200 MAGAZINE

#3
AUGUST 1822 / 2022

CHURCHMAN ON THE RUN AFTER SCANDAL

Irish bishop caught with Grenadier guardsman in pub's back room flees the UK. Archbishop warns streets not safe for bishops.

DISQUIET GROWS AT FLOGGING DEATH

Army C-in-C orders inquiry into death of private, whipped 300 times for trying to sell on stolen spoons. Newspapers say flogging was a barbarity.

LAKES POET TURNS TO WRITING GUIDEBOOKS

William Wordsworth's poetic muse may be drying up, so now he has turned his hand to publishing tourist books - and they are selling well.



YALE CENTER FOR BRITISH ART, PAUL MELLON COLLECTION

Castlereagh is dead at 53, suicide of the foreign secretary

News and reaction, page 2, Who replaces him?, page 7, Appraisal, page 12

King's historic visit to Scotland - pictures, page 3

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Foreign Secretary takes his own life in shocking suicide

Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, Marquess of Londonderry

b 18 June 1769, d 12 Aug 1822

Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1798-1801
President of the Board of Control, 1802-06
Secretary for War & Colonies, 1805-06, 1807-09
Foreign Secretary, 1812-22
Leader of the House of Commons, 1812-22

Lord Castlereagh, now the Marquess of Londonderry, and one of the leading figures in British political life for a quarter of a century, is dead. The foreign secretary and leader of the House of Commons committed suicide at his country home, North Cray, near Bexley in Kent.

An inquest has decided that the veteran Tory cabinet minister, 53, was 'labouring under a grievous delusion of mind' when he cut his carotid artery with a pen-knife. It heard from the Londonderrys' doctor, Charles Bankhead, and a maid, Anne Robinson.

Lord Castlereagh, said Mrs Robinson, had been 'very ill and very wild' throughout the weekend before he took his own life. Dr Bankhead had been called in by the Marchioness of Londonderry. The Duke of Wellington had been with his ministerial colleague, believed he was extremely ill, and had urged the doctor to find a pretence to be with Lord Castlereagh.

Dr Charles Bankhead said he had taken six ounces of blood from the minister's neck by cupping on Friday night. The blood was as 'thick as glue' but the treatment calmed him.



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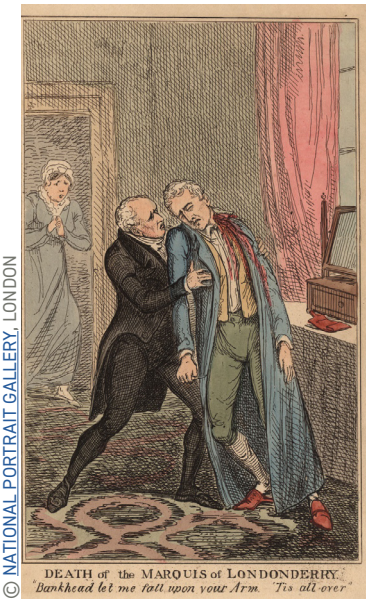
ABOVE: 'A VIEW OF LONDONDERRY', BY RICHARD DIGHTON, PAINTED IN 1821
BELOW: ETCHING OF CASTLEREAGH'S DEATH, BY AN UNKNOWN ARTIST



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Death scene described

Dr Bankhead stayed at North Cray all weekend, and told the inquest he caught Lord Castlereagh in his arms after entering his dressing room on the Monday morning. He was clenching a two-bladed knife, covered with blood, and said 'Bankhead, let me fall upon your arm. It is all over'.

Sources at Westminster and Carlton House say there had been fears for some time about the minister's mental health, apparent even at his most recent audience with the King. He is said to have been exhausted and told colleagues he was dreading going to the Quintuple Alliance's congress at Verona in October.

News of Lord Castereagh's death has caused consternation at Westminster, in government and opposition circles. A messenger was sent immediately to the Home Secretary, Robert Peel, who is in Scotland with the King.

The death of a minister who was popular with George IV is bound to over-shadow the start of the royal visit. Lord Castlereagh has been a key part of an almost unchanged senior ministerial team advising the Prince Regent, now King, since Spencer Perceval's 1812 assassination.

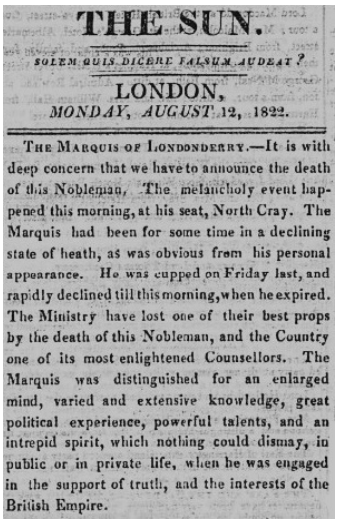
Lord Castlereagh was a central figure in the international alliance that defeated Napoleon and in the development of the post-war settlement signed at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. In contrast to other European powers, his approach was broadly non-interventionist.

As an Irish peer's son and then peer himself, Lord Castlereagh was able to sit in the Irish House of Commons and then as an MP at Westminster from the age of 21. He joined the administration at Dublin Castle in 1797, taking the high-profile role of chief secretary and became 'bloody Castlereagh', crushing the United Irishmen rebellion in 1798 and creating the union with Britain in 1801.

As a rare senior Tory MP in a ministry replete with peers, he became a leading spokesman for repressive policies like the 'Six Acts' response to the Peterloo massacre of 1819.

>>> Who replaces Castlereagh? (p7)
>>> Castlereagh's legacy (p12)

'Alone, he felt his spirit equal to the mighty task'



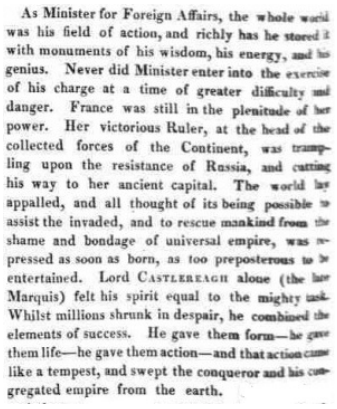
THE SUN.

SOLEM QUIS DICERE FALSUM AUDEAT?

LONDON,
MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1822.

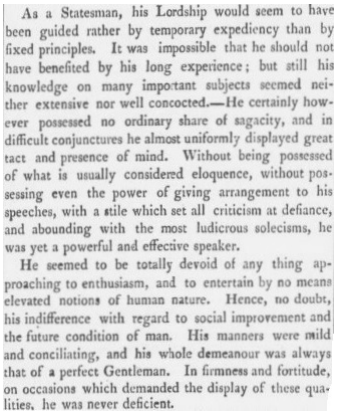
THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.—It is with deep concern that we have to announce the death of this Nobleman. The melancholy event happened this morning, at his seat, North Cray. The Marquis had been for some time in a declining state of heath, as was obvious from his personal appearance. He was cupped on Friday last, and rapidly declined till this morning, when he expired. The Ministry have lost one of their best props by the death of this Nobleman, and the Country one of its most enlightened Counsellors. The Marquis was distinguished for an enlarged mind, varied and extensive knowledge, great political experience, powerful talents, and an intrepid spirit, which nothing could dismay, in public or in private life, when he was engaged in the support of truth, and the interests of the British Empire.

In first reaction to Lord Castlereagh's death, *The Sun* (above) said he had 'powerful talents,' while the pro-Tory *Morning Post* (below) praised his part in defeating Napoleon.



As Minister for Foreign Affairs, the whole world was his field of action, and richly has he stored it with monuments of his wisdom, his energy, and his genius. Never did Minister enter into the exercise of his charge at a time of greater difficulty and danger. France was still in the plenitude of her power. Her victorious Ruler, at the head of the collected forces of the Continent, was trampling upon the resistance of Russia, and cutting his way to her ancient capital. The world lay appalled, and all thought of its being possible to assist the invaded, and to rescue mankind from the shame and bondage of universal empire, was repressed as soon as born, as too preposterous to be entertained. Lord CASTLEREAGH alone (the late Marquis) felt his spirit equal to the mighty task. Whilst millions shrunk in despair, he combined the elements of success. He gave them form—he gave them life—he gave them action—and that action came like a tempest, and swept the conqueror and his congregated empire from the earth.

The *Morning Chronicle (below),* however, said he was indifferent to the future condition of man.



As a Statesman, his Lordship would seem to have been guided rather by temporary expediency than by fixed principles. It was impossible that he should not have benefited by his long experience; but still his knowledge on many important subjects seemed neither extensive nor well concocted.—He certainly however possessed no ordinary share of sagacity, and in difficult conjunctures he almost uniformly displayed great tact and presence of mind. Without being possessed of what is usually considered eloquence, without possessing even the power of giving arrangement to his speeches, with a stile which set all criticism at defiance, and abounding with the most ludicrous solecisms, he was yet a powerful and effective speaker.

He seemed to be totally devoid of any thing approaching to enthusiasm, and to entertain by no means elevated notions of human nature. Hence, no doubt, his indifference with regard to social improvement and the future condition of man. His manners were mild and conciliating, and his whole demeanour was always that of a perfect Gentleman. In firmness and fortitude, on occasions which demanded the display of these qualities, he was never deficient.

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King George gets a right royal - but wet - Scottish reception

Torrential rain delayed the King's landing in Scotland, but the fortnight-long royal visit is underway. His schedule includes two grand processions, levees and receptions, church services, a military review, banquet, ball, and theatre visit to see an adaptation of *Rob Roy*.

George IV's visit is the first by a reigning monarch since King Charles I came to Scotland in 1641. His son Charles was crowned king of Scots at Scone in 1651.

After landing at Leith, the King was welcomed by civic leaders and dignitaries, including Thomas Bruce, Earl of Elgin, the diplomat and collector of Greek sculptures. There was a security breach when Glengarry clan chief, Alexander Ranaldson MacDonell, galloped up to the monarch to welcome him.

A procession including lowland and highland clan regiments with pipe bands (pictured below) then escorted the King's open carriage the three miles to Edinburgh past cheering crowds. At a specially-erected gateway, he was presented with the keys to the city.

The artists William (J.M.W.) Turner, David Wilkie and William Collins are among those painting the visit.

>>> Visit verdict (p12)



PHOTO CREDIT: MUSEUMS & GALLERIES EDINBURGH – CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL | ART UK

King George landed at Leith, Edinburgh's port, on 15 August after a day's delay because of relentless, heavy rain. He arrived on a barge which carried him from the royal yacht. *The Royal George* is depicted in Leith harbour (above) by Thomas Butterworth. The writer Sir Walter Scott is organising much of the royal visit and he was rowed out to see the King during the enforced delay, despite the bad weather. George IV is said to have greeted him with the words, "What! Sir Walter Scott, the man in Scotland I most wish to see!"



BROWN DIGITAL REPOSITORY, BROWN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, PROVIDENCE, RI, USA

WILLIAM LIZARS' VIEW OF THE ROYAL PROCESSION ADVANCING FROM THE BARRIER WHERE THE KEYS OF THE CITY WERE DELIVERED BY THE LORD PROVOST TO HIS MAJESTY

Hopes grow of Irish famine relief

There is optimism that the famine in Ireland may be coming to an end, without the big death-toll feared.

The governments in Dublin and London and emergency fund-raisers in the two capitals believe that the huge public response to appeals for money to buy food supplies has stalled shortages in Ireland's south and western counties, and averted a worst-case scenario. But concern remains about typhoid and fever.

Disaster relief organisers at the City of London Tavern say the distress in Ireland 'has yielded to British beneficence,' with the sum raised now at £261,390. The committee says that "the apprehensions of famine gradually diminished, and are now ended by the prospect of an early and abundant harvest'.

Confidence the worst is over has come too in a message from the Roman Catholic bishop of Killaloe in one of the worst-hit counties, Clare.

Bishop James O'Shaughnessy has told clergy to ask in their sermons if there has ever been an instance of such benevolent feelings, and by English Protestants. "Can our wretched poor people ever forget such kindness?" he asks.

However, large numbers of people are still dependent on emergency rations. In Co. Leitrim, in the north-west, it is estimated that 55,000 people will need food aid until at least the start of September.

The focus of relief efforts is now switching to providing clothing for the winter, with a ladies' fund-raising committee to be established at a meeting in Downing Street later this month expected to lead on the issue. One land-owner, Frances O'Beirne, has said the lack of clothing in Leitrim is approaching 'absolute nudity'. Observers say people cannot work or attend church services due to inadequate clothing.

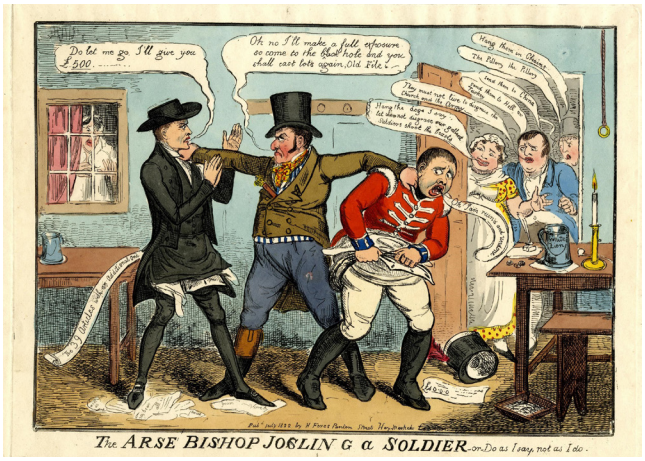
>>> Famine questions (p4)

Bishop flees country after being caught with Private

A Protestant bishop from Ireland is on the run after being sensationally arrested in the back room of a London public house with a Grenadier guardsman.

The Bishop of Clogher in Co. Tyrone, Percy Jocelyn, 67, was detained after being caught in a compromising situation with the guardsman, John Moverley, 22, in the White Lion pub in Westminster. The landlord, his son-in-law, a local security officer and eight drinkers took the two men to St James's watch house. They were badly beaten en route by an accompanying mob, but the bishop's identity was not at that stage known to the crowd.

Dr Jocelyn and Pte. Moverley appeared in court the next day, the bishop in 'the deepest mental agony', according to reporters. He was released on bail of £1,000 after his solicitor convinced the magistrate that the threshold for the capital crime of sodomy had not been reached. The soldier remained in custody.



THE ARSE BISHOP JOSLIN & A SOLDIER - 'OR DO AS I SAY, NOT AS I DO' LAMPOONED BY CARTOONIST ISAAC CRUIKSHANK | BRITISH MUSEUM WEBSITE

Bishop Jocelyn is now said to be abroad. In his absence, cartoonists have seized on the case, with Isaac Cruikshank dubbing him the 'arse bishop'. The landlord of the White Lion is charging for entry to the room where the men were discovered, and there are fears about the damage the case could do to the church.

Priests are being mocked, and the Archbishop of Canterbury has said it is not safe for a bishop to show himself on the streets of London. One Whitehall source has warned the scandal will cause more damage to the establishment than the UK's enemies could have achieved in a century.

>>> Resources (p10)

NEWS IN BRIEF

NEW COLLEGE: The foundation stone has been laid at Lampeter in Cardiganshire for a college to educate young men destined for the priesthood, but who cannot afford a university education.

>>>>> News from 2022 (p10)

FARADAY VISIT: A scientist and former aide to Sir Humphrey Davy has visited Swansea to investigate 'copper smoke' pollution, and the impact on local people and the environment. Michael Faraday was called in by industrialist John Henry Vivian.

EXECUTIONS: There was a single hanging in July in Great Britain, with Charles Lee executed for burglary at Hertford.
Source: Capital Punishment UK (with thanks to Richard Clark and Dave Mossop)

Irish food exports under scrutiny

Concern is growing over why food from Ireland has been exported to Britain, even at the height of this year's famine.

Dublin's *Evening Post* newspaper has questioned why an estimated £6m of wheat, oats, beef, pork and other foodstuffs is leaving Ireland for English markets each year. It says the news will 'astonish the public'. In one day alone earlier in August, 2,750 quarts of Irish oats were on sale at a London market.

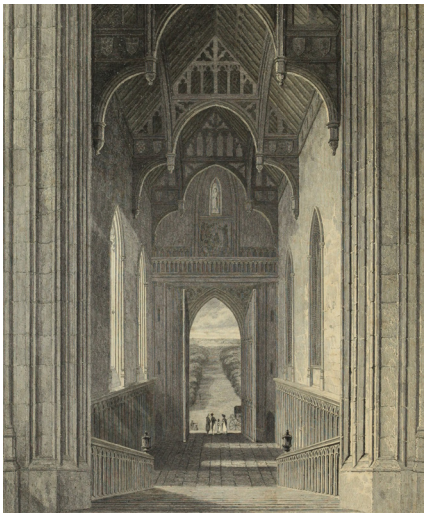
The Dublin paper says it is ridiculous that Irish people are relying on the bounty of British donors when food is being exported, with all the oatmeal sent to Britain from counties Clare or Mayo being enough to feed all the poor in Ireland's south-western counties.

From the start of August, security in Ireland is now in the hands of new police forces at provincial and county level. It is anticipated that there will be 300 chief constables and 5,000 uniformed constables, bearing short carbine arms.

Sale of Fonthill inevitable after failure of rescue package

An attempt to stave off the sale of the huge Gothic Fonthill Abbey in Wiltshire appears doomed, after celebrity owner William Beckford and his son-in-law, the Duke of Hamilton, failed to agree terms for a rescue package.

William Beckford's finances remain perilous. Sugar from Jamaica, where he has significant land holdings and slaves, is being sold in Britain below the cost of production, and plantation values are falling catastrophically.



THE HALL AT FONTHILL ABBEY, LOOKING OUT

There is now only one month to go before the sale of the contents of Fonthill by auctioneer James Christie begins. Large numbers of visitors are continuing to travel to the Wiltshire village to inspect the property in what has been dubbed 'Fonthill fever'. Accommodation nearby is in high demand.

Interest in Fonthill has been boosted by newspaper articles and a number of guidebooks.

These guides are said to be being produced with the co-operation of William Beckford. Observers believe this 'hype' may help to boost sale income.

A second sale will be in mid-September in an attempt to boost the poor takings in June at another large mansion, **Wanstead House** in Essex. Some of its most valuable items, including tapestries and damask hangings, were unsold and will come under the hammer once more. The Pole Tylney-Long Wellesley family remain in France.

>>> 1822's People (p11)

COURTESY OF HATHI TRUST

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Army orders inquiry into soldier's flogging death

The Army's commander-in-chief, the Duke of York, has ordered a 'rigorous' investigation into the death of a young soldier after he received a 300-lash flogging.

Private John Furnell from the 2nd Regiment of Foot was whipped at the garrison in Hull after being found guilty of 'highly irregular and unsoldier-like conduct'. He had in his possession spoons that had been taken from an officers' mess, which he tried to sell. Pte. Furnell, 22, died in hospital in York after a disturbed journey on a baggage train in hot weather.

An inquest decided that the soldier had died as a result of the flogging. A juror who saw the body said that his bones "were as bare of skin and flesh, as if his back had been scraped with a knife'. An army surgeon told the hearing that if Pte. Furnell had received sufficient support after a heavy bag fell on his back during the journey he might have recovered, but debility set in.

The army's investigation came as criticism mounts of what one newspaper called "the infliction of a tormenting death on a soldier, for the petty offence of larceny'.



THE DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY

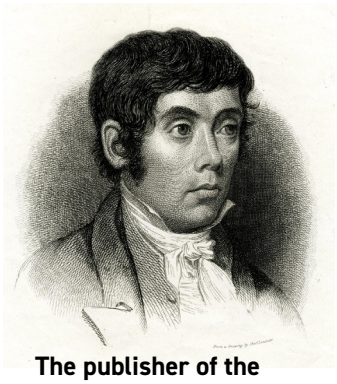
Another, *The Times*, called Pte. Furnell's treatment a barbarity and an outrage. It quoted jurist Matthew Hale to support a claim it was murder.

Peterloo deaths mourned

The third anniversary of the Peterloo massacre of 1819 was marked with the names of the dead read in a morning event, and a parade of upwards of 40,000 people in the evening.

Organisers have complained that St Peter's Field was strewn with stones and brickbats during the previous night, allegedly in an attempt to 'overawe' those attending.

Radical freed



The publisher of the radical magazine, *The Black Dwarf*, has been freed from prison in Warwick after serving a 15 month sentence for seditious conspiracy.

Thomas Jonathan Wooler, 36 (above) was jailed with two other men for their role in the unauthorised election at a mass meeting of Sir Charles Wolseley as a 'legislatorial attorney' for Birmingham. The town has no seat of its own in the House of Commons.

He told supporters he was 'untamed in spirit, unshaken in mind, and eager again to join you in the march onward to the goal of reform'. A crowd of put at 40,000 did march with him into Birmingham.

>>>> 1822's People (p11)

UK takes lead on animal welfare

The first prosecutions for animal cruelty have been brought under pioneering new legislation signed into law by the King in late July.

A horse dealer and a butcher were each fined £1 after Irish MP Richard Martin (Co. Galway) took them before magistrates in London just a fortnight after the law he piloted through parliament became law. It bans the mis-treatment of cattle and horses, and is thought to be a world first by a legislature.

Dealer Samuel Clarke admitted whipping his horse 'to make him show 'a little life and spirit'. The other man, David Hyde, was accused of being a 'horse butcher' by Mr Martin.



'HUMANITY DICK' AS RICHARD MARTIN WAS DUBBED BY KING GEORGE IV

The Cruel Treatment of Cattle Act, which was amended to include horses, passed after a similar bill introduced by Mr Martin was defeated last year. Two previous attempts failed in 1800 and 1809.

>>> 1822's People (p11)

What Happened When

JULY

19: Bishop of Clogher and Grenadier guardsman detained after being caught together in back room of public house. (See page 4)
22: Cruel Treatment of Cattle (Martin's) Act receives royal assent and becomes law. (5)
26: Biggest mass execution in Charleston, South Carolina, USA, after failed slave insurrection. Five more men are hanged in August. (6)
29: Inquest in York finds that soldier John Furnell died as a result of receiving 300 lashes, and of fever, mortification and debility. (5)

AUGUST

1: Police forces set up in Irish counties. (4)
5: Duke of Wellington injured in howitzer accident. (7)
12: Foreign Secretary Marquess of Londonderry (formerly Lord Castlereagh) takes his own life. (2)
12: Foundation stone laid for St David's College in Lampeter, Cardiganshire, providing education for prospective clergy with limited finances. (4)
12: King George celebrates his 60th birthday.
13: Inquest in Kent finds that Lord Castlereagh was 'labouring under a grievous delusion of mind'. (2)
13: Earthquake hits Syrian Ottoman city of Aleppo, tens of thousands feared dead. (6)
15: Body of poet Percy Shelley cremated on Italian beach. (6)
15: King George arrives at Leith for Scottish visit. (3)
16: Ceremonies in Manchester mark the third anniversary of the Peterloo massacre when troops broke up a pro-reform political meeting (5)

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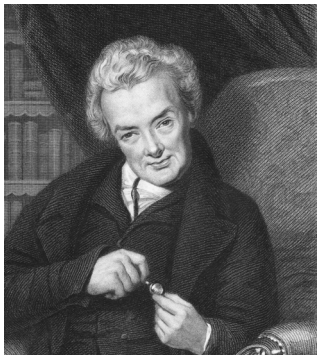
Wilberforce warns against slavery in Cape

MPs have backed a call from veteran campaigner William Wilberforce for action to stop any growth of slavery at the new British colony in the Cape of Good Hope in southern Africa.

William Wilberforce (Bramber, Sussex, Independent) told the House of Commons that slavery in any new settlements on the African continent would be 'indefensible and mischievous'.



GEORGIOS KOLLIDAS | ADOBE.STOCK.

Tory ministers did not oppose Mr Wilberforce's address to the King, nor one in late June urging further action against slave trading by other nations.

In his speech on the situation in the Cape of Good Hope (Cape Colony), Mr Wilberforce warned that slavery there would cause 'dangerous animosities' between the races, and threaten 'the growth of mutual goodwill and civilisation'.

However, it now seems likely that campaigners will delay an attempt to get a motion through Parliament opposing slavery in principle until next year.

Whether Mr Wilberforce will be able to see that campaign through is in serious doubt because of his age (63 this month) and declining health. Thomas Fowell Buxton, Independent MP for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis in Dorset, is increasingly assuming the role of leader of the campaigning anti-slavery MPs.

BRISBANE: YALE CENTER FOR BRITISH ART, PAUL MELLON COLLECTION

Bigge report signals big changes for NSW colony

A wide-ranging report into the way the penal colony in New South Wales is being run is heavily critical of the recently-replaced governor, General Lachlan Macquarie, and his policies.





SIR THOMAS BRISBANE (L) AND COMMISSIONER JOHN BIGGE (R)

BIGGE AND MACQUARIE: MITCHELL LIBRARY, STATE LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES. CREATIVE COMMONS 4.0

Barrister and former judge John Bigge spent 16 months in New South Wales, where he examined the convict system, the relationship between social classes, Governor Macquarie's programme of public works, and the conditions in the colony. His report was commissioned by the Tory Colonies Secretary, Lord Bathurst.

In Britain, rising joblessness has caused crime rates to rise, and increasing prisoner numbers have become a burden on the convict transport system. Lord Bathurst is understood to be sceptical of the punishment value of transportation. He is said to have told Mr Bigge that transportation should be a severe punishment and 'an object of real terror to all classes of the community'.

Commissioner Bigge travelled throughout New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, gathering oral and written views and information. He interviewed free inhabitants, emancipists (former transportees pardoned or paroled), and hundreds of convicts.

His report, presented to Parliament in July, is expected to shape the future of the colony for decades to come, and the probably more hardline policies of the new governor, Sir Thomas Brisbane.

It will make grim reading for Gen. Macquarie, who arrived back in Britain in July. He is now in London before going to his native Scotland.



FORMER GOVERNOR GEN. LACHLAN MACQUARIE, PAINTED EARLIER THIS YEAR BY CONVICT RICHARD READ SR.

The Bigge report:

* Praises improvements in healthcare on convict ships and says food is amply sufficient;
* Says some convicts view transportation as being more emigration than punishment;
* Accuses Macquarie of abusing his executive powers;
* Criticises Macquarie's policy and practice of pardoning and paroling convicts, a system recommended 'more by motives of humanity than of reason';
* Warns of the 'evil consequences' of employing convicts in towns like Sydney, where re-offending rates are highest;
* Advocates sending convict labour to 'opulent' rural employers, not the 'pernicious' practice of assigning them to lower-class settlers.

News in brief: Slaves hanged, Syrian quake, Shelley death

SLAVE INSURRECTION: Twenty-seven more slaves have been executed in Charleston, South Carolina after the authorities foiled one of the biggest revolts ever by enslaved people in American history. This brings the number who have died to 35.

The main mass hanging in lat July has been described as a 'horrific mess' after the hangman bungled his preparations, and all 22 condemned men had to be shot by police while hanging.

ALEPPO DISASTER: Details are emerging from Syria of a major earthquake in and around the inland city of Aleppo. First reports suggest the number of dead may run into tens of thousands, with serious damage to buildings in the centre of Aleppo. The earthquake was felt over a large area, including Rhodes, Cyprus and Gaza.

SHELLEY DEATH: The remains of the poet Percy Shelley have been burned on a beach near Viareggio in northern Italy.



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Fellow poets Lord Byron (pictured) and Leigh Hunt attended the cremation. Mr Shelley's heart was retrieved from the fire. His ashes are expected to be buried in Rome.

OLD FOX'S JOURNAL



MORPHART | ADOBE.STOCK.COM

This month, in 200's diary column, who's the favourite for the Foreign Office after Castlereagh's death, and how the poet Wordsworth is carving out a new career for himself

It might seem obvious that Lord Castlereagh's replacement as foreign secretary should be George Canning, but King George may have other ideas. The maybe-again-minister and the monarch are hardly reconciled after Canning's support for Queen Caroline.

This remains a very personal skeleton in the cupboard for the King, who (one suspects) will have been only too happy to have seen Mr Canning nominated to be governor-general of India, out of harm's way 4,000 miles distant. The other skeleton of course is from 1809.

It seems hard even now to believe that two cabinet ministers - on the same side - should have taken part in a duel. But that was exactly what Canning (Foreign) and Castlereagh (War) did.

Putney Heath was the venue chosen for the shoot-out to end the simmering, sometimes boiling tension between the two ministers.

The foreign secretary had never before fired a pistol and duly missed his opponent. Lord Castlereagh had, and did not, hitting Canning's thigh. Thankfully matters did not go any further but the damage to Canning's reputation was more long-lasting.

The issue of whether Mr Canning should get the job is a very hot political potato for Lord Liverpool. Wouldn't we all want to be flies on the wall if the PM does decide it should be Canning and has to tell the King? The obvious alternative would be the Duke of Wellington, but he is understood to have told friends that he is not keen.

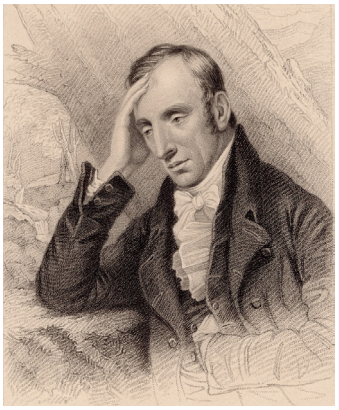
>>> Resources (p10)



CARTOONIST CRUIKSHANK'S TAKE ON "A NEW MINISTERIAL WAY OF SETTLING THE AFFAIRS OF A NATION'. CASTLEREAGH (L) AND CANNING (R).

Our latest intelligence

Verse from the pen of William Wordsworth may be rare these days, but could the great romantic poet, 52, have found a new career later in life as a writer of tourist books? His *Guide to the Lakes*, as it popularly known, has just been published as a 156 page single volume and is reported to be selling well. It includes a map, travel directions, recommended excursions, reviews of buildings, and a comparison of England's north-western lakes with the Alps.



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WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

Contrasting news this month from the Tory Liverpool and Wellington households.

The prime minister is to marry, just over a year after his death of his wife of 26 years, Louisa. Now the Earl of Liverpool has found love again, with Mary Chester, a close friend of Louisa Jenkinson and occupant of a grace and favour apartment at Hampton Court Palace. The couple, he 52, her 45, are expected to tie the knot in September. Lord Liverpool will be the first prime minister to marry while in office since the Duke of Grafton in 1769.

The hero of Waterloo has instead had to cope with the after-effects of an explosion while he was carrying out his ministerial duties as master-general of the ordinance. Standing too close to a howitzer, a membrane in the duke's ear was ruptured. The well-known ear specialist, John Stevenson, will treat him.

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Lawrence shows informal side to King George

Sir Thomas Lawrence, the leading portrait painter of this era and president of the Royal Academy, has painted the King many times, but he is said to regard this new 1822 version as his best.

The painting is a break from traditional depictions of the monarch and remarkable in its informality, displaying the elegance and refinement for which George is known.

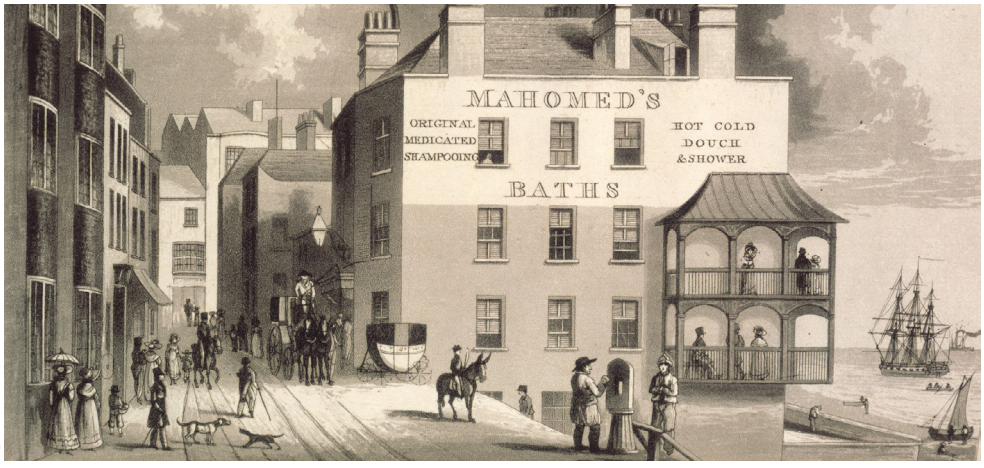
It shows George IV in under-stated court dress rather than the robes of office, wearing the Order of the Garter. It was commissioned by the King as a gift to his mistress, Lady Conyngham.

Big-name portraitists did not get a big positive response to their paintings at the Royal Academy summer exhibition this year, with the exception of Sir Thomas Lawrence. And even his small head-and-shoulders painting of the Duke of Wellington produced mixed reactions. A critic for the *Commercial Chronicle* said the portrait had little to recommend it. The lower part of the duke's face had 'a strong expression of silliness' and the painting was done hurriedly and carelessly.

It is understood that Sir Thomas's next round of commissions include Lady Maria Conyngham, daughter of the King's mistress.



THE WALLACE COLLECTION, LONDON | CREATIVE COMMONS CC BY-NC-ND



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Two contrasting sides of 1822: the baths of Brighton and East End low life

Above: This has been a big year for Sake Dean Mahomed, now established in Brighton with his sea-front medicated baths offering a bit of luxury as well as relief for gout, rheumatism and other ailments. His treatments of steam, Indian herbs and oils, and massage have brought him fame and now appointment as King George's personal 'shampooing surgeon'. These pictures are from his new book featuring testimonies from satisfied customers. Dean Mahomed was the first Indian to write a book in English, and the proprietor of England's first Indian restaurant.

Right: Pierce Egan's comical monthly publication *Life in London* is as popular as ever, featuring Tom, Jerry and Logic, well-heeled young men about town, keen to see 'a bit of life' in the poorer districts of the capital. This is them with the 'unsophisticated sons and daughters' of London's East End from Egan's book out in 1823.



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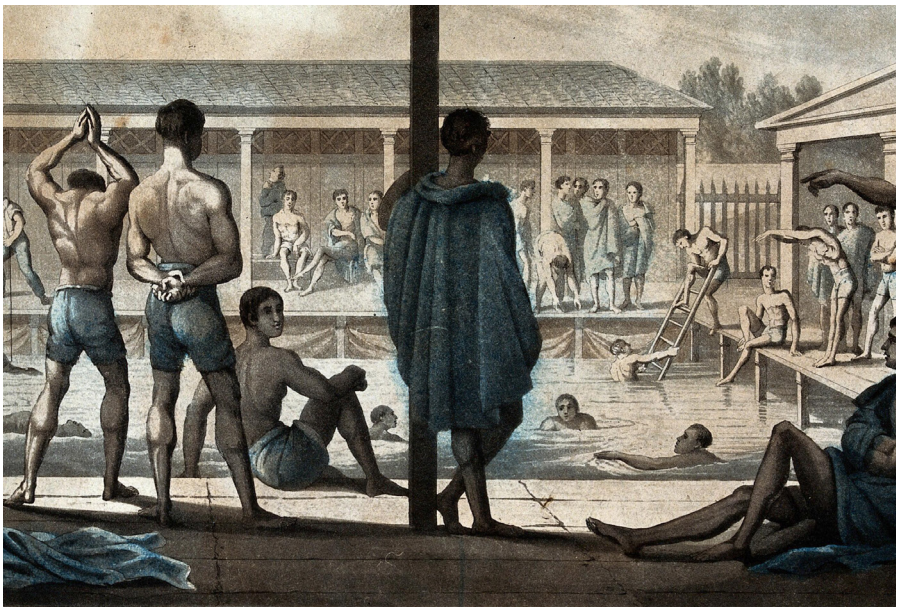
COURTESY OF THE HUNTINGTON ART MUSEUM, SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA

Constable's huge landscape hailed, but Turner's only RA work is slammed

The latest 'six-footer' by Suffolk painter John Constable, shown at the Royal Academy's summer exhibition has won approval. The *Morning Chronicle* says the simple rural subject in *View on the Stour, near Dedham*, was 'treated with great judgment and in a beautiful style of execution'. But William (J.M.W.) Turner cannot be happy with the reaction to his only Academy painting in 1822, the unusual *What you Will!* (below left). a nod to both French painter Watteau, and to Shakespeare and *Twelfth Night*. One reviewer called it 'a contemptible scrap'.



J.M.W. TURNER, WHAT YOU WILL!, IMAGE COURTESY CLARK ART INSTITUTE, WILLIAMSTOWN, US



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Two contrasting sides to life: on the streets, and at leisure

Left: This new street scene by French artist Louis-Léopold Boilly reveals the housing crisis of post-war Paris, which forces poor people to move frequently in search of affordable homes. Rent terms expire and families who cannot pay are forced to pack their furniture and search for new homes. Unusually, *The Movings* was painted 'on spec' (not commissioned), and caused surprise at the Salon of the Académie des Beaux-Arts with its depiction in fine art of life for ordinary Parisians.

Above: For better-off Londoners, this new aquatint shows reality in the shape of young men bathing and relaxing at a swimming school. Swimming is now emerging as a competitive sport in Britain.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES TRINITY SAINT DAVID | PHOTOS: ADAM DAVIES & JOHN BEYNON



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David
200
1822 - 2022

After a commemorative service, and emulating the proceedings in 1822, a procession travelled along the streets of Lampeter (left) to the University campus. There, a memorial was unveiled by the Bishop of St Davids and Jeremy Miles MS, the Welsh Government Minister for Education and the Welsh Language. He then opened the Gallery (below), an exhibition on the history of the Lampeter campus, which includes the original foundation stone.

200 years of higher education marked in Wales

The tiny west Wales community of Lampeter, Ceredigion (pop. 2,970 in 2011) may be the smallest university town in the United Kingdom, but it can also lay claim to being host to the third oldest institution of higher education in England and Wales, after Oxford and Cambridge.

The foundation stone of St David's College was laid on 12 August 1822, the first students admitted in 1827. The driving force was the Anglican Bishop of St Davids, Thomas Burgess, with King George IV donating £1,000. Two centuries later, Bishop Joanna Penberthy played a key role in the bicentenary celebration of what is now the University of Wales Trinity Saint David, along with Welsh Education Minister, Jeremy Miles.

The college was created to provide an affordable education for men seeking to become priests, but now the university has campuses too in Carmarthen, Swansea, Birmingham and London, and runs courses in everything from accounting to youth work.

Bicentenary celebrations
News release
Bicentenary videos
Video about King George IV and Lampeter
History of the Lampeter campus
People's Collection Wales



WELSH EDUCATION MINISTER JEREMY MILES (R), WITH VICE-CHANCELLOR, PROF. MEDWIN HUGHES (CENTRE), AND THE BISHOP OF ST DAVIDS, JOANNA PENBERTHY (L)

COCHRANE: KIM TRAYNOR / WIKIPEDIA COMMONS | O'HIGGINS: REPRODUCED BY KIND PERMISSION OF AN POST ©



A BUST OF ADMIRAL LORD COCHRANE AT CULROSS IN FIFE, WHERE HE SPENT HIS EARLY YEARS



A POSTAGE STAMP COMMEMORATING THE ROLE OF BERNARDO O'HIGGINS, ISSUED BY THE IRISH POSTAL SERVICE, AN POST, IN 2010

Latin America spent much of the 20 years from 1810 to 1830 in an almost permanent state of conflict, pitting Spanish (and Portuguese) colonial authorities against pro-independence forces led most famously by Simón Bolívar. But did you know how much British and Irish involvement there was in the pro-independence side?

Bernardo O'Higgins, Chile's frst head of state, had an Irish father. Scottish aristocrat Thomas, Lord Cochrane was a successful British naval commander against Napoleon, then led the Chilean and Brazilian navies. There's also John Pascoe Grenfell (England) and William Brown (Ireland), not forgetting the British and Irish legions recruited to fight for Bolivar.

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

George IV in Scotland: *George IV*, by Christopher Hibbert (Allen Lane, 1973) Amazon | *The King's Jaunt*, by John Prebble (Collins, 1988) Amazon
Bishop of Clogher: *The Great Unfrocked, Two thousand years of church scandal*, by Matthew Parris (Robson Books, 1998) Amazon
Homosexuality in 19th Century England sourcebook - newspaper reports
Dictionary of Irish Biography
Castlereagh and Canning: *The Duel: Castlereagh, Canning and Deadly Cabinet Rivalry*, by Giles Hunt Amazon
William Wilberforce: *William Wilberforce*, by William Hague Amazon
Wilberforce Institute, University of Hull
Westminster Abbey (Place of burial)
A great man who was not a Tory by Lord Lexden, Official historian of the Conservative Party
Duke of Wellington: *Wellington, Pillar of State*, by Elizabeth Longford Amazon
William Wordsworth: *William Wordsworth*, by Hunter Davies Amazon
Percy Shelley: *Shelley, The Pursuit*, by Richard Holmes Amazon
Paintings: George IV / Lawrence (*The Guardian*)
The art of Louis-Léopold Bouilly, by Susan Siegfried Amazon
The first Indian author in English, by Michael Fisher
Complete Review
Life in London, by Pierce Egan - BBC Radio (Audible £)

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We aim for 100% accuracy, but please check with visitor attractions before travelling to any mentioned in these pages.

1822'S PEOPLE

Fast facts on news-makers from 200 years ago

T.J. Wooler, Radical journalist

b: 1786 | Age now in 1822: 35/36
d: 29 Oct 1853, aged 66/67

Thomas Jonathan Wooler edited radical *Black Dwarf* magazine 1817-24 | Acquitted of seditious libel in 1817 | Circulation peaked at 12,000 | Edited *British Gazette* 1819-23, co-operating with *Manchester Observer* to keep it publishing | Closed *Black Dwarf* after death of patron | Abandoned politics for legal writing and advocacy

Wikipedia
British Museum
Black Dwarf - Warwick Modern Records Centre
Black Dwarf - edition of 14 Aug 1822, including death of Lord Castlereagh
Today in radical publishing history, 1817: first issue of the *Black Dwarf* newspaper - *Past Tense*

Richard Martin, Politician and pioneer

b: 15 Jan 1754, Dangan, Co. Galway | Age now in 1822: 68
d 6 Jan 1834, aged 79, Boulogne-sur-Mer, France

MP in Irish House of Commons in Dublin from 1776, and at Westminster from 1801 | Born Catholic, raised as Protestant | Wealthy landlord in west of Ireland | Fought over 100 duels | Nicknamed 'Humanity Dick' by George IV | Introduced unsuccessful slaughterhouse legislation in 1824 | Attended founding meeting of Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (later RSPCA) in 1824 | Famous for taking donkey into court to prove cruelty

Wikipedia
History of Parliament Online
Dictionary of Irish Biography
Documentary explores 200-year-old legislation protecting animals - Dr Alex Lockwood (University of Sunderland) - Podcast

Books:
Humanity Dick Martin | Shevawn Lynam Amazon
Humanity Dick: Animal Rights Pioneer and Feared Duellist | Peter Phillips Amazon

William Beckford, writer & art collector

b: 29 Sept 1760, London | Age now in 1822: 51
d: 2 May 1844, Bath, aged 83 | Buried: Lansdown Cemetery, Bath

Novelist, patron of the arts, critic, travel writer, plantation owner and politician | Reputed once to be richest commoner in England | Inherited fortune from father, including sugar plantations, Jamaican slaves, £1m in cash and Fonthill estate | Wrote Gothic novel *Vathek* in 1786 | MP for Wells in 1780s and Hindon, Wiltshire, until 1820 | Spent last years in Bath, commissioning folly of Beckford's Tower.

Wikipedia
National Portrait Gallery, London
National Gallery, London
History of Parliament Online
Beckfordiana website
Centre for the Study of the Legacies of British Slavery
Encounters with the Orient - University of Kent

Book:
England's Wealthiest Son | Boyd Alexander

NOTES FROM NOW

Observations about the news from 1822



PHOTO CREDIT: WALKER ART GALLERY | CREATIVE COMMONS CC BY-NC | PRESENTED WILLIAM MOORE IN 1905

This is the image passed down through time of the burning of the remains of the poet Percy Shelley on an Italian beach in August 1822. But it is not accurate.

French painter Louis Édouard Fournier, who was not born until 1857, pictured the scene as grey and sombre, but it was actually a hot summer's day on the sands near Viareggio. The funeral pyre is surrounded by three of the poet's closest friends, from left to right, Edward Trelawney and poets Leigh Hunt and Lord Byron. Shelley's wife, Mary, is on bended knees behind them.

But Mary, the author of *Frankenstein,* was not there at all, Leigh Hunt was in a carriage and Byron went swimming. That at least is the version Trelawney has left us in his *Recollections of the last days of Shelley and Byron*. Even that, though, may be suspect. Shelley's most recent biographer Richard Holmes says the Trelawney account was rewritten multiple times. (Ours is his first edition published in 1858.)

Fournier's depiction of the scene, painted in 1889, is on show at the Walker Art Gallery in Liverpool.

The convicts shipped to Australia on the transport ship, *Guildford*, in the summer of 1822 were in at least one sense luckier than most.

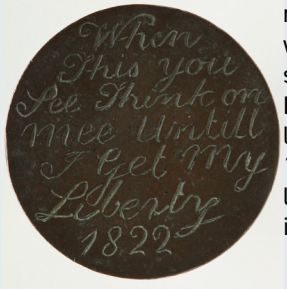
Their journey into the unknown took just 102 days - or 99, depending on which source you believe.

Its next voyage in 1823 would take 205, beset by a leak and an enforced two month stop for repairs in Brazil.

Guildford's trip in 1822 was fast - by some accounts, in the top 10 of such journeys. It was one of the best-known convict ships, carrying about 1,500 prisoners in eight trips, with 192 men on this in 1822. Most we know almost nothing about.

One exception is John Jobson, convicted at Warwick of stealing two pistols. He would live to the ripe old age of 75.

This was quite literally a voyage into the unknown. As Australian historian Robert Hughes put it, 'Before them yawned a terrifying void of time and space.' If they knew they were going to the moon, the fear and sense of loss could hardly have been worse. "At least one could see the moon from England, which could not be said for Botany Bay."



INSET: A convict love token from 1822, given to a loved one remaining in Britain.

Read more about love tokens.

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YALE CENTER FOR BRITISH ART, PAUL MELLON COLLECTION

Bicentenary: considering controversial Castlereagh



AN 1821 BUST OF LORD CASTLEREAGH AFTER HE WAS ENNOBLED AS THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY ON THE DEATH OF HIS FATHER, BUT WAS STILL ABLE TO REMAIN AN MP



LORD CASTLEREAGH (CENTRE, RED GOWN) IS PILLORIED IN THIS GEORGE CRUIKSHANK CARTOON IN 1817 FOR HIS ROLE IN ATTACKING CIVIL. LIBERTIES

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Only a century ago did any British foreign secretary rival the hold on the job a hundred years earlier of Lord Castlereagh, who began life as Robert Stewart and ended it in August 1822 as the Marquess of Londonderry.

The Liberal, Sir Edward Grey (11 years, 1905-16) overhauled Castereagh's record of 10 years and five months in the depths of the First World War, but insisted that the conflict marred any positive thought of that achievement.

Lord Castlereagh's life ended with him being loathed by radicals, reformers and Irish nationalists, because of his role suppressing the 1798 rebellion in Ireland and advocacy (as government Commons leader) of the crackdown on dissent after the Peterloo massacre of 1819. The political writer William Cobbett set the tone five days after the suicide by writing, in an open letter to an activist languishing in a dungeon, that the news should 'carry consolation to his suffering soul'.

The vitriol directed at Castlereagh would get much worse in 1822, as you will see in 200's September edition. But two centuries on, there have been re-evaluations, painting a much more balanced, even positive picture, of the man.

Prof. John Bew of King's College, London, has led the way with his acclaimed biography. In *History Today* magazine, he wrote:

> "No British statesman of the 19th century reached the same level of international influence as Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh (1769-1822), or, at least, none won as much respect from the great powers of Europe or in the United States. But very few have been so maligned by their own countrymen and so abused in history. This shy and handsome Ulsterman is perhaps the most hated domestic political figure in both modern British and Irish political history."

The bicentenary is being marked at Lord Castlereagh's family home in Co. Down.

Visitor attraction: Mount Stewart, Newtonards, Co. Down (National Trust website)
Exhibition and tours: Castlereagh: Life & Legacy, Mount Stewart, until TBD
Websites: Mount Stewart and its role in European history (NT)
TV/video: Inside Mount Stewart estate - the childhood home of Castlereagh (John Bew, BBC)
Lord Castlereagh - Linking Past and Present, with John Bew and Edward Young (Mount Stewart Conversations)
Books: *Castlereagh*, by John Bew Amazon | *The Strange Death of Lord Castlereagh,* by H. Montgomery Hyde. Amazon
Newspapers & Magazines: *Castlereagh: Enlightened Conservative* -John Bew (*History Today*)
'Loved or loathed' Castlereagh to be remembered 200 years after death - *Belfast Telegraph*



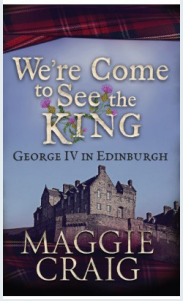
THE HOUSE WHERE LORD CASTLEREAGH LIVED AND DIED, THEN NORTH CRAY FARM, NOW LORING HALL, WHICH IS MARKED WITH AN ENGLISH HERITAGE BLUE PLAQUE

Remembering a royal 'jaunt' to Scotland

Historian and journalist John Prebble's 2000 account, *The King's Jaunt*, has until now been the only modern study of George IV's visit to Edinburgh, the legacy and visual imagery of which has left a permanent mark on Scottish history.

It was the last work by Prebble before his death in 2001, one bookend of a diverse career that extended memorably into TV and film.

John Prebble was the historical adviser and wrote the book on which the 1964 docudrama, *Culloden*, directed by Peter Watkins (of *The War Game* fame) was based. This treated the battle in the style of modern war reporting, and used non-professional actors. He also wrote the screenplay for *Zulu* (1964), starring Stanley Baker, Michael Caine and Mangosuthu Buthelezi.



Now, finally, Prebble's account of the royal visit has a companion volume. Maggie Craig, author of *One Week in April*, about the 1820 Radical Rising, has written *We're Come to see the King*, which is out this autumn.

There is another much more contemporaneous account from 1822, by Robert Mudie, available online.

Edinburgh's Signet Library, 200 years old this year, is hosting a lecture, *Identity, imagination and George IV in Edinburgh*, on 1 September. The lecture is by Robert Pirrie, Chief Executive of the WS Society, with academics Arthur Burns and Paul Readman taking questions. It is being recorded for later streaming.