consequence, has often been mentioned in all the public journals of Europe. Her declarations, however, cannot possibly have much weight, if the same principle which prevails every where else prevails in England—that an unblemished character is necessary to give validity to the testimony of a witness in a Court of Justice. This is not the case with Barbara Kress, who, when she was in service some time ago, in the country residence of the King of Wirttemberg, called *Monsieur*, committed theft, and was in consequence discharged with a mark of infamy. I leave it to you to make known this fact, the truth of which many respectable persons are ready to attest."

THE DUKE OF YORK.
NEWARK, Nov. 29.—The Duke of York set off this morning on a shooting excursion into Rutlandshire. On his arrival at this place he was met at the entrance of the town by a vast concourse of the respectable inhabitants, who took the horses from his carriage and drew him to the inn; this, however, could not satisfy their enthusiasm, and in despite of his Royal Highness's entreaties, they took him round the town, from thence to the market-place, and again to the inn. We are informed here, as in most other places, by a set of persons known in the metropolis as "Radicals and Queen's men." It was refreshing to see this spontaneous effusion of loyalty contrasted with what we have been obliged to endure lately. The Queen might well have been proud to have had her guard of honour in London to-day composed of so much respectability as those who rushed forward to greet the Heir Presumptive. The worst of them would have given some eclat to Sir Robert Wilson's detachment.

NORWICH, Dec. 2.—On Wednesday last the Duke of York passed through this city on his way to Ganton Hall, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Suffolk. It having been understood that his Royal Highness intended to be here about noon, a large concourse of inhabitants, among whom were many individuals of respectability, took their stations along the avenues leading from St. Stephen's-road to the Market-place, for the purpose of welcoming the entrance of the eldest brother of our present revered Sovereign into Norwich. The illustrious personage did not, however, reach this place before dusk. A great number of people had, nevertheless, waited till that late period of the afternoon; and on the Duke's approaching the gates, the horses were taken out of the carriage, which was then thence drawn by the populace through St. Stephen's and Rampart-Horsetreets, Bagg's-lane, and around the market-place, amid the loud acclamations of the accompanying multitude. After remaining a few minutes at the Angel Inn gateway, in which interval horses were put to the carriage, his Royal Highness proceeded on his journey, greeted at his departure, as well as on his arrival, by the ringing of St. Peter's bell, and by the hearty cheers of the citizens who had thus assembled to do him honour, during his momentary presence among them.

PORTUGAL.
Oporto Papers to the 18th ult. have been received, from which the following are extracted:—"Oporto, Nov. 16.—Having received to-day the *Diario do Governo* of the 11th instancy, we hasten to print and circulate it, in order to tranquillize the Public, and to calm those apprehensions, which the imperfect, very various, and very incorrect accounts of the events of last Saturday might justly excite in the minds of all prudent persons, who cannot view with indifference what is passing.
(Here follows the account of the Address of the Judges of Lisbon to Gen. Teziera, requesting him to have the Spanish Constitution proclaimed.)
"Having published the above representation, we now give, to satisfy the public curiosity, the resolution which the body of the four-and-twenty (*Casa dos Vinte e quatro*) of Lisbon had previously taken on this subject. It is as follows:—
"It was uniformly represented by them all, by virtue of the powers with which they are legally invested, and as Representatives of all the Corporations (*Gremios*) of this city, they required that the wise and worthy preparatory Junta of the Cortes should be informed, that it was the opinion and wish of the said Corporations, that the Members to represent the Nation in the Cortes should be elected without distinction from the general mass of the Nation; and that, to obtain this end, the same forms be followed as are fixed by the Spanish Constitution, only changing it in as much as relates to the population; because this is the wish of the enlightened lovers of their country, corroborated by the experience of the good result in Spain itself, and consequently every idea ought to be rejected of a Convocation, such as was formerly practised, the effect of which would render useless the honourable efforts gloriously made to obtain a free Constitution, suitable to the ideas of the age, and to our wants; and they urgently request the worthy Junta to take into serious consideration the present wish, as representing the desire of a considerable number of Citizens belonging to the said Corporations, lovers of their Sovereign and of the Country, whom they desire to profit by the fortunate moment, and unite for its happy political regeneration.
(Signed) "VARIOSO JORN DE VEZOS, Clerk (*Escrivão*)."
"And the representation of the garrison of Lisbon was as follows:—
"The military corps of the garrison of Lisbon, knowing by the annexed certificate (*vide supra*) that the People of this Capital had already made known to the Provisional Preparatory Junta of the Cortes, that it desired our first National Congress to be convoked in the manner fixed by the Spanish Constitution—uniting in the general wish of the Nation, they respectfully entreat the same wise Junta, by the medium of the officers, whose names are hereto annexed, to consider the wish expressed in the representation of the People as their own, since they find the above method of convocation is the only one which can conduce to the attainment of a liberal Constitution. (The Signatures)."
"Lisbon, Oct. 27, 1820."
"The Proclamation of the Government to the Portuguese Nation, with the scheme proposed for the election of the Cortes, was dated the 31st of October; and the circular letter, with instructions to the Magistrates who were to preside at the elections, was dated the 8th of November." The Judge, Joao Alves, communicated on the 28th the above documents to General Teziera, requesting his concurrence; and it is to those same documents, hitherto unpublished, that the same Judge alludes in his other letter to the General, where he says that the preparatory Junta had not acceded to the wishes of the People, or the Army.—*Oporto Paper, Nov. 11.*

SPANISH MEDAL.
To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.
Sir—A Spanish Gentleman has caused a medal to be struck in Paris, in order to commemorate the sentiments expressed by King Ferdinand in favour of the Constitution of 1812, and to record the high deed of the General Rafael del Riego, in proclaiming it first, as having contributed the most to its establishment. The description of this medal, which I take the liberty to inclose, was by the author requested to be inserted in the French Papers; but the blessed Censorship refusing to allow its appearance, for reasons, undoubtedly, consonant with the spirit that produced such an impious establishment, he is under the necessity of applying to the free Press of this Country; and I therefore beg of you the favour of giving said description a place in your liberal paper.

DESCRIPTION.
The medal is of copper gilt. On one side stand two Matrons, representing Liberty and Monarchy, supported by Strength and Prudence, and in the middle of them the Book of the Constitution of 1812, with an inscription expressive of the day on which the King acknowledged it provisionally at

Madrid. The two Matrons support a Crown above the Book, as the reward of wisdom, symbolized by a triangle amidst rays of heavenly light, which express the knowledge to which Spain owes her Freedom. Under all these emblems is placed the name of General Rafael del Riego, as a reward for having been the first to raise the cry of Liberty in the Army, and in testimony of the feelings of his countrymen, who will ever consider him as the firmest supporter of it. On the other side is the bust of the King, with this inscription—"Fernando VII. por la gracia de Dio y la Constitucion, Rey de las Espanas, 9 de Julio de 1820."—"Ferdinand the 7th, by the Grace of God and the Constitution, King of Spain, 9th July, 1820"—a day on which his Majesty swore in the Cortes to keep and to cause to be kept the Constitution, and thereby acquired the legitimacy of King of that noble Nation. Round the border there is an inscription thus—"Restablecido el 1 de Enero, de 1820, en las Cabezas de St. Juan."—"Restored the 1st January, 1820, at the Cabezas of St. Juan." because that being the day and place where Liberty was first proclaimed, proceeding from the general will of the Nation, from that very moment the Constitution must be considered as restored to Spain. PUNTO-FINIS.

STOCKHOLM.
An article respecting Finland having been inserted in the Swedish Newspaper called *Nya Extra Posten*, and the said article containing most injurious attacks both on his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and on the Russian Government, the Lord Chancellor of Justice filed an *ex officio* information against Mr. Lundell, the Editor of the said Newspaper, for a libel. On forming the Jury for trying the cause, Mr. Lundell chose as one of the Jurymen his Royal Highness the Crown Prince, and as this choice could not be accepted without a sanction from the King, his Majesty, on the 20th of October, was pleased, by means of a Rescript addressed to the Lord Chancellor of Justice, to declare that he considered the nomination of the Crown Prince, as a Jurymen, to be, in the present cause, contrary to the very spirit and meaning of the Constitution—since, in every country where the laws are the safeguard of public liberty, Princes placed to watch over the execution thereof, cannot, without endangering liberty itself, personally take part in the application of those laws; that on those occasions where the King himself takes his seat in the Supreme Court, in order there to act as a Judge, he judges at least according to prescribed laws, and thus the influence which the presence of the King might probably cause, should be endeavoured to take an advantage of it, would become less detrimental to the rights and interests of an Individual; but a Jurymen, who, altho' with the law as his guide, judges under more extensive views, and who is bound at the same time to follow the dictates of his own conscience, exercises too important a jurisdiction over the rights and privileges of his fellow-citizens, not to give cause to an apprehension that liberty itself would be threatened were the principle to be adopted that a Prince of the blood could be called upon to act as a Jurymen; and lastly, that in the nomination of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince as a Jurymen, the King cannot but see with satisfaction a tribute publicly paid to his Royal Highness's sentiments, and his love for liberty. The Defendant in this case, placed under an *ex officio* information, first to a Prince, who, from the pledge he has already given to the Swedish Nation, has inspired him with the most unlimited confidence. In entertaining such a confidence in the Prince, the Defendant is right; but he is wrong in the form—for if the Defendant could return his Royal Highness the Crown Prince as one of the Jury, the Plaintiff, from the like reason, might, on a future occasion, also call on his Royal Highness to be a Jurymen; and thus what, at least in appearance, would in the former case bear the stamp of grace and protection, would in the latter case produce quite a contrary effect, and might degenerate into an undue influence, or weaken the power and efficacy of the law.

EXECUTIONS IN LONDON.
On Tuesday morning, six individuals forfeited their lives to the injured laws of their Country. When the Recorder's Report was made to his Majesty, eight were deemed fit to suffer; but a subsequent humane investigation of the cases of two of them, we allude to John Newman and Henry Harris, convicted of passing forged Bank of England Notes, induced Lord Sidmouth to grant them reprieves. That for the former was transmitted to the gaol on Saturday night; and that for the latter in the course of Monday. The most powerful interest was made for Captain Thomas Fuller Harnett, who formerly maintained a respectable character in his Majesty's service.—Among others who exercised their high influence in his behalf were his Grace the Duke of Wellington and Sir John Lubbock, Bart. Strict jus-

lice, however, made it impossible to listen to their entreaties, and his fate was decided. His crime was that of forging a check on Cor and Greenwood for £20. We lament to add, that his career for the last few years had been extremely dissipated; at the age of 21, he came into a property of £1500 a year, all of which he wasted in extravagance, and was at length driven, in an unlucky hour, for the supply of his temporary wants, to commit the act which led to his ignominious death. He expressed himself perfectly resigned to his fate, and said that he should die as became a man. To the last he maintained as much firmness as his extreme indisposition could permit. Much exertion was also made to rescue the wretched Ann Price, found guilty of uttering forged notes, from her fate, but with as little success. Her son had already been transported for a similar offence, and she confessed that she had uttered 80 notes of the like description. She was forty-three years of age. The other sufferers were, Joseph Ellinger, for highway robbery; George Edwards, for a similar offence; Thomas Webb, for forgery; and John Maddon, for uttering forged notes. The latter received consolation, in the last few hours of his existence, from the Rev. Mr. Devereux, the Catholic Ordinary of the gaol; and all the former were attended, with the most unobtrusive kindness, by the Rev. Mr. Cotton.—They met their fate with becoming resignation, expressing a firm hope of mercy hereafter, through the mediation of their Redeemer. Harnett, whose connections are of great respectability, was attended by an officer of high standing in the army, who appeared to interest himself very much to console the unfortunate gentleman on the trying occasion. A letter, of which we subjoin a copy, was sent to Mr. Brown on Tuesday morning.

"Dear Sir—This is an awful moment to address you. Farewell! May Heaven and God reward you! Accept my grateful thanks for your kindness—kindness never exceeded. Have the goodness to order Mr. Davis (presenting of my things, who has my directions about them. Farewell, Sir, adieu. Your's sincerely,
"THOMAS F. HARNETT."
"I am very ill, and the exertion of writing is very great."
The crowd assembled on the occasion was immense: we regret we cannot add, that their conduct was characterized by a due sense of the dreadful scene of which they were the witnesses.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, DECEMBER 5.
The King v. Sir J. Hill and Sir J. Powell, Barts.
The Attorney-General stated, that this was an information to recover the penalty of three Bonds, amounting to £200,000 each, entered into by the Defendants for the faithful performance of duties by—Eytton, a Receiver-General of Taxes for Shropshire, during the years 1813, 1814, and 1815. Mr. Eytton died in 1816, at which time he was in debt to the Crown about £100,000. W. Turner stated, that he was Mr. Eytton's Deputy in 1813, and to the time of his death in 1816, and he read a very particular account of all the sums received by him as Deputy during the three years to which the Bonds applied, the total amount of which was £639,408 4s. 6d. part of which he lodged in the Bank of Messrs. Rock and Co. at Shrewsbury, and the remainder he remitted to Messrs. Gosling and Sharp, in London. It was now admitted by the Attorney-General, that Mr. Eytton had received Taxes, in 1813, 1814, and 1815; to the amount of £39,405 10s. 3d. and that he had paid into the Exchequer £511,950, leaving a deficiency of £127,455 10s. 3d. out of which there were allowances to be deducted to the amount of about £33,000, which would leave his amount of deficiency £94,455. Serjeant Pelt contended, that if all the money paid by Mr. Eytton during the years 1813, 1814, and 1815, together with £40,000 which had been levied by the Crown since his death, was applied to the payment of the taxes for those years, there would remain no demand on the Defendants; and if the Public Officers had not done their duty, by causing him to make his payments regularly, the Defendants might say they were entrapped.

The Attorney-General said, the fact of part of the money received for those years having been levied by extent, proved that the bonds were forfeited; besides, Mr. Eytton might have had the money that he was in arrear in his hands at the time these bonds were entered into, and might have misapplied what he received in those years. Serjeant Pelt said, he would be able to show that the money paid during the three years for which the bonds were given, had been received during the same years, on which evidence the Jury, he trusted, would find for the Defendants.

The Chief Baron said, it was in evidence, that part of the money received for those years had been levied by extent, which was proof that he had not paid; and, in his opinion, the Defendants were liable, but their Counsel would have an opportunity of arguing the law of the question on a motion for a new trial; and he most sincerely wished their success, as he had the pleasure of being acquainted with the Defendants, and

known they were as honourable men as any in England.

The Jury immediately found a verdict for the full penalty of £300,000.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.
The Right Honourable William Hay Carr, Earl of Erol, Hereditary Lord High Constable and Knight Marshal of Scotland, was married on Monday to Miss Eliza Fitzclarence, third daughter of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. The ceremony was performed at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence gave the bride away, and the service was read by the Rev. Mr. Fanshawe, tutor of the Noble Bridesroom. The following Royal and distinguished Personages were present on the happy occasion:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence; her Royal Highness the Duchess of Clarence, attended by her Ladies, the Countesses of Mayo and Westmeath; the Earl and Countess of Glasgow; and the Ladies Boyle, Earl and Countess Morley; Lord and Lady James Doy; the Misses Fitzclarence; Colonel and Captain Fitzclarence; and several other persons of distinction.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York was expected, but sent an apology, being out of town.—The ceremony being performed, the nuptial party proceeded to the residence of the Duke of Clarence, St. James's Palace, where twenty-eight persons sat down to breakfast, at which they were joined by her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, sister of the Duke of Clarence. It was a cold day. At half-past twelve o'clock the bride and bridesroom left London in the Noble Earl's new chariot. The bride's dress was presented to her by their Royal Highnesses the Princesses; it was one of the handsomest ever seen in materials and taste. Her Ladyship changed it after breakfast, at the Palace, for her travelling dress. The presents to the bride were magnificent, particularly that from her Majesty the Queen of Wirttemberg.

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.
On Wednesday evening, at two o'clock, two men were passing a chalk well, in a field in the parish of Duddington, in the occupation of Mr. Johnson, they were alarmed by the sound of a human voice issuing from it. They immediately gave information of the circumstance, and several persons repairing to the spot, a ladder was procured, and upon some of the party descending, they found to their great surprise a young woman in a state of extreme exhaustion, she having been in that deplorable situation fourteen days and nights.—The young woman, whose name is Eliza Steers, and who is about twenty years of age, states, that on Wednesday, the 8th ult., as she was going from Mr. Beustead's, at Stead, in the parish of Duddington, to Rodmestham, to see her mother who resides there, about eight o'clock in the evening, she suddenly fell into the well, where she remained till she was discovered on the 22d ult. as above mentioned. The well in which she was found had been made for the purpose of obtaining chalk, and being carelessly left open, was the cause of the accident which she so nearly proved fatal to her. The poor girl says she had nothing to subsist upon during the 14 days and nights that she was in this dreadful situation but a little water, which she collected in a hole she had made at the bottom of the well for the purpose. She it seems had been in the service of Mr. Beustead, but that day (the 8th ult.) left her place, and said she was going to Rodmestham; but not being expected, no inquiry was made concerning her. During her agonizing confinement she repeatedly heard the voices and whistling of ploughmen and of persons passing that way; but could not make her own voice reach them, being at a depth of nearly 40 feet below the surface of the earth. She had endeavoured to form steps by raising pieces of chalk; but they had constantly given way, thus increasing her despair at every disappointment. We are happy to add, that she received very little injury from her fall, and is now rapidly recovering the effects of fear and fasting, having received every kindness and attention her case required at the workhouse at Duddington, to which she was conveyed.

BARON BERGAMI.—It is stated in a Morning Paper, that Bergami is on his way to London, in order to resume his functions as Chamberlain to her Majesty. There is not the least truth in the report. Bergami has returned to his farm, near Milan, which he superintends himself. He never would have received the appointment of Chamberlain, had not the different English Gentlemen who attended by his Majesty abroad inquired leave, from considerations of health or family convenience, to return to England. Now that her Majesty has returned to England, the reason for her employment of these foreigners has ceased. Having determined to fix her residence among a People whom she has found equally generous and steady in her adversity, she will form her household entirely of English, whose character will deprive her from most malignant enemies of all hope of again assailing her honour through hired perjury and domestic treason.—*Times.*

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