











The  
European Magazine  
And  
London Review  
VOL. - 54  
1808

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# THE European Magazine,

For JULY, 1808.

Embellished with, 1, an elegant Frontispiece, representing the EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF KING WILLIAM III. in ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE; and, 2, a Portrait of SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K.B.]

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London.

Printed by J. Gold, Stationer, Fleet-street,

FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne lane, to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV. July, 1808.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The correspondent who has sent us the dialogue betwixt CLASSIC, a manager, and COSMOS, a dramatic poet, beginning with these lines,

*Classic.*—Well, if you choose to make a trial,  
 'Tis *Vox et præterea nihil*;  
 The scene's too long; the drama full;  
 The play is *quodam tenus* dull;

has some humour; but his verses are too incorrect for publication.

The comparison of a fashionable lady to the "MIRACULOUS FEW," as described in the song, is dull. We wish there was not a serious objection to its insertion in the E. M.

We can assure C. H. S. that we have taken as much time in looking for his tale as would have served us to have written one of a tolerable length. We must, therefore, conclude, that it never came to hand; for had we been in possession of it for the period he speaks of, we should unquestionably have either inserted or acknowledged it, perhaps both.

We shall certainly take speedy notice of Planquis' Spanish Grammar. The circumstances of the times have rendered the attainment of that language an object highly interesting.

We are afraid that BUONAPARTE is too far gone to be rhymed into reason: however, the verses addressed to him are under consideration.

The warm allusion to snow shall be inserted.

The Vision of the Bishop of St. Andro; the poem signed Billy Twigg; and a number of other poetical articles, are received.

To the judgment of our friend H. W. P. (who, by the bye, writes a most beautiful hand) we think we may appeal, whether the FROLIC, if it can be so termed, of those juvenile cuts, who were so "fond of being reckoned young men of spirit," is a fit subject for a magazine. In our opinions, it is not.

"That kind of wit is out of date,"

in the first instance; and therefore we, secondly, would most seriously recommend them to "Stuck to the rule of three, and mind their trades."

We shall be very happy to oblige H. G. if we possibly can.

We are extremely sorry that we have offended our esteemed friend POSTHUMUS, by scolding behind his title, which we certainly had no title to do: but we considered the appellation which he assumed, like a broad blazoned shield, prepared to quarter many fanciful and chimerical objects, and extending its arms to meet supporters. We are not fond of either interfering with the titles of papers, or of books, or of booksellers, and therefore shall be more cautious in future. We cannot stop the current of our ink, till we have made another apology to the same author, for having withheld the long extract from "the Lady's Travels into Spain." This work, we must observe, so far from being scarce, is to be found in almost every book-broker's shop; consequently we did not think that it had sufficient curiosity to attract, or novelty to amuse our readers.

The observations of EXPOSITUS on the theory of comets shall be inserted in our next.

ERRATA.—Vol. LIII. p. 337, col. 1, l. 37, for *father's mother*, read *father and mother*. Ibidem, l. 51, for Sir W. Rawlison from *Grauthwaite*, read from *Raythwaite*.—N.B. There are curious historical monuments to the memories of Daniel Rawlison and his son, Sir Thomas (who was lord mayor in 1706), in St. Dionis Barchurch, Fenchurch-street. There is also a fine monument, at the Abbey church of St. Alban's, to the memory of Christopher Rawlison, the grandson of Robert.—Page 377, col. 1, l. 11 from bottom, for *uncle* read *uncle's*.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from July 9 to July 16, 1803.  
 MARITIME COUNTIES. INLAND COUNTIES.

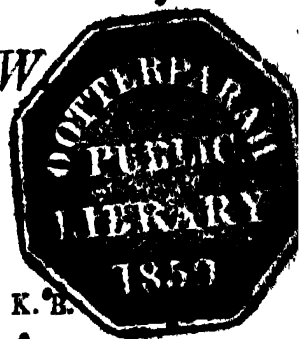
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		
Essex	78	0 50	0 46	0 43	6 59	9	Middlesex	85	5 00	0 45	5 15	6 63	10
Kent	80	9 00	0 46	0 44	2 61	6	Surrey	84	2 50	0 49	6 14	6 68	0
Sussex	75	4 00	0 00	0 44	6 00	0	Hertford	76	6 43	0 15	6 10	10 58	0
Suffolk	76	8 00	0 42	5 20	10 59	1	Bedford	75	10 57	2 48	0 46	1 67	4
Cambridge	77	8 00	0 42	0 42	16 00	0	Huntingdon	77	1 00	0 45	6 42	2 61	0
Norfolk	77	1 00	0 44	0 36	6 62	0	Northampt.	78	2 47	0 41	6 12	0 61	5
Lincoln	83	4 62	0 47	10 39	7 65	1	Rutland	83	5 00	0 49	0 00	6 71	0
York	77	5 61	4 00	0 38	3 64	6	Leicester	79	10 00	0 33	1 38	9 52	1
Durham	87	6 00	0 48	0 38	9 00	0	Nottingham	84	6 54	0 46	0 10	6 65	0
Northumb.	80	1 63	5 56	0 45	11 00	0	Derby	84	4 00	0 13	0 3	6 63	4
Cumberland	94	11 67	4 50	7 14	0 00	0	Stafford	85	4 00	0 17	10 38	2 63	6
Westmorl.	99	7 74	0 46	2 40	5 00	6	Shrop	85	0 58	10 51	6 36	1 00	0
Leicester	89	4 00	0 46	10 38	2 57	8	Hereford	78	0 41	6 34	16 34	1 56	4
Nottingham	80	0 00	6 00	0 38	10 00	0	Worcester	82	5 00	0 39	4 11	1 61	4
Derby	77	5 00	0 37	4 43	7 00	6	Warwick	86	2 00	0 19	6 15	6 39	9
Warwick	77	6 00	0 00	0 36	2 63	0	Wils	74	2 00	0 10	2 43	0 72	4
Warwick	79	11 10	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	Berks	82	5 00	0 43	1 13	6 68	6
Warwick	80	5 00	0 34	9 00	0 00	0	Oxford	78	8 00	0 11	11 10	0 65	1
Warwick	77	5 00	0 41	1 32	0 00	0	Bucks	79	0 60	0 49	6 17	0 57	8
Warwick	74	0 00	0 42	0 38	6 00	0							
Warwick	76	6 00											

WALES.

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THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
LONDON REVIEW

FOR JULY, 1808.



MEMOIR OF SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K. B.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES, CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE LORD  
LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, &c. &c

WE have ever been forward to  
conferred on pages with the bio-  
graphy of such eminent personages as  
have been distinguished by the appro-  
bation of their country, for their pro-  
minent services to the philosopher  
of mankind, and the friend  
of human kind, whatever his avoca-  
tion, have also become enumerated by  
us, to the utmost of our capability;  
and we have ever deemed it a most im-  
portant part of our public duty to hold  
up for the example of generations yet  
to come, such brilliant & useful sub-  
jects, as might tend to rouse them to  
similar exertions, in their career through  
life, in the prospect of equal attain-  
ments, in either of fame or honour.

In order to render such a treatise as in-  
teresting, as possible, we have usually  
prefixed the engraved portrait of the  
party, in order to gratify the inherent  
curiosity of almost every class of read-  
ers which constantly seeks a gratifica-  
tion of this nature, and to preserve to  
the latest times, in our voluminous col-  
lection, the faithful effigies of the most  
illustrious characters of our age and  
time.

Having been so fortunate as to pro-  
cure an admirable resemblance of the  
subject of this brief memoir, we are  
happy in being able to present it to the  
public, and to commence our monthly  
labours with some account of the ser-  
vices of one of the most rising officers  
of the present day.

Sir Arthur Wellesley is the third sur-

viving son of Gerald Earl of Morning-  
ton, of the kingdom of Ireland, by  
Anne, eldest daughter of Arthur, first  
Viscount Dungannon, of the same coun-  
try. He was born on the 1st of May,  
1769, and received his early education  
at Eton—whence he proceeded to An-  
gers in France, where he went through  
his exercises, at that celebrated mili-  
tary academy, of which M. Pignorello  
was then principal, with great and dis-  
tinguished credit.

Sir Arthur's destination being the  
army, he entered it as a subaltern at  
an early age, but the country being  
then in a state of profound peace, he  
attained the rank of field-officer, with-  
out having had any opportunity of dis-  
tinguishing himself. During this pe-  
riod, however, his time was not lost,  
as he applied closely to the study of  
his profession, as well of its theoretic  
as practical branches, and thus rendered  
himself equal to the arduous commands  
which subsequently fell to his lot. We  
may be allowed also to remark, that  
he never spent any part of this period  
in the family of a general officer, either  
as *aide de camp* or *brigade major*, and  
perhaps he owes to that very circum-  
stance the strong energies of his mind,  
and his habits of decision in moments  
of the extremest difficulty.

During the first revolutionary war,  
Sir Arthur Wellesley served as a field-  
officer in the small army of ten thou-  
sand men, despatched from this country  
in aid of the Duke of York, under the

command of the Earl of Moira.—The fatal campaign of 1794 is too well known and remembered to be here dwelt upon. It gave Sir Arthur, however, the opportunity he had long sought, of displaying those military talents he must have been conscious he possessed: at the head of a brigade of three battalions, he conducted its retreat under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, in such a manner as to excite the applause, and gain the approbation of his superiors.

We next find Sir Arthur Wellesley embarked on board the great fleet destined for the West Indies, commanded by Admiral Christian. The severity of the gales which this armament encountered, having forced the greater part of it to return home, the expedition itself fell to the ground, and was never again resumed on the same vast scale.

A brighter period in the life of this gallant officer now approaches. When happily for the interests of the British empire, the Marquis Wellesley, then Earl of Mornington, elder brother of Sir Arthur, was appointed governor-general of Bengal and its dependencies, the subject of this memoir having succeeded by purchase to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 3d regiment of infantry, he sailed with it from Ireland: and had scarcely arrived in India, when he was put in orders for the expedition then on foot for the reduction of Manilla, and actually embarked therewith. But the political horizon of India blackening at that moment, from the discovered hostility of Tippoo Sultaun, and the intrigues of France in concert with him, for the destruction of the British empire in Hindostan, the design was laid aside, and has never since been resumed.

When the great and comprehensive mind of the governor-general bent itself to the destruction of the tyrant of Mysore, a step became absolutely necessary from the causes above adverted to, Colonel Wellesley was attached to the Madras army, then commanded by Lieutenant-general Harris, who soon after appointed him to the command of that division of it which was assembled at Lall Pitt, preparatory to the Mysorean war, which was now upon the eve of commencing.

After the reduction of the French force in the Deccan, by one of those masterly enterprises which distinguish the

Marquis Wellesley's Indian government above all which have ever preceded it, had released the Nizam from a species of oppression and controul he knew not how to resist: that prince cheerfully furnished a contingent force in aid of the British armies, now on full march from several points of India, to the attack of Tippoo.—His highness's army consisted of a subsidiary body of 6000 of the company's troops, about as many of his own, and a large proportion of cavalry.—As soon as it arrived at a point where it could act in conjunction with the grand army under General Harris, its separate command was given to Colonel Wellesley, under which it maintained, for the residue of the campaign, the highest reputation for discipline, bravery, and activity—qualities very foreign in general to the character of the native troops of India.

On the ever memorable 4th of May, 1799, when the same blow which put an end to the life of Tippoo Sultaun terminated that dynasty of which he was the second of its princes, and gave his capital to the conquering arms of Britain—a day which, to use the energetic language of the governor-general, “raised the reputation of the British arms in India to a degree of splendour and glory unrivalled in the military history of that quarter of the globe, and seldom approached in any part of the world;” Colonel Wellesley commanded the reserve at the assault of the fort of Seringapatam, and was thanked in public orders by General Harris, for his gallant conduct in that severe and trying affair.

In order for the arrangement of the division of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, the governor-general deeming it expedient to establish a commission for the purpose of the settlement of Mysore, Colonel Wellesley was named, in conjunction with General Harris, the Hon. Henry Wellesley, and Lieutenant-colonels Kilpatrick and Close, to this important duty; a task which they seem to have performed with a spirit of zeal, activity, and justness of decision never surpassed, under circumstances equally intricate and arduous. He was also one of the military commission, appointed by General Harris for the distribution of the prize treasure taken at Seringapatam. These appointments serve to shew the high consideration in which this young officer was held.

But a far more important and delicate appointment now awaited him. It having been judged proper that Seringapatam and its fortress should become united to the British territory, immediately on its reduction, Colonel Wellesley was appointed governor of the city; a trust which, in that instant of time, required a person of approved military talents and integrity, and the utmost vigilance and care.

It would far exceed our limits to point out here in detail the difficulties of such a task. Let it, however, be remembered, that Seringapatam had been the capital of the most powerful and bitterest enemy the English interests ever encountered in India; that it contained a vast population, all inimical, to the last degree, to the nation and persons of the conquerors; in a state of entire misrule and insubordination, and ready to manifest their dislike to any measure proposed by their new masters, by the most violent acts of contumacy and rebellion, wherever the opportunity presented itself. Notwithstanding, however, the magnitude of these obstacles, and great they must be allowed to be, Colonel Wellesley found the means not only to overcome them during the period of his command, but, to a degree rarely known, conciliate the affections and attach to his person the whole of the inhabitants: no easy task, when it is considered that this population was a mixed one of Hindūs and Mahometans, the natural enemies of each other.

To account for this in some measure, it must be stated, that the care of, and attention due to the family of the deceased sultan, fell particularly within the line of his duty, as also their removal from the capital of their father and grandfather, to the residence appointed for them by the Governor General. It was equally his province to raise from the humiliating condition in which the tyrannous policy of Hyder and Tippoo had placed him, to one of dignity and empire, the infant descendant of the ancient Hindoo sovereigns of Mysore - functions "which could not be intrusted" (to use the words of the commission) "to any person more likely to combine every office of humanity with the prudential precautions required by the occasion." In effect, his conduct upon these trying points was so well regulated, so strongly

marked by forbearance and integrity, so temperate, and yet so firm and decisive, that he gained the universal suffrage of every party concerned, and at the period of the termination of those duties was publicly thanked by the Governor General in Council for their very meritorious discharge. It must also be mentioned, that whilst in this important command, he applied himself most particularly to the improvement of Seringapatam, as well in its external appearance as in its police, in both of which points he was eminently successful.

(To be continued.)

\*.\* It is with great regret that we find ourselves under the necessity of postponing the conclusion of this *MEMOIR* till our next number. The sudden indisposition of the gentleman who writes the article must be our apology for such a deviation from our usual practice.

## LITERARY GLEANINGS.

No. I.

*Intended to constitute a Repository of authentic Letters, and other MSS. by Persons of distinguished Talents and Virtue: with occasional Biographical Sketches and Notes.*

**W**E have commenced this new, and we hope acceptable effort to inform and entertain our readers, by presenting them with two original letters of Sir William Dugdale. It is our intention thus to offer occasionally to them the unpublished epistolary relics of eminent characters; and, without remarking on the subjects or merits of such letters, except when it may be in our power to clear up any obscurity, or to correct any error, to subjoin to them some brief biographical notices of the respective writers.

Sir William Dugdale, perhaps altogether the first antiquarian, and certainly the first topographer of his time, was the only son of John Dugdale, of Shustoke, near Coleshill, in Warwickshire, a gentleman descended from an ancient family, by Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Swynfen, of a junior line of the Swynfens, of Swynfen in Staffordshire; he was born the 12th of Septem-

ber, 1605, and received from a clergyman in his father's neighbourhood, and afterwards in the free-school at Coventry, that education which, coupled with his natural talents, so well qualified him for the line of his future pursuits; his marriage, at an uncommonly early age, especially in that time, probably prevented his studying at one of the universities; for, on the 17th of March, 1622-3, he took to wife Mergery, second daughter of John Huntbace, of Seawall, in the parish of Binbury in Staffordshire. In the following year his father died, and, by the sale of the family estates, he enabled himself to purchase the manor of Blythe hall in Chastoke, which is still the property and residence of his descendants.

Being now at full liberty to pursue the bent of his inclinations, his mind embraced with eagerness the study of history and antiquities, and he became anxious to cultivate the library of men of congenial taste. William Burton, the Leicestershire antiquary, suggested to him the first idea of his History of Warwickshire, perhaps the most perfect topographical work that the world has seen; and introduced him to all the leading men in that county. With one of them, Sir William Archer, of Tamworth, a great encourager of the studies which Dugdale loved, he came to London in 1636, where he became acquainted with Sir Henry Spelman, and Sir Christopher Hatton, who jointly recommended him to Thomas, the celebrated earl of Arundel, then earl-marshal of England; from whom, on the 24th of September in that year he received the probationary appointment of blanch Lyon pursuivant extraordinary; and in the following year was enrolled among the regular members of the college of arms, by obtaining the king's patent for the place of rouge croix pursuivant; he passed from that situation through the offices of Chester herald (1644), and norroy (1660), to that of garter principal king of arms, in which he succeeded Sir Edward Walker, knight; and, on the 26th of April, 1677, received his patent, and on the following day the honour of knighthood. He discharged the several duties and occupations of his public offices with an accuracy and assiduity really surprising, if we consider the great extent of his literary labours, and the portion of time which they must

have consumed. From 1641 to 1647, he was chiefly with the royal army in his official capacity, and was the last herald so employed. During his frequent and long residences in that time at Oxford, which was garrisoned for the king, he made extensive collections for his various works; and, upon its surrender to the rebel army, was allowed to compound for his sequestered estate, by the payment of 168*l.*

The downfall of the royal cause which immediately followed, afforded him perfect leisure for his literary projects, and probably added a motive of prudence to that impulse of inclination which had originally led him to form and to pursue them. He remained for many months at Oxford, busily employed in collecting and arranging, in concert with Roger Dodsworth, the laborious and accurate Warwickshire antiquary, the voluminous materials which they found there for the Monasticon, Dugdale's enquiries, and his inquiries created him many, have given the main credit of this great work to Dodsworth. In the second of the following letters, Dugdale speaks of it as his own to a man whom he could not have deceived on such a subject; and so it was: Dodsworth perhaps was the main labourer in digging out the ore, but Dugdale was the master miner; selected with infinite judgment the riches of the mass, and cleansed and purified them. Even while he was employed on the Monasticon, he was preparing his excellent History of Warwickshire; and while he was attending in London to superintend the printing of it, collected the matter for his History of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Monasticon, a work of great expence, was published, the first volume in 1655, the second in 1661, and the third not till 1673; the History of Warwickshire in 1656, and the History of St. Paul's in 1658.

In 1662 he printed "A History of Embanking and Draining Fens and Marshes;" he was induced to this by the request of the Lord Gorges, Sir John Marsham, and others who were then engaged in the prosecution of a great scheme of that sort in some of the midland counties; and he probably received from them a pecuniary compensation for his assistance. The masterly manner in which he executed that work, so abstract in its nature, and so foreign from the character of his usual

studies, bespeaks a versatility of genius (for so we must call it) and a quickness of apprehension, which would alone raise Dugdale's literary character far above that of a mere antiquary. He published nearly at the same period, at the request of the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and Sheldon, then Bishop of London, the second part of Sir Henry Spelman's Glossary; and in 1650, "Origines Juridiciales," a most useful book of reference, exhibiting a chronological catalogue of all officers of the courts of law, from chancellors to serjeants at law inclusive, from the earliest period of such intelligence, down to his own time.

These various works, however, may be considered but as affording him occasional relaxation from a severer task, which equally taxed his powers, his inclinations, and his professional habits, "The Baronage of England," which appeared in 1675 and 1676. This venerable book, whether we consider the labour of collecting its materials, the perspicuity with which those materials are arranged, or the degree of accuracy which distinguishes a collection that the perfection of human assiduity could not have rendered completely accurate, may be esteemed an admirable performance; its defects have been censured by a few snarling hypercritics, whose names are nearly forgotten, and have been for the greater part corrected by the sober and candid pens of impartial judges. His collections for this great work, together with those for his History of Warwickshire, amounting together to twenty-seven volumes in folio, all written by his own hand, he gave by his will to the University of Oxford, where they remain in the Ashmolean museum.

In 1681, he published "A Short View of the late Troubles in England, setting forth their Rise, Growth, and tragical Conclusion, &c. to which is added, A Narrative of the Treaty of Uxbridge;" in the same year, "A Treatise on the Ancient Usage of Bearing Arms;" and two Lists, the one of Knights of the Garter in his time; the other of Baronets, from their Origin, to the year 1641. His literary career was at last closed in 1685, by the publication, in one small folio volume, of all the Summons to Parliament of the Nobility, from the 43d of Henry III. down to his own time, extracted

from public records. From this laborious and most curious collection several persons have received the first hint of a right to the peerage, by descent from heirs female, which might otherwise have remained for ever unknown to them and their posterity, and have subsequently challenged and obtained the dignities which they now hold.

He survived the date of this publication but for a few months—worn out by age, and continual application to study, he died in his chair, almost without illness, at his house of Blythe Hall, February 10, 1685, and was buried in a stone coffin, in the parish church of Shustoke, under a monument, with a short and very modest inscription in Latin, written by himself.

Sir William Dugdale had many children of both sexes, but of his sons only one survived him; John, who died in 1700, holding the office of norroy king of arms, and having received the honour of knighthood from James II. John, the grandson of that Sir John, died in 1753, without issue, and the estates of Blythe Hall, &c. in Warwickshire, went to the issue of his sister Jane, wife of a Mr. Geast, of Handsworth, in Staffordshire, and they have since assumed the surname of Dugdale. Of Sir William Dugdale's nine daughters, Elizabeth, the second, became the wife of Elias Ashmole, the founder of the museum which bears his name, a man of literary merit, as a genealogist and antiquary, and of a singular, not to say eccentric character.

"HONOURED SIR,

I was not unmindfull of you in what I did conceive might answer your desires, which I hope you are satisfied in upon the order in goinge to Bulloine, which I sent you.

I have since mett with a coye out of a roule in the treasury of the Exchequer (as it is vouched) of the retinue of Edw. 3<sup>d</sup> 7<sup>o</sup> 10 of his reigne in his army in the parts of France and Normandy, which upon your coming hither (having seen & liked the same) may be suddintly transcribed for you (Sir Ch. Hatton doth in all respective sort desire to be remembered to you & is in hope towards the end of this weeke to see you at Kirby, & expects the young man to come with you whom you mentioned to Mr. Freeman, that shall be enterteyned to your content) he hath

desired me to lett you know y<sup>t</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> route of Carleverak & the Ordinary of E. 3<sup>d</sup> are neare finished, soe that in regard of the uncerteintye of your suddaine returne from the North Parts his man may want worke, therefore he intreats that you will please to vouchsafe him your booke of H. 8<sup>th</sup> time, which with some other things he hath already, may keepe him in employment most part of this somer, if they will be too troublesome to bringe with you, Mr. freeman will undertake the safe delivery of them.

Thus, w<sup>th</sup> all thankfull acknowledgement of your many favours, and my due respects remembered, doe humbly rest

Ready & studious to serve yo<sup>u</sup>

\* Kirby 25th March, Wm. DUGDALE  
1639. Blanch Lyon.

To his much honoured friend  
SIR WILLIAM LE NEVE K<sup>t</sup>  
Clarenceux at the Office of Arms. Pa<sup>y</sup>

“ HONOURED SIR,

Your kinde Letter, bearing date at Antvorpe the 10<sup>th</sup> of January last came safe to my hands about a fortnight since; unto which I had forthwith returned you some answer: before this had there been any intimation given either from your selfe, or my friend who conveyed it hither to me from London, how it might be sent to you: but it seems, that my L<sup>d</sup> Mansfield's servant left it at my lodging (which being signified to me by a letter received this day) I thought my selfe happy in the opportunity of writing back to you.

In the first place therefore, being most joyfull to hear of your good health, I must let you know how much I take my selfe obliged to you, for the faire opinion you have of me poore labourer which I perceive you have seen: assuring you, that could I have told how to have conveyed all or any of them to you, I should have most readily have presented you with them; not knowing any friend that I have, whom I account more worthy of such a gift: but the uncertainty of your abode in those places, where the un-

happinesse of these times have cast you, hath been such, and your minde otherwise busied (I presume) then to attend to the reading of such things, as made me to reserve my purpose therein, till it might be more seasonable; w<sup>ch</sup> I shall not doubt, but in God's good time, will be.

The second part of Monasticon Anglicanum is in the presse, and I hope will be finished by next Michaelmas term; for above 100 sheets are already done. Some other things I am in hand with, of w<sup>ch</sup> (God blessing me with life and health) I shall make dispatch with in a twelvemonth & lesse.

I do highly honour that noble person whose descent you are pleased to thinke me fit to take paines in, though I have not the happinesse to be known to him: and I shall, very willingly, do him the best service I can therein: if his own private evidences be not destroyed in the late troubles; tislike they may give much light thereto; but to accomplish it as it should be, the whole body of our Public Records must be lookt through, which will be a large work and chardgable. I resolve to be in London in Easter term next; and if then I may know where I may wayte on my L<sup>d</sup> Mansfield †, I will not fayle to attend him about it; & represent to him my best judgment therein, & do him all the service I can. My lodgings being at one Mr White's house a bookseller, on the north side of Paul's church Yard (at the seven Stars.)

How matters fare with us here in England, I am sure you here by the Weekly Posts, therefore I shall not trouble you with any relation of myne: hoping that after so longe a losse of your personal conversation, we may yet enjoy you again; w<sup>ch</sup> is and shall be the hourly prayer of

Your most obliged servant  
and honourer,

WILLIAM DUGDALE.

Blythe Hall, near Coleshill in  
Warwickshire, Febr. 13<sup>o</sup> 1639.

For my much honoured friend  
Sir EDWARD WALKER, K<sup>t</sup>  
at Amsterdam.

\* In Northamptonshire, the seat of Sir Christopher Hatton, K. B. who was the nearest kinsman of the male line to the Lord Chancellor Hatton, and one of Dugdale's earliest patrons.

† Charles Viscount Mansfield, eldest son of the famous loyalist, William Cavendish, Marquis, and afterwards Duke of Newcastle, &c.

THE MELANGE.

No. VIII.

To the Compiler of the Melange.

SIR,  
OBSERVING, in the last number of the European Magazine, an account of the arrangement which took place at the palace of Croydon antecedent and preparatory to the visit of Queen Elizabeth, in 1574, signed S. BOWYER, I would wish to communicate an anecdote of this man which was once afloat upon the stream of time, but is now nearly buried in the gulf of oblivion: this I am the more inclined to do, because it exhibits the characters of the queen and one of her favourites in points of view in which they have not hitherto appeared. Of the numerous domestic traits that marked the conduct of Elizabeth, the art of rendering access to her person difficult was one of the most prominent: an eastern monarch could scarcely be more sensible of the advantages of occasional seclusion. In this respect, Samuel Bowyer, Esq. her gentleman usher of the black rod, was the officer upon whom she placed the greatest dependance. He was expressly charged by her majesty, "strictly and accurately to observe all that were admitted into the *privy chamber*." A very gay captain, of whom it was said,

"Not the rainbow, when brightest, more gorgeous could show,"

who was a follower of the Earl of Leicester, pressed for entrance; but he was stopped by Mr. Bowyer, because he was neither *well known*, nor one of the queen's sworn servants: on which the captain, presuming much on the favour of his lord, told him, that for his insolence he might peradventure procure his discharge. While they were contending, the Earl of Leicester came in. He ranged on the side of his follower, and said, that Bowyer was a knave, and should not long continue in his office. Inspired with boldness, arising from a consciousness of having done his duty, the gentleman usher rushed into the presence before the earl, and falling at her majesty's feet, related the whole story; then humbly begged to know, whether my lord of Leicester was king, or her majesty queen.

A smaller matter than this would have roused the passions of Elizabeth: she started up, and exclaimed, with her usual oath,

Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV. July, 1308.

"My lord, I have wished you well, but my favour is not so locked up for you, that others shall not share it: I have many servants to whom I have and will dispense my favours at my own pleasure, and likewise resume them when I list: and if you think to govern here, I will take a course to see you forthcoming. I will have but one MISTRESS, and no MASTER: therefore take ye care that no ill happen to my servant BOWYER, lest it be severely requited to your cost."

This admonition is said to have had a good effect on the turbulent and overbearing disposition of the earl for a considerable time.

I am, sir,

Yours, &c.

Thames Ditton, July 5, 1808. P. R.

MISS CATLEY AND THE POULTERER.

THE poulterer in Covent-garden, mentioned in our last,\* was a bit of a wag. Miss CATLEY† was, one morning, at his shop. She asked the price of a woodcock. He replied, eight shillings.

"Eight shillings!" said the lady; "it is immoderately dear; but I want one for a friend, and therefore I will give you six."

"Well," returned the poulterer, "it is too cheap; but I'll take your money, because I think it a pity that a woodcock and a toast should be separated."

DR. NICHOLAS WOTTON.‡

This gentleman, equally celebrated for his political knowledge and for his classical erudition, had been fortunate enough to acquit himself to his monarch's and the public's satisfaction, in the course of thirteen embassies to the emperor and other foreign princes. King Henry VIII. relied so much upon his integrity and wisdom, that, at a certain time, when he was preparing to send him abroad, he said, "I have sent ahead by CROMWELL, a purse by WOLSELEY, a sword by BRANDON; and as these have proved ineffectual, I must now send you to treat our enemies with a little LAW, in order to see what influence that will have upon them."

\* Europ. Mag. Vol. LIII. p. 427.

† Miss Catley lived in King-street.

‡ He was at this time knighted by Henry VII. He died, 1566, says Camden, full of commendations for wisdom and piety. Query, Has he been much noticed by biographers?



A SERIES OF ORIGINAL LETTERS

OF THE LATE

MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON,

AUTHOR OF PAMELA, CLARISSA, AND SIR CHARLES GRANDISON.

(Never before published.)

No. VI.

MY DEAR MISS WESCOMB.

I HAVE been engaged at the speaker's two days, at a friend's at Hampton one, and last Sunday and Monday with another friend at West Ham; or I had before now answered your kind invitation.

Monday and Tuesday next week I am also engaged; but give me your commands either for Wednesday or Thursday next week, and I will endeavour to pay my duty to your mama and *our* dear child,—or, if this be not convenient, you will be pleased to name some other time for part of one day, and one night.

I am very sorry your dear mama is not well; my sincerest compliments to her. When I have the honor to attend you, I will thank my kind daughter for the sweetly indited letter before me; and for last favours done both by your good mama, yourself, and Miss Betsy, to, my dear Miss Wescomb,

Your greatly obliged paternal friend  
and humble servant,

Sept. 1, 1752. S. RICHARDSON.

No. VII.

How can my dear Miss Wescomb imagine it possible for her papa Richardson, honored as he always thought himself with the name, to slight his amiable daughter and friend? Neither distance of time or place can effect such a change in him. But I had really thought myself unhappy, that I had heard you and my honored sister, your mama, were in town, yet had not been favored with any direction, where to pay my duty to you both or either. Till this moment that I received your sweet complaining letter, I knew not where you were, yet doubted not you were in town, and still expected that the new year would not have been so far advanced, and I deprived of the pleasure of hearing of you, or from you; for the person who told me you were in town, said not where; and I made no doubt but I should soon know from the best hand, that of my amiable daughter.

Think not, my dear Miss Wescomb, that any new acquaintance or friendships can weaken that I ever must bear to your dear mamma self and yours. O that it were in my power to do you real service, and give you true pleasure; then should you find me your frequent personal visitor, as occasions might require, your daily correspondent, as I am your paternal lover and warm friend.

I am very much concerned for your mamma's and your own frequent indispositions. I have been very much out of order myself. Such varieties and such changes of weather, I believe, must have affected both your dear family, and me; I write now with pain, but I would not, so kindly, so patriotically called upon, omit a day to assure you, madam, that I must ever love you, ever honor your dear mamma, and cordially respect Miss Hetsey. Many happy years attend you all; but not my daughter, how much pain have you given me when you accuse me of slighting, forgetting, giving up, or being offended with the child that does me honor in calling me, what I ever shall be, whatever accidents shall intervene,

Her paternal friend,

And faithful and affected  
humble servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

London, Feb. 8th, 1753.

No. VIII.

I should not have appeared so negligent of my dear Miss Wescomb's favours as her kind message has made me look to be, had I not been a great sufferer from nervous disorders from the time, and even before it, that I had the honor of her last letter. I have indeed been extremely ill. I could not prevail on my pen to perform its duty, where there was not such an absolute necessity for it, as others would have been sufferers by the forbearance; I mean in the way of my business. I am now very far from being but tolerably well; all my comfort is, that the time of year, the vernal equinox (as well as the autumnal), generally most distresses me. This, madam, is the reason of my failure in duty to some of my chosen correspondents; whom I knew would allow for it, when they knew the cause. I would not neglect the kind the very kind call upon me, for one day, hardly for one hour. I thank you for it. The messenger rejoiced me by letting me know that your dear mama is recovered, that you, my

dear Miss Wescomb, and Miss Betsey, are well; God continue to you all, health the greatest blessing of this life; next to the good conscience, of which all three of my beloved friends are in full possession.

I owe my dear Miss Wescomb a longer letter. Yesterday and to day have been very bad ones. But as I said I would not defer assuring you (with my true respects to your mama and Miss Jobson), that I am with great truth and affection,

My dear Miss Wescomb,

Your paternal friend, and faithful, humble servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

London, May 2, 1753.

I am glad, for my own sake, that you only dated your last favor Enfield 13, 1753. I looked for the month. I hope it was but the last, that's a great while to be a delinquent to a daughter so amiable and obliging.

No. IX.

Had not my dear Miss Wescomb better have . . . ? She could have 2 vols. (the first publication) together. Two or three months will be the utmost. Now I shall have managed very ill; if she wants not more—and more, and more—till she can see no more bill publications.

Yet to shew that I can deny her nothing, I send some of the . . . and will more, when she returns those, if she commands them from me. Some busy work succeeds these.

I must beg that they may not go out of your own hand; and,

That you will return them as soon as you can, because of the private marks in the margin, which make them of particular use to me.

For you must know, that I have but three sets going as printed, that I may be sure that my workmen . . . not give them out to pirates in . . . &c. as has been frequently done, . . . as I was served in the two last vols. of Pamela.

You rejoiced me, Selena, by your note acquainting me, that your mama, self, and Miss Betsy, met with no inconvenience by the kind favor you did me.

What a turn has my amiable daughter given to what I said of your very pretty very elegant alterations in your sweet garden. It is well I am in a great hurry—I would else have called you to account, my dear Miss Wescomb, for it.

Secure you a place in my protestant nunnery—very well, Miss Wescomb—And do you intend . . . Who is banterer now? very well, my dear Miss Wescomb.

I trouble Mr. Spooner with this parcel. Pray excuse me to him for the liberty.

I told you I was in a hurry. I took my smallest slip of paper, that I might not be tempted writing to you.

Notwithstanding what I said above, if you like these sheets send for more to the end of the first vol. No further, for you should have something that will be new to you, on publication; and there will be but two published at first.

My best and most respectful compliments to your dear mama—

To yourself my paternal love;

To Miss Betsy my true regards and best wishes;

Conclude one for the present, my dear Miss Wescomb,

Your obliged and faithful humble servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

London, July 20, 1753.

No. X.

How much, my dear Miss Wescomb, am I concerned to hear such a bad account of the health of your dear mamma: God relieve her in the way that you and I and all her friends wish her to be relieved; and give her many happy years to enjoy her sweet place and beloved daughter.

I, for my part, have so wretched a pain in one side of my face, and which aggravates my old maladies, that I can hardly hold a pen; it takes away my rest, that I am absolutely . . . most part of the day; yet obliged to attend business—But with such misery—But why trouble I you with this account of myself, when you have a case so much more affecting before you, and a mother the sufferer?

I am sorry I sent you any of the sheets you had before—I send you now, by Mr. Spooner's favor, one sheet you had before, for connexion sake, but to the end of the first volume. Did I not tell you, that I must not send you further, that you might have something new, at the publication of the two volumes, if they will then be favoured with your attention.

• Long letters! my dear Miss Wescomb.—Do I not send you many, very

many long letters? You must send me long letters, when you can find your mind more disengaged by the cessation of your mamma's sufferings; and let them consist of observations, corrections, and so forth, to the printed letters I send you. Let Harriet know your displeasure with her if she deserves it. She may be benefited by your correction of her. Chide her for going to a masquerade at all. Allow not in her, any steps, any dissipations, that you would not allow in yourself, and tell her she will not have your pity, if she but inclines to countenance, by her presence, the racketings of modern girls.

Be pleased to keep this parcel in your own hands, and return it as soon as perused, to, my dear Miss Wescomb,

Your mamma's, and your well wisher,  
and a well wisher of all you love  
and honor,

S. RICHARDSON.

Tuesday night, 6<sup>th</sup> July, 1753.

No. XI.

You rejoiced me, my dear Miss Wescombe, when you acquainted me with the amendment of your good mamma's health, as by your last favour, may it be better and better till absolute recovery takes place of all her complaints.

I had thoughts, notwithstanding what I wrote, of sending you a little more of my new work; but deferring it, with such an intention thro' business and a want of resolution to do any thing that was right and pleasant, I received a letter from Ireland, the contents of which perhaps will contribute to my design of publishing sooner than I had thoughts to do; and of consequence will the sooner put two volumes into your hands. This incident is, Four Dublin booksellers have found means to corrupt some of my workmen to give them copies of my works; which they are printing at several presses in that city, and so will leave me at their pleasure.

And do you charge me, my dear young lady, with telling you a fib—Should you not, had I been guilty, rather have pitied your papa than exult over him, as you do?—But indeed, Selena, being unable to honor myself so much as I used to do, I desired you to consider the printed sheets I sent you as letters written to yourself, and then you would find I wrote to you very long letters; tho' they were ac-

companied with such miserable introductory scraps. Acquit me then of the charge; they were not fibs, either white or black, that I told, nor even whity brown. And are not the printed letters written to Miss W.? Surely they are, as well as to many of her worthiest sisters, and in hopes to make you innocently smile, and sometimes generously weep.

Do I call upon you, madam, to admire Harriet? I know I called upon you to blame her—How ready are you to excuse her for going to a masquerade!—A good reason why—You intend one day to go to one yourself!—and I think hint at Harriet's example?—Does she not deserve double blame for this? So in your last you mentioned a certain young lady that was almost captivated by Sir Hargrave Pollexfen.—Fie, fie, young lady—my boldness to a friend you so dearly love and with reason I would not give pain.

Miss Grandison is a rogue of a girl. You'll find her more and more so as you proceed; but not ungenerous at bottom; tho' intolerably playful sometimes. Such spirits as hers will not always be reced in—They may have discretion; but this fine quality does not always like its company; it will be travelling in search of other more suitable to it, than is a super-abundant vivacity—It will come back again generally on its disappointment, finding worse hearts than that it left, but is usually too far off to hear the call of its lively mistress, and then the vivacity overflows its boundaries without a check—and many a hearty quarrel contribute the two often succeeds when discretion and sees what havock vivacity has been guilty of—All one however vivacity will laugh, and not be more than momentarily sorry, and laugh even to see itself able to vex the other—So much at present for Charlotte Grandison, and the book which she makes a figure, was pretty good, now indifferent, now stark nought; but not criminally so, neither.

My wife, your humble servant, Miss Chapon, a daughter of Mrs. Leake of Bath, our Polly, are all to set out for Bath, God willing, next Tuesday. We shall return by way of Cheltenham, where we shall drop Miss Chapon, and lend to her father, mother, and her Polly, for a month or two: Polly is at Bath; one end of our journey is to bring her back with us.—Could I think

of such an excursion, and not mention it to my sister and daughter at Enfield? We shall be out about a fortnight or three weeks.

Adieu and adieu till our return, my dear Miss Wescomb! May health and happiness attend your mamma, yourself, and Miss Betsey, and all you love and honour, prays

Your most affectionate and faithful friend and servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

London, Aug. 15th, 1753.

ANECDOTES relative to the CIVIL HISTORY, RELIGION, LAWS, LEARNING, ARTS, COMMERCE, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESSES, &c. of the PEOPLE of BRITAIN.

From the Arrival of the Saxons, A.D. 449, to the Landing of William, Duke of Normandy, A.D. 1066.

(Not commonly, or but partially, noticed by general Historians.)

(Continued from Vol. III. page 427.)

————— "To know  
That which before us lies in daily life,  
Is the prime wisdom." MILLON.

History of Commerce, Coin, and Shipping.

WE have already observed on the flourishing state of the commerce of this country during the Roman government. But by the depredation of the Picts and Scots, and afterwards by the invasion of the Saxons, its internal commerce was reduced to its lowest ebb, and its foreign trade almost annihilated. We may form some conjecture of this state, when the Jews, notwithstanding all their oppressions, could still find their account in trading amongst them, and lending them money; and as the improvements in agriculture were also much checked, both by the immense possessions of the nobility, and by the precarious state of feudal property, it appears that industry of no kind could then have place in this kingdom. We likewise learn, from the extracts given us in Domesday Book, by Brady, "that almost all the boroughs of England had decayed extremely between the death of Edward the Confessor and the time when Domesday Book was framed."

In regard to maritime affairs, the Saxons seem to have neglected them

soon after their establishment, till revived by Ossa, King of Mercia, A.D. 755, who gave every encouragement to his subjects to fit out ships and carry goods to the continent, as well for the benefit of trade as the protection of his dominions. The other princes of the Heptarchy followed his example. The establishment of fairs and markets, soon after this, further increased it, and, what is remarkable, these fairs were generally kept on a Sunday, that the people might have an opportunity of buying provisions for the ensuing week, when they came to perform their religious duties on that day. However, this mixing of secular and spiritual affairs together did not suit; and the fair-day was changed to Saturday (which continues to this day); but the markets were still kept near a church, for the benefit of those attending divine service if they chose it.

This commerce, however, small as it was, was constantly broken in upon by the irruption of the Danes, who had a far superior fleet, and who almost annually made depredations on the English coast and kingdom till the reign of Alfred. This monarch, whom we can never sufficiently praise as the glory and founder of the English constitution, encouraged navigation by every means in his power. Sensible that the proper method of opposing an enemy who made incursions by sea was to meet them on their own element, he took care to provide himself with a naval power, which, though the most natural defence of an island, had hitherto been totally neglected by the English. He increased the shipping of his kingdom both in number and force, and trained his subjects in the practice as well of sailing as of naval action. He distributed his armed vessels in proper stations round the island, and was sure to meet the Danish ships either before or after they had landed their troops, and to pursue them in all their incursions. Though the Danes might suddenly, and by surprise, disembark on the coast, which was generally become desolate by their frequent ravages, they were encountered by the English fleet in their retreat; and escaped not, formerly, by abandoning their booty, but paid, by their total destruction, the penalty of the disorders which they had committed.

After a variety of sea engagements with the Danes, in every one of which

he was victorious, he was at last attacked by Sigefert, a Northumbrian, who had spirited up a great number of the Danes to attack him on a new principle of naval tactics. This freebooter, well acquainted with Alfred's naval preparations, had framed vessels upon a new construction, higher and longer and swifter than those of the English—but the king soon shewed the extent and promptitude of his genius, by building vessels still higher, longer, and swifter than those of the Northumbrians, and falling upon them while they were exercising their ravages in the west, he took twenty of their ships, and having tried all the prisoners at Winchester, he hanged them as pirates and as the common enemies of mankind. By these indefatigable and well-timed exertions, he not only cleared his country of the depredation of the Danes, but increased the naval force of England, both in respect to commerce, the increase of good and able seamen, and the general knowledge of naval tactics, much greater than it ever had been since the establishment of the Saxon government.

Navigation had many fluctuations after the death of this excellent prince, to the time of Hardicanute, the last of the Danish kings in England, who kept a fleet of sixty ships in excellent order, and which, we must suppose, was pretty much the state of the navy previous to the conquest.

The exports were pretty much the same as during the Roman government, except the *enlargement of the slave trade*, which still continued to form one of the most valuable articles of exportation from England. Great numbers of unhappy men, women, and children were annually carried out of this land, like beasts of burden, and exposed to sale in all the markets of Europe—it was the spectacle of so great a number of English slaves, exposed in this manner, in the market of Rome, that inspired Gregory the Great with the resolution of attempting their conversion to christianity, and which he afterwards happily accomplished under St. Augustine.

The people of Bristol seem to have taken the lead in this unhappy traffic; and as the following fact, told in the life of Walston, Bishop of Worcester at the Norman conquest, is so curious to this point, we shall transcribe it—

“There is a sea-port town near Bris-

tol, opposite the land, into which its inhabitants make frequent voyages, on account of trade, which they derived from their ancestors, of *buying men and women in all parts of England, and exporting them to Ireland for the sake of gain*. The young women they frequently got with child, and carried them to market during their pregnancy, to enhance their value.—You may have seen with sorrow,” continues the author, “long ranks of both sexes, all young persons and of the greatest beauty, tied together with ropes, and daily exposed to sale—nor were these men ashamed to do so. Oh! horrid wickedness, to give up their nearest relations, nay their own children, to slavery!”

The good bishop, however, by constantly preaching amongst the *Bristollians* every Sunday, against this abominable traffic, in process of time obliged them to relax, if not entirely give it up. Till lately, both the cities of Bristol and Liverpool only practised this *humane* branch of commerce on the coast of Africa.

#### *English Horses.*

This noble breed of animals seems to be indigenous to this country, as, even at this period, they were universally admired all over Europe for their shape and agility, and formed another valuable article of exportation.

#### *Articles of Importation.*

Books, especially on religious subjects, as well as relics, pictures, statues, vessels, vestments, &c. formed no inconsiderable articles of importation; and when the city of Venice, and afterwards the cities of Pisa and Amalphi, became the repositories of the east, precious stones, gold, silver, linen, spices, drugs, and other kinds of goods, were likewise imported. What particularly encouraged this bold species of commerce was a law made by Athelstan, which enacts, “That if a mariner or merchant so prosper as to make *three voyages over the high seas, with a ship and cargo of his own, he shall be advanced to the honour and dignity of a thane.*”\* This excellent law, which discovers an equal knowledge of human nature, as well as of the true interest of England, must have been productive of very great effects.

\* Wilkins' Leges Saxon.

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*Wines.*

Wines were likewise imported from France and Spain, clothes from Germany and Flanders, and furs, deer skins, whale oil, ropes, &c from Scandinavia.\* In short, it appears that the foreign trade of England was so extensive, even in this remote period, as to furnish such of her inhabitants as could afford to pay for them with a share of all the commodities that were then known in any part of the world.

*Coin.*

The money of the Anglo-Saxons consisted of two species; what they called *living money*, and *trained money*. The former consisted of slaves and cattle of all kinds, which had a certain value settled on them by law; the other was real money, of a particular stamp and value. During the time of the Roman government, there were Roman coins, which, at the first settlement of the Saxons, being seized upon they mixed them with the German money which they brought with them. But about the period of the Heptarchy, the Anglo-Saxons began to coin money here, which passed under the following denominations:—

*Denominations of Coin.*

Names.	Troy Grains.	Present Value.		
		£	s	d. qrs.
The pound	5,400	2	16	3
The mark	3,600	1	17	9
The mancus of gold	56	0	7	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
The mancus of silver	675	0	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
The ora	450	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
The greater shilling	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	2
The smaller shilling	90	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
The thrimsa	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
The penny	24 $\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
The halshilling	11	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The scorthling	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
The styca, a brass coin	0	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

The current payment of the Saxons was in shillings, as the French do now in *livres*; and the pound, as it is with us at present, was a nominal coin, with this difference, that the Saxon pound represented as many of their coins of any kind as were actually taken out of the pound of metal, and if thrown into the scale would have weighed as much.†

\* Bede—Anderson's Hist. of Commerce, &c.

† Clerk on Coins, &c.

In some other things, however, the proportion was very different, particularly in the purchase of lands, money was several hundred times more valuable than it is at present; but in the purchase of books not of so great a value as it is at present. In Wales, the price of a hawk was equal to that of a man; and there was a time when the robbing of a hawk's nest was as great a crime in the eye of the law as the murder of a man.\*

*Prices of the Necessaries of Life.*

The value of money in those times will be further illustrated by the following comparison with the necessaries of life:—

A sheep, by the laws of Athelstan, was estimated at one shilling; that is, fifteen pence of our money. The fleece was two-fifths of the value of the whole sheep, much above its present estimation; of which the reason probably was, that the Saxons, like the ancients, were little acquainted with any other clothing but that made of wool.

*Silk and cotton* were quite unknown.

*Linen* was not much used.

An ox was computed at six times the value of a sheep, and a cow at four. If we suppose, that the cattle in that age, from the defects of husbandry, were not so large as they are at present in England, we may compute that money was then near ten times of greater value.

A horse was valued at about thirty Saxon shillings, which may be equal to about thirty-six shillings of our money; a mare or colt twenty shillings, equal to about twenty three shillings sterling.

A swine one shilling and three pence, equal to one shilling and ten pence sterling.

The board wages of a child the first year was eight shillings, or the price of a cow's pasture in summer, or an ox in winter. Between the years 990 and 1000, Ednoth bought a hide of land for about 118 shillings, which was little more than one shilling an acre, which appears to have been the usual price, as we may learn from other accounts. The Saxon Chronicle tells, that in the reign of Edward the Confessor there was the most terrible famine ever known; insomuch that a quarter of wheat rose to sixty pence, or about fifteen shillings of our present money; consequently it

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was as dear as if it now cost seven pounds ten shillings sterling.

This much exceeds the great famine at the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, when a quarter of wheat was sold for four pounds. These enormous famines are surely a certain proof of bad husbandry.\*

*Of the Manners, Customs, Language, Dress, Diet, and Diversions of the Saxons.*

As manners lead a country to respect and independence, or, on the contrary, turn it to its destruction, it will be necessary to give some account of the manners of the Anglo-Saxons at the period of their settlement in this country.

The Anglo-Saxons and Danes are described by all the ancient writers as remarkably tall, strong, and robust in their persons; nor did their posterity degenerate in this respect after their settlement in this island, being distinguishable not only for their largeness and height of stature, but still more so for the elegance of their shapes and the fairness of their complexions; insomuch, that Pope Gregory (as we mentioned before, previous to the period of their being converted to christianity) exclaimed, "How lamentable it is that the prince of darkness should have such beautiful subjects; and that a nation so amiable in their bodies should have none of the charms of the divine grace in their souls!"

They likewise lived to a very great age; as we have accounts from the famous Turketot, who had been chancellor of England, and afterwards abbot of Croiland, of one monk (Kather Clarenbold) living to 169; another (Father Swarling) to 142; and a third (Father Turgard) to 115. These facts are related with much confidence, with many other circumstances, by Ingulphus, who was abbot of Croiland, and who wrote from the historical registers of his abbey.

*Genius.*

The Saxons possessed a degree of genius at least equal to the ages in which they lived; as may be inferred from the lives of Aldhelm, Bede, Alcuin, Alfred, and other great characters; but they were generally tinctured with too much

superstition, which shewed itself in their attachment to relics, pilgrimages, building monasteries, and the general belief of legendary tales.

*Martial Spirit.*

Our ancestors possessed a degree of courage equal to all the northern nations, particularly the Danes, who made a considerable proportion of the first settlers; who coming from a barren, uncultivated state, living mostly by plunder and piracy, were a remarkable hardy and daring race. It was one of their favourite martial axioms, "That a Dane who wished to acquire the character of a brave man should always attack *two* enemies; stand firm and receive the attack of three; retire only one pace from *four*; and fly from no fewer than five."\*

Though we are willing to allow a considerable degree of bravery and personal strength to our ancestors, we must not receive the whole of this as a fact. This kind of *bravado* attaches to most nations, probably with no bad political view, to support the courage of the people when they are thus told they are so much superior to other men. We all know, that there is a vulgar opinion in this country, even at present, "that an Englishman is capable of beating three Frenchmen;" and in some respect it has been proved, particularly in our late glorious victories by sea over the French—but then as to personal combat, we all know, it is not physically true. But the French are even with us in this respect, as are, perhaps, most other countries; as there is a note in Helvetius, where there is the same account of a Frenchman, viz. "that he is a match for three Englishmen;" not, adds the author very gravely, "that I believe it to be a fact in many particular cases."

The Danes carried this predominant spirit over the English, when they first subdued them, to a very great degree; insomuch, that no Englishman presumed to drink in the presence of a Dane without his express permission; nay, when they were invited to their feasts, no Englishman would venture to drink without some Dane becoming security for his safety during the time. This custom originated the habit of what is called *pledging* each other in drinking; some vestiges of which remain to this day in Ireland, and in the northern

\* Vide Hume, Hist. of England, vol. i. and his authorities.

\* William of Malmshury.

parts of England, where the Danes were most predominant. It is, however, now converted into a mark of respect; as when a person, in drinking, says, "I'll pledge you," he means to give you the cup first, in preference to himself.

#### Social Disposition.

The Anglo-Saxons and Danes, when they were incorporated as a nation, were of a social disposition, and delighted much in forming themselves into fraternities and guilds of various kinds, which were cemented by frequent convivial meetings. The establishment of the *decenary*, where the neighbours were pledgers of each other for their good behaviour, and which created a connexion between them, by drinking together at the common table of the neighbourhood, induced a general hospitality, which spread from the cottage to the throne—the English kings at this period spending a considerable portion of their revenues in entertaining strangers of distinction, as well as their own nobility and clergy—particularly at the three great festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

Much of this excess, both in eating and drinking, was introduced by the Danes, who were always, and in some respect continue to this day, lovers of the pleasures of the table. When the Danes were defeated, towards the latter end of the ninth century, by King Alfred, at Edendon, in Wiltshire, Gurthrum, their king, commonly called *Gurmond*, was baptised under the sponsorship of Alfred, who gave him the name of Athelstan, and took him for his adopted son. During the stay of the Danes in Wiltshire, "they consumed their time in profuseness and belly cheer, in idleness and sloth;" insomuch that, from their laziness in general, and from the licentiousness of *Gurmond* and his army in particular, we brand all luxurious and profuse people by the name of *Gormandizers*, or, as we call them now, *Gormandizers*,\* to this very day.

Indeed, the love of drinking and good-fellowship was so very prevalent amongst our German ancestors, that, on the succession of their chieftains and kings, the following admonition was solemnly tendered to them during the inauguration:—

"*Vis sobrietatem cum Dei auxilio custodire?*"

Will you endeavour to keep yourself sober by the grace of God?

#### Marriage.

The marriage of the Saxons was very unlike that of the Britons, who, as we have before observed, lived in tribes together, and in a promiscuous state of population. The Saxons, on the contrary, preserved their marriages with great strictness and conjugal fidelity. Every woman was under the protection of some guardian, settled by rules of consanguinity; and without the consent of this guardian, the husband had no legal authority over his wife or any of her goods. The guardian likewise celebrated the marriage in the following form:—

"I give thee my daughter (sister, or whatever other relation she might happen to be) "to be thy honour and thy wife, to keep thy keys, and to share with thee in thy bed and goods, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

After which the priest pronounced the nuptial benediction. The father, brother, or guardian of the bride then made a considerable present (according to the circumstances of the family) in furniture, arms, cattle, and money, called *fader sum* (father's gift); and this was all the fortune the husband received with his wife.\*

#### Authority of the Husbands.

The husband, being invested with all the rights of the guardian, now became her lord and protector, and the guardian of all the children of that marriage. But though the husband was bound to treat his wife with lenity, and it was the general custom so to do, by the laws of Wales (which are supposed to be copied from their neighbours the English), a husband was allowed to give his wife three blows with a stick on any part of the body, except the head, if she squandered his goods, pulled him by the beard, or gave him opprobrious names—but if he beat her more severely, or for more trifling causes, he was fined according to his fault.\*

In cases of adultery, however, the woman was punished with great seve-

\* Vide a Vindication of Stonehenge restored, by John Webb, Esq. p. 227.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV. July, 1802.

\* Spelman's Concil. Leges Wallicæ  
† Leges Wallicæ.



city—as the husband of the adulteress cut off her hair in the presence of her relations, stripped her almost naked, turned her out of his house, and whipped her from one end of the village to the other. A woman who had been thus exposed never recovered her character; and neither youth, beauty, nor riches could ever procure her another husband. Though it must be confessed, through the imprudent zeal of the clergy, they carried the virtue of continency to a greater height than the laws of nature and the good of society will admit, they were very much attached to their families and relations, which they often carried beyond due bounds, by forming combinations of family interests often injurious to the public peace.

#### Education.

The mothers at first nursed their own children; but this laudable practice, so sacred amongst the ancient Britons and Romans, became so trenched on after their conversion to christianity, that Pope Gregory, in his letter to St. Augustine, says, “A certain wicked custom hath arisen among married people, that some ladies had refused to nurse their own children whom they have brought forth, but deliver them to other women to be nursed.”†

But whether nursed by the mothers or by proxy, they educated their children from their earliest infancy in hardiness and courage; which were the principal means of supporting them, and leading them to honours. One of their methods of education is said to be as follows: Upon a certain day appointed for the purpose, the family and friends being assembled, the father placed his infant son on the slanting side of the roof of his house, and there left him: if the child began to cry, and appeared to be afraid of falling, the spectators were much dejected, and prognosticated he would be a coward; but if he clung boldly to the thatch, and discovered no marks of fear, they were transported with joy, and pronounced he would prove a *slouthorcc*, that is, a brave and accomplished warrior. ‡

#### Divorce.

Though the ties of marriage were, at first, esteemed very sacred and invio-

lable, it cannot be denied that voluntary separations, and even divorces, became gradually too frequent, especially among the great; to which the monkish doctrines concerning the great merit of vows of chastity made by married persons not a little contributed. By the canon law, if either the husband or wife made a vow of chastity, the other party could not prevent a separation, and, what was still more unreasonable, could not marry another person.—*Leger Wallice*.

The laws of Wales particularly permitted a man to repudiate his wife, not only for adultery, but for such indecent behaviour as shewed a disposition to adultery; and the same laws allowed a woman to separate from her husband, without forfeiting her dowry, for an unsavoury breath.—*Ibid*.

(To be continued.)

### ESSAY

#### On the ART OF GETTING DRUNK.

By the Author of the “*Essays after the Manner of Goldsmith*.”

“*Wine does wonders every day*.”—GLEE.

THAT a gentleman should always be sober when he is drunk, is a maxim among the most accomplished bloods of the present day; who, to do them justice, are at any rate more deliberate in vice, and serious in wickedness, than their predecessors. They are no longer the same genus with the noisy, riotous, watch-beating bucks, famed, in and about the purlieus of Covent-garden, half a century ago; for in the old school the system of sober drunkenness was unknown. It is true, that the gentleman of those days used to drink as many bottles of wine as our present heroes; but then he was always described as sallying forth from the tavern “*reeling ripe for sport*,” the natural consequence of the copious libations he had taken: he scorned any deception; he was always so candidly drunk, that every one knew it as well as himself.

When we recollect, however, the absurdities and bestialities of drunken men, we must acknowledge, that there is something admirable in that absolute command over the disordered senses which can keep them as it were *under the hatches*, and make them subservient to propriety and good manners. The

\* Tacitus.

† Bede's Ecclesiastic. Hist.

‡ Howell's General Hist.

finished blood of the present times, when he retires from the coffee house (for taverns there are very few), never reels; no, he has too much dignity to stagger. As he is always too stately and proud to be jocose or familiar when sober, the sullen, sulky selfishness of his character is preserved even when he is in a state of inebriety. It would be, indeed, extremely difficult for any one who has had the misfortune to be excluded from the elegant society of the present day to discover whether a gentleman is or is not tipsy; he looks just as sour and solemn in one case as in the other; his conversation, the little he does condescend to use, is exactly the same, as dry and unintelligent; he holds too his head just as high. It is true, that he may stare a little more, for the excitability of the wine gives a roundness and perfection to the organs, yet all is elegant and proper; the eye has its fire and consequence correspondent with the *ferté* belonging to a man of rank; the good-humoured rolly-polly which gave the appearance of twinkling stars to those organs, is no more; nor are the round chubby cheeks of the English gentleman or citizen to be seen flushed with liquor: a gentleman now is not tipsy; the man has quite another mind; and having no humour but ill humour, the face, the index of the mind, refers to nothing common or vulgar. It is very well known, that there is not any thing which accelerates the work of drunkenness more than the getting convivial. Now no one will pretend to say, that there is any thing convivial about a modern gentleman; nothing chatty, nothing funny; it is very vulgar to be funny, and much too familiar to be happy with any one; it is the fashion to be very sulky when sober, and a gentleman is only more sulky when he is drunk.

On a fair and candid consideration of the subject, drinking, as it is used now, extraordinary as it may appear, only makes a man more steady in his pursuits: and whether this methodical drunkenness resembles the ancient art as among the Grecians (for drinking was a fashionable vice in Greece), I will not pretend to say; but it certainly does resemble the drunkenness of the Scandinavians, among whom to be able to hold much liquor was reputed an heroic virtue.

As far as respects the ancient English, the fact is notorious. Hollingshed, who

wrote towards the end of the sixteenth century, observes, that "among the ancient English, claret and French wines were despised, and strong wines only in request;" and William of Malmesbury, who, according to Lord Kaimes, wrote in the days of King Henry II. says, that "the English were universally addicted to drunkenness, continuing over their cups day and night, keeping open house, and spending the income of their estates in riotous feasts, where eating and drinking were carried to excess, without any elegance."

According to the above quoted authorities, the art of drunkenness has since improved; for now the work is completed at the tables of men of fashion with much elegance. However, thus far I am ready to admit, that though an Englishman may differ with the different ages in his manner of getting drunk, yet, notwithstanding, an Englishman must, somehow or other, get drunk.

The French of the *vicieux cour* were unacquainted with drunkenness. Their wines were light, drank only at dinner, and followed by coffee and liqueurs. Perhaps with the revolution, which settled the volatility and abated the gayety of the French nation, the more steady and regular system of English drinking may have been introduced; but, after all, I really do not think that a FRENCHMAN can drink as much at a sitting as an ENGLISHMAN.

It must be extremely flattering to the people of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that at length they have brought the art of drinking to perfection; for it has now become a science pure in its elements (supposing the wine to have been good), and perfect in theory and practice. An English gentleman does not, as formerly, take the bottle by storm; no, he takes it by approaches: or his entertainment of getting drunk is rather a regular drama; the *potasis*, which proceeds very little into the action; the *epitasis*, where we see something promising; the *catastasis*, where the business thickens; and the *denouement*, in which the effect is kept up until the dropping, or, rather, the drawing of the curtain.

It would be to the advantage of some of the speculating authors of the present day, to get up a book in royal octavo, to be called, THE ART OF GETTING DRUNK, as practised by Gentlemen; among the general rules may be the following:—

*Firstly*, That the novice is to put himself into training the whole morning for the attack, by having a good lunch, and eating moderately at dinner.

*Secondly*, That he is to take time between the glasses of compliment at dinner, and not to drink with more than twenty persons.

*Thirdly*, That he is to say little or nothing during dinner, as is now the ton.

*Fourthly*, That the novice is not to put his understanding to the rack on any subjects of intelligence or information, as the labour of thinking may increase the pulsation.

*Fifthly*, If he sees any of the company inclined to mirth, or to be noisy, he is only to stare.

*Sixthly*, If the novice feels himself inclined to be merry, he must think how vulgar it is, by which means he will check the propensity.

*Seventhly*, That in all cases of a disposition to be friendly or familiar, he must call his pride to his assistance, which he may generally trust to, to deliver him at the instant.

*Eighthly*, He must, during the whole sitting after dinner, constantly bear in mind the advantageous position he will have in society, by being able to say, that he can take four bottles, and walk away perfectly cool.

*Ninthly*, If the novice, after drinking three or four bottles, finds himself a little confused; he had better (as it is the ton to go now without taking leave) drive to one of the theatres to have a little sleep.

Had such a work as the above been in publication, there might have been hopes that my friend BILL MUZZY, who was born a gentleman, would have become a polished drinker; instead of which, although he was always drunk, he could never *drink*: a little wine ever put my friend MUZZY into that state of stupidity in which he remained for a day or two afterwards, and, as far as a proper insensibility, he was near being a master of the art; but unfortunately MUZZY, when he got drunk, always got vulgar with it; he was both coarse and comical; two things entirely derogatory to a drunken gentleman. If BILL MUZZY was drunk, he could never discriminate, and he would just as soon go into a public-house as into a coffee-room, and drink brandy and water as soon as port or claret. After dining, one day, with a party at Stevens's, in Bond-street, MUZZY took it

into his head that he would walk home to his lodging at Lambeth, but was so stupidly drunk, that he was awakened in a public-house at Bermondsey, where taking some more grog, he refreshed his stupidity, and wandered into a watch-house near London-bridge, where he made acquaintance with the constable of the night, and supped upon sprats. Drink was an article in some request with the party, and he indulged himself in such libations, that he got quarrelsome, and on his taking leave of his friends was *watched out* by the *watchmen*, who took occasion to pick a quarrel with him before he got half over the bridge, when he was taken into custody, and conveyed a prisoner to the same citadel where he had displayed his rhetoric and stood treat. Poor MUZZY recollected nothing; and the constable did not choose, in his official capacity, to know him again. MUZZY would fain have treated, but he found his pockets had been picked, and that of necessity he must soon be sober. At length, *Somnus*, MUZZY's best friend, took him into his arms, and hugged him close until daylight, when it might be supposed he awoke with a due sense of his situation. Not so; my friend MUZZY guessed at all that had happened, and went *before* the *same* magistrate who had often seen him *before* in the *same* situation. Now Mr. Purple, the magistrate, had the *same* propensity for drink, and, to do him justice, saw the fault with a degree of complacency, the result of contradiction to the principles of his wife, who always declared that she hated a drunken man. MUZZY insisted, that he did not know that he had offended the watch; but if he had, he was willing to make them amends. A broken lantern, which had remained in that state for more than two years, that it might be *repaired*, every now and then, by valiant drinkers, was produced, with a dreadful fracture in its face; the evidence was complete; and poor MUZZY was compelled to give the justice's clerk a draft on his banker for two guineas, to compromise the business. How happy would it have been for my poor friend MUZZY, who was really a promising drinker, if he had known Colonel Buz, of the royal horse guards. The colonel was the most steady and accomplished drunkard I had ever the honour of knowing; he could sit and drink glass after glass, like a wine-merchant, at a coffee-house annual dinner of the trades-

people, who swallows the best of his own wine for one day, that the worst may be drank by others for the rest of the year.

There are some people, however, in the world, of very promising talents and good manners, who, during their whole lives, are never able to get over a squeamish objection to drink, and are thus shut out for ever from society. Such a one was my friend TOM NØVUS, who had acquired some of the most elegant dissipations of the town: for instance, he kept a gig and a straw bonnet; but TOM could not drink, which marred all the rest of his accomplishments, and blurred the brilliancy of his character. TOM, if he attempted to drink like a gentleman, always got under the table, was carried home, and was the next day so sick and sorry, that every body pitied the penitent; but it was mere constitution against inclination: to do him justice, he had the most ardent desire of drinking, if his constitution would have let him indulge it, like a coward who would fain fight if he dare. TOM has attended many drinking lectures, and has repeated many of the experiments in the doctrine of *fluids*, but in vain; TOM could never drink wine without wishing it was water: and such was his horror of the dose, that though he knew that it was necessary to his credit in society, he could never altogether overcome his aversion. It would have been impracticable for Colonel BOZ himself to have made any thing of TOM; for after drinking, poor TOM was always sick, sorry, sad, and sober, in spite of example and good-breeding.

It is thus that we daily see, in our intercourse with the world, incapacity and infirmity interfere with the fairest prospects. The man who has genius and talent 's, perhaps, buried in obscurity, because he is not able to make a bow, dance a reel, drink his wine, swear, or fight like a gentleman. As it is necessary for a sailor to know how to box the compass, so is it necessary for a man who is to mix in the world to know how to box his way, and be able to keep the impertinent at arm's length; he must not be weak in any part, except the understanding, which is allowed to men of fashion by prescription.

How different a character from the last is my friend Captain PATRICK O'RUBY, whose fine scarlet complexion

would have done honour to a toper of the old school. O'RUBY is a steady, consistent, systematic drinker; port, champagne, burgundy, or whiskey punch, are alike to my friend PAT. Whenever Captain O'RUBY invites you to dinner, it is always with the fine Hibernian welcome, "Come and see me, my dear fellow, and bring yourself along wid you;" and, if accepted, you and yourself are sure to be completely drunk; for O'RUBY considers it as much his duty to make his friends intoxicated, as he would to obey his general in storming a fort, if commanded to do so. But then O'RUBY is so quiet and gentlemanly about it, until he has drank three bottles, when he begins to sing and cry alternately, which continues till the grilled turkey and anchovy biscuits come to his relief; when, to the astonishment of his guests, he drinks two bottles more; and, when he sees all his party extinct for the evening, retires to rest, pleased with his prowess, and ready for the next night's entertainment, which is performed with very little alteration or improvement.

It is, however, some consolation to the tyro in the art, that, with perseverance, it may be at length attained; and when once arrived at, the knowledge of it is never lost; he will improve hourly, and find it so agreeable and pleasant a system of suicide, that, if he has patience, he will in a very few years end all his cares in this world; without the fear of a stake being driven into his body after his demise; for no coroner's inquest can be had on one who has died *dead drunk*: he may have *forgot when he died*; but Charon knows his men, and pursues his business. • G. B.

#### A few THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION.

"TRAIN up a child in the way he should go," said the wisest man that the world ever produced; and the universal consent of succeeding ages proves the necessity of attending to this precept. When the mind is yet in its infant state, and, like wax, readily receives every impression, the greatest care is necessary to remove from it every thing that is hurtful, and render it familiar to those objects only whence it may derive benefit and improvement; or, as Juvenal has it,

*Maxima debetur pueris reverentia*

*Nil dictu factum nil visu limina tuncq;*

*Intra quæ puer est;*

The excellent code of laws which Solon introduced at Athens, with those of the Spartan lawgiver, have been deservedly the wonder and admiration of every one: the wisdom of these wise regulations has been firmly demonstrated by the length of time they continued in force, and the good effects they produced: in Sparta they flourished in full vigour for seven hundred years, and at Athens for the space of four centuries: in these we shall see, that the education of youth was the leading feature. The Greeks, Romans, and Persians were particularly attentive to the bringing up of their children: and so long as they adhered to this salutary line of conduct, they were invincible to their enemies; but this once neglected, luxury, intemperance, and a crowd of consequent vices crept in; the love of liberty, and disdain to own any master (which their fathers considered as the highest glory, and which they died to support) abated; and at length they sunk the victims of tyranny and oppression.

So well convinced of the advantages which a good education confers on its possessor were many illustrious characters who lived in the times of the glorious Reformation, that with an unexampled philanthropy, and spirit truly patriotic, they founded those seminaries which will perpetuate their fame to eternity, and where many, who have gained distinguished reputation in the field, the cabinet, or in literary pursuits, laid the foundation of their future glory. And here let me pay my feeble tribute of applause and admiration to the beneficent founders, promoters, and supporters of those numerous charities which reflect such honour on this metropolis. The advantages to be derived from these institutions are scarcely credible. When the church of Rome exercised an unwarrantable authority over the minds of men, commanding all to acknowledge her supremacy, it was the necessary and politic aim of the clergy to keep the people, especially the lower classes, in the darkest ignorance; upon this depended their own existence; for had the people been permitted to pray in their own tongue, and been allowed the privilege of examining the scripture to judge of the merits of that religion which they were compelled to profess, they would soon have discovered its numerous errors, and abandoned its fallacious doctrines. But these

days are happily now for ever flown; the poorest member of society, by enjoying the benefits of these institutions, is now capable of judging for himself; and, from his being constantly habituated to virtuous pursuits, his choice, directed by prudence, is generally happy. Should he unfortunately swerve from the paths of virtue; should the deluded female mourn the perfidy of man, condemned to wander an outcast to society, abandoned by the virtuous part of her own sex; should the unhappy sufferer be stretched on the bed of sickness; some useful book may arrest their sight, and, from their being able to peruse its contents, many might be reclaimed to the forsaken way of virtue, and won back to the paths of peace. Let, then, every one on whom the care of children devolves sedulously attend the dawn of their opening reason; let them, by the application of noble examples, direct their infant minds to the pursuit of honour; and, above all, let them implant in their breasts the early seeds of knowledge, fully convinced that this will be their surest comfort and support, whether destined to shine in the politer circles of the world, or to tread the lowly vale of obscurity.

J. J. C.

HYPERCRITICAL REMARKS on Dr.  
JOHNSON.

Χρὴν τι λέγειν σάφει, ἢ νικῶσθαι τοῦδε,  
Ἐν τοῖσι λόγοις ἀντιλέγοντις.

ARISTOPHANES.

— Si tibi vera videntur  
Dede manus; aut si falso est, ad cingere contra.

LUCRETIUS.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

sir,

WHEN we consider the influence of established reputation on those who are either indolent or inexperienced in critical inquiry, it will appear an object of importance, that the service which a powerful genius may be the means of rendering to society, should not be depraved by the occurrence of partial error. One of the most evident characteristics of Dr. Johnson's criticism, is the apprehension of his subject on a point of view far too literal and circumscribed; but on a basis thus gratuitously assumed, he erects a fabric of poignant and valuable axioms, which would possess a still greater de-

free of merit, if correctly applied; and by which he even yet retains and deserves the admiration of posterity. These blended tints of truth and misrepresentation are calculated to awe or to seduce into an agreement with his general conclusions the mind which is not qualified by habit or inclination for a regular analysis.

I have heard that "brevity is the soul of wit;" and in the following remarks concerning his strictures on Pope's epitaphs, have quoted no more of the text than was absolutely necessary.

There are few who entertain a higher idea of his character and his powers than the present writer; and those in whom admiration has not superseded the use of reason, will allow that a dissent from several of this great man's opinions may be perfectly consistent with a sincere veneration for his memory.

July 7, 1808.

T. HILL.

#### Epitaph I.

Dorset, the grace of courts, the muses' pride,  
Patron of arts, and judge of nature, died.

"If by nature is meant what is commonly called *nature* by the critics, a just representation of things really existing and actions really performed, nature cannot be properly opposed to art; nature being, in this sense, only the best effect of art."

Much penetration is hardly necessary to discover, that *nature* is not here introduced as a contrast to arts, but as implying the possession of real taste. A patron is not infallibly skilled in the comparative merit of those productions that he generally encourages; but the knowledge of a critic, as the poet tells us, was united, in Dorset, to the munificence of a benefactor.

A.

#### On Sir William Trumbul.

"In this epitaph, as in many others, there appears, at first view, a fault which I think scarcely any beauty can compensate. The name, it is true, may be read upon the stone; but what obligation has it to the poet, whose verses wander over the earth, and leave their subject behind them, and who is forced, like an unskilful painter, to make his purpose known by adventitious help?"

Why the omission of the name must be regarded as so fatal an error, I am unable to conceive: since the "adven-

titious help," or, in other words, the typographic art, may be as consistently employed to communicate the name, as the verses, to the regions which they visit.

Such this man was, who now from earth removed,

At length enjoys that liberty he lov'd."

"The thought in the last line is impertinent, having no connexion with the foregoing character, nor with the condition of the man described."

As the subject of the epitaph has been represented, in the former part, to be a promoter of civil freedom, there can be no impropriety in observing, that his sphere of contemplation and utility is now enlarged in another world, even though he did not "know restraint" in this life. That one who is considered as a model of religious piety should not perceive the contracted limits of our present existence, in opposition with the future, is a circumstance to be only accounted for by the stubbornness of wilful prepossession.

It may be also requisite to notice the assertion, that "an honest courtier cannot but be a patriot." The intrigues of placemen and pensioners bear no universal relation to the welfare of a country; and an honest courtier may be exempt from the influence of corruption, without any active and palpable exertions in favour of national prosperity.

IV.

#### On James Craggs, Esq.

Statesman, yet friend to truth! of soul sincere,

In action faithful, and in honour clear!  
Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end,  
Who gain'd no title, and who lost no friend:

Respecting this epitaph it is inquired, What connexion exists between gaining no title and losing no friend.

There is none intended; but each clause evidently refers to the preceding line. By avoiding individual honours, Mr. Craggs must be allowed to have served no private end; and, because a statesman is in most danger of displeasing his friends, by the necessity of neglecting some out of the many promises that intimacy frequently extorts, the possibility of retaining, in both instances, a becoming degree of constancy, is undoubtedly worthy of notice. "Quand je donne une place," said Louis XIV. "je fais cent mécontents, et un ingrat."

Pope has introduced these lines by a Latin inscription, on which we are given to understand "the absurdity of joining, in the same inscription, Latin and English. If either language be preferable to the other, let that only be used."

Our own tongue must, of course, be admitted as more proper, since we are not to be deprived of its employment by the total usurpation of any other. Allowing thus far, with what degree of elegance can a *privy councillor* take his place in an English verse? This absurdity will excuse the mixture of Latin and English: and to have expressed no more in the former than the obnoxious words, would have been justly liable to the charge of abruptness.

## VI.

## On Mrs. Corbet.

Here rests a woman, good without pretence,  
Blest with plain reason and with sober sense:  
No conquest she but o'er herself desir'd,  
No arts essay'd, but not to be admir'd.

This epitaph receives a tribute of approbation; but Johnson has missed a better objection against the fourth line, than what he has advanced, on the word of a "lady of great beauty and excellence." Instead of an *unnatural and incredible panegyric*, it may be affirmed, with more truth, to contain *none*. Positive faculties cannot be employed for a negative purpose, in the frank intercourse of polished life: and the lady whose art is brought into action, that she may be not admired, is even a more absurd character than the one represented by a powerful satirist,\*—who

"For her own breakfast would project a  
scheme,  
Nor take her tea without a stratagem."

## XI.

## On Mr. Gay.

Of manners gentle, and affections mild,  
In wit a man, simplicity a child:  
With native humour temp'ring virtuous rage,  
Form'd to delight at once, and lash the age.

We now learn, that "gentle manners and mild affections, if they mean any thing, must mean the same." — I hesitate in writing a serious answer. The virtues of charity and philanthropy have been claimed by his biographers for the attributes of Dr. Johnson's mind:

these are *mild affections*: whether or not his manners were therefore gentle, let those reply who best knew him.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the last number of your Magazine, I find, that Mr. Hall, who published Travels in Scotland last year, and of whom some account is given in your Magazine for December, 1805, has pointed out a number of economical uses, to which the prunings of the vine may be applied. Since the arrival of your useful and widely circulating miscellany, on the 2d instant, I have tried a variety of experiments, and am now convinced that much advantage may arise to the country from Mr. Hall's discovery. The tea of the vine leaves is by no means disagreeable, though it requires a good deal of sugar. The want of flavour is much more than made up by the fine tone it gives to the nerves. I took but little of it at first, and but weak; but now I begin to like it, and to feel myself the better for it. The juice of the prunings, when well bruised, I find, makes excellent vinegar. Beer made of the fermented liquor I have also tried, which to me appears like a fine small claret. How it will do when distilled into brandy, I know not; though a friend, who has tried it, tells me it will do very well. As several acquaintances are trying experiments, and have promised to send me the result, you shall hear from me again.\* In the mean time, I remain,

Your constant reader,

and most humble servant,

JOHN BOND.

Deptford, July 7, 1808.

\* The leaves of the vine are, in Switzerland, applied to many medical purposes; they are looked upon as a sovereign remedy in cuts and green wounds: their juice is taken in decoctions, they are formed into poultices, &c. In dress they are frequently used to decorate the nymphs of the vintage. They have some mystical properties, by plucking them, to discover to the girls the truth or falsehood of their lovers, the good or ill fortune of their matrimonial connections: but these are secrets into which we do not mean to penetrate, or, indeed, to publish all that we at present know of those mysterious rites.  
—Editor.

## OBSERVATIONS ON GRAMMAR.

BY WILLIAM JASE.

(Continued from Vol. LIII. page 266.)

— *Siquid novisti rectius istis  
Candidus imperti; si non his utere mecum.*

Hon.

Then set us right, if clearer notions *thine*;  
If not, be candid, and approve of *mine*.

**I**F we consider grammatical classification in a comparison with the classification of some other sciences, we shall regard it as very imperfect; but when we reflect that the grammarian has not those *criteria*, to guide him in this department, which the botanist, the zoologist, &c. possess, and, consequently, that he cannot expect equal advancement, he will estimate it at a higher rate. This paucity of universal and definite character renders the established maxims of this science doubly sacred; and, from the variety of the materials, every attempt to regulate the system must inevitably be attended with doubt; experience only can determine if alteration be improvement, and whether order is not acquired in one part at the expence of confusion in another. The grand principles of this science are fixed on the broad basis of antiquity; so that although a more simple system might be desired, it would, perhaps, be to desire unattainable perfection: but the parts may be altered with success by a skilful hand, for they are certainly capable of improvement. From a want of the discriminative principles we adverted to above, different opinions upon some of the parts of speech have obtained, but together with a few other divisions, the pronoun, which is the subject of our present inquiries, has received general and unqualified approbation.

The distinctive character of this part of speech may be conceived merely from its name: for pronoun is derived from the Latin *pronomem*, which signifies literally, *for the noun*. In the language of Dr. Lowth, "A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, as its substitute or representative." We have selected this definition in preference to any other, because, while it conveys the concurring sentiments of grammarians on the word, it does it in the spirit of definition, "which," says Dr. Johnson, "is a concise description of a thing by its properties." When other grammarians add, "to avoid the too frequent repe-

*Euron. Mag. Vol. LIV. July. 1808.*

tion of the same word," &c. &c. the essential character remains precisely the same; we might shew that these additions are not strictly just, and that they take from the simplicity of definition.

Pronouns are divided by grammarians into three sorts; personal, relative, and adjective. Lowth says, that "the personal have the nature of substantives, and, as such, stand by themselves; the rest have the nature of adjectives, and, as such, are joined to substantives, and may be called pronominal adjectives." We need not examine the propriety of the last clause, to prove that this remark is without foundation; for very little consideration will be sufficient to convince us, that the relative pronouns have a much nearer relation to the substantive than to the adjective nature.

Lowth, Crombie, Murray, and others, have rejected *my, thy, her, our, your, their*, as the possessive cases of the personal pronouns, and distinguished them by the name of "possessive pronouns." In doing this, it should appear from their own words, that they were directed by a very fallacious principle; for they conceived it indispensable to the nature of the personal pronoun, that it stand alone. This method of considering these words, by forming a class applicable to their nature, does not add to convenience; and the following remarks will, we hope, demonstrate to the reader, that it involves a material error.

A pronoun, being a word used instead of a noun, must, in order to convey the meaning of the noun, be in similar accidents of *case, number, &c.* and agreeably to this assertion it will be found, that a noun in the *nominative* case is represented by a pronoun in the *same* case; and *ceteris paribus*. Thus, in the sentence, "*Eliza* is come," if the personal pronoun were used instead of the noun, it must be put in the *nominative* case, or it would not represent it: we cannot say, "*Her* is come," because *her* is not the *nominative* case; but the sentence should be, "*She* is come," that the pronoun may agree with its antecedent, *Eliza*. If the reader will admit the principle upon which we have argued, a principle drawn from the nature of the subject, and sanctioned by the practice and example of Dr. Lowth and other grammarians of eminence, he will certainly conclude, from the observations we are about to make, that *my, her, our, your, their*, are really the



possessive cases of personal pronouns. Example: "This is Sarah's book." Every one will admit, that Sarah's is a noun in the genitive case; and as it can be represented only by a pronoun in the like case, it must follow that her is in the genitive case, in the sentence, "This is her (Sarah's) book." In confirmation of what we have advanced, it may be also observed, that as the genitive case of a noun, as "man's happiness," may be rendered "the happiness of man," so, in exact correspondence, the same relation exists between this possessive case of a pronoun, "his (man's) happiness," and a similar sentence, "the happiness of him." We hope sufficient has been said on this subject, to convince the reader that "the best may err," and that the words in question, *my, thy, her, our, your, their*, are the true possessive cases of their respective pronouns, *I, thou, she, we, you, and they*.

Keeping the principle in mind upon which our arguments are founded, the following extract from L. Murray's Etymology will not fail to surprise us:—"When the possessive pronouns are prefixed to substantives, they admit of no variation, whatever be the number or case of the noun; as, 'My cousin is dead.'" If Mr. Murray had reflected, that pronouns are used in the stead of nouns, he would have seen that *my* represents the name of the person who speaks, in the genitive case, and that it is governed so, by *cousin*, in the same manner as the name would be if it were expressed. This extract mistakes the possessive case for the nominative, or theme, and sbrewdly tells us, that when one of this sort of nouns (which is really but a possessive case) is joined to another noun, it admits of no variation, whatever be the number or case of that noun.

"There needs no ghost to tell us *this, my lord*."

Dr. Crombie's opinion upon these words falls under similar objections; and as he is more decided and more explicit, it is necessary to examine his observations with the greater attention. His words evince a strange misconception of the nature of the pronouns in question; and if we received his remarks on *this subject* as the test of his opinion, we should add, of pronouns in general. He observes, that "we may indeed say, 'It is my book;' but the addition of

the substantive is necessary. This shews that *mine* is a genuine pronoun, whereas *my* cannot be deemed a pronoun, because it requires the presence of a noun." This method of proof is rather novel, and, however confidently brought forward, is without foundation; indeed, it expressly confirms an observation we made before, that those grammarians decided on false grounds; each seems to have forgotten the definition he had given of a pronoun, and considered with Crombie, that if a word be joined to a substantive, it cannot be a genuine pronoun. It was unquestionably upon this principle, that they proceeded to consider *mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, &c.* as the real possessive cases. "They are truly pronouns in the possessive or genitive case," says Crombie; "for they always may, and frequently do, stand alone." After the observations that have been made, we will only remark, that though, in philosophical strictness, these words are not in the possessive case, convenience will justify us in considering them as variations of it, used only absolutely when the noun is understood; as, "Whose book is this?" "It is mine." We cannot express the substantive, and say, "It is mine book;" for we must, in that case, make use of *my* instead of *mine*. This is another circumstance which goes to confirm our remarks; for the governing substantive will not associate with *mine*, but only with *my*, the true possessive case. *Mine* and *thine*, indeed, sometimes form an exception: they were formerly, as Dr. Johnson observes, used before a substantive beginning with a vowel or silent *h*; but in this situation they are synonymous with *my* and *thy*. Crombie's remarks on Johnson's observation are not only fallacious, but uncandid. In the disposition which Johnson alleged (*my arm; mine arm*), these words are in every respect synonymous; and we do think, that Crombie finds fault too eagerly, when he introduces irrelative disposition, and asserts they are not mutually convertible. That they are not similar in all acceptations cannot be doubted; for, as Dr. C. observes, "we cannot say, 'It is my,' in answer to the question, 'Whose is it?' but, 'It is mine.'" This cannot be denied; but when he adds, that it is *this* which shews that *mine* is a genuine pronoun, we must object to the inference. We shall conclude our critical examination of the personal pronouns with this remark,

that though we consider the great authorities we have cited, in a few solitary instances, to have erred, we willingly close with the impulse we must always feel to applaud them, and to admire, in their works, the taste, the judgment, and the erudition of the scholar.

*Lower Sloane-street, Chelsea,*

June 11, 1808.

By a recurrence to the *date* of our last paper, the reader will perceive, that it was sent before the challenge of N. R. appeared: we can only invite that gentleman to a liberal consideration of our *opinion*, trusting we are able to defend a truth which it was otherwise presumption to advance.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

MR. E. Baldwin, in his Sketch of the History of England, mentions the circumstance of Edward the Vith's whipping boy. As I cannot find such a person noticed by Hume or Rapin, I shall be obliged by some of your correspondents informing me from whence Mr. B. derives his information; as no circumstance, however trifling, ought, in my opinion, to be mentioned in any work professing to be a history of England, but what is authentic. Bishop Burnet mentions one Murray acting in a like capacity to Charles I.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

J—

THE  
LONDON REVIEW,  
AND  
LITERARY JOURNAL,  
FOR JULY, 1808.

QUID SIT PULCHERUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

*Queenhoo-hall, a Romance, and Ancient Times, a Drama, by the late Joseph Strutt, Author of "Rural Sports, and Pastimes of the People of England."* In four volumes, 12mo.

IT is, although not an uncommon, still a curious circumstance, that in the literary, as in the moral world, a man's talents, like his virtues, become better known, and are blazoned in much stronger colours after his death, than they were during the course of his existence. Of the truth of this observation the works of the late Mr. Strutt in general, and these posthumous publications in particular, which, like the elegant sculpture on a tomb wrought with great art and labour, ornament his memory, afford remarkable instances. It has been generally imagined, that antiquarian researches, although they required great talents and indefatigable industry, were totally repugnant to the exertion of the lighter efforts of genius; that the mind, enveloped in the laby-

rinth of erudition, and exploring, as it may be termed, the sources of truth in the caverns of science, would never acquire sufficient elasticity to bound from the earth, and expand itself in the volatile regions of fancy, or luxuriate in the flowery paths of fiction; yet the converse of this hypothesis has been fully proved by the effusions of our author. His former works erected a pile in which art and labour were equally conspicuous, while his latter have added elegance and grace to its architectural solidity; and therefore they may with propriety be termed *literary festoons*, which he twined to adorn his own monument.

We have already reviewed the first of the posthumous publications of the works of Mr. S. The present, which is, as the title expresses, a romance, in near four volumes, is formed upon a very singular plan: this, therefore, with the leave of our readers, we will briefly investigate.

Here it will be seen that, as in all conjectural criticism, we must assume a good deal, but still something, we hope, congenial in our ideas, induces us to believe, that the ardour of the author, which had led him through every available medium, to explore the literary antiquities of his native country, had furnished his mind with an abundant store of images, ideas, and reflections; some that had floated upon the evanescent wings of uncertain tradition, others that arose from the contemplation of ancient works, and the investigation of the vestiges of ancient customs, of which, however faint, some traces existed, and the latter from combinations of local buildings, events, and idioms, with local manners, appellations, and usages. These, or many of these, were, in their nature, either so extravagant, or so ludicrous, that he found it impossible to embody them in the pages of a grave history: yet anxious to fix their fleeting forms, he resolved to create the romantic vehicle that is now under our consideration, in which, through the medium of a fictitious story, the customs, the manners, the language, the sports, &c. of the fifteenth century, are introduced; their effects upon general, or, at least, upon local, extending to general existence, displayed, and the whole woven into a theme which is the most likely to fix itself on the mind of the reader, and, consequently, to conduce equally to his amusement and instruction.

“The romance of ‘Queenhoo Hall,’” it is stated in an advertisement, “was acquired by the editor in an imperfect state; and although the tale is brought by a literary friend to a hasty conclusion, yet, from the materials that remain, there is reason to believe that Mr. Strutt intended it should neither be so abruptly nor so inartificially terminated. Traces are to be discovered in the manuscript of adventures sketched out, but not finished, and of new characters to be illustrated in the future process of the story, but there remained not sufficient evidence of the path which the author intended to pursue, and therefore it was deemed more fitting to trust to the reader’s liberal candour for the disproportion natural in a story not finished by the original author, than to make the memory of Mr. Strutt responsible for the edifice built by another, when the foundations he had laid are scarcely to be traced.”

This certainly apologizes for the abruptness of the termination, and leaves us to suppose, that the ideas embodied

by the original author extended but little beyond the three first volumes of the work, though the loose hints which he left assisted the editor to bring the tale to a conclusion in seventy-nine pages of the fourth volume.

The principal story of the work is that of Lord Edward Boteler, a baron of great opulence in the reign of King Henry VI. and a great favourite in the court of that unfortunate monarch, his daughter, the Lady Matilda, and her cousin, the Lady Eleanor; though that of Lady Emma Darcy, which is episodic, occupies nearly the same space. The scene is laid at the seat of his lordship, and in other parts of the neighbourhood of Tewin, in Hertfordshire, where Mr. S. once resided; but whether, in his antiquarian researches, he collected any hints which he afterwards engrafted into this romance, is uncertain. It is remarked by the editor, that

“Lord Boteler, his daughter, and visitors, talk nearly like people of rank in the present day, while their domestics use the language of the feudal ages.”

Here we think that the editor is wrong, at least with respect to the latter part of his observation. The domestics do *not* speak in the dialect of the feudal ages, which, we conceive, the ingenious author knew better than to put into their mouths, because it would have been wholly unintelligible to the majority of his readers. The language used by the lower characters of this work is, we conceive, nearly that of the common people in the reign of Henry VIII. perhaps in some places a little strained, in order to introduce *obsolete phrases*, which we believe Mr. S. had he finished the work, would, in a kind of *summing up*, have explained in a manner very different from the present glossary: they are rather more uncouth than the pastorals or any other productions of Spenser, consequently much more so than the vernacular idioms of Shakspeare.

The language of the higher characters is certainly modern; but it is neither so strong, nor so elegant as that of the characters upon the same level, as drawn by our immortal bard. Upon this subject the editor proceeds to remark, that

“It seems probable that the author intended, at his leisure, to harmonize these jarring parts of the picture, and that the pro-

sent narrative only presents the outline and main plan of the building, without the Gothic *facade* that should have given a character to the whole."

The romance begins with a description of a May game in the fifteenth century; and the first section includes a wrestling-match, and a bout at pushing at quarter-staff: to this succeeds running at the ring. In these last exercises an unknown knight is victorious: he has exerted himself under the cognizance of the Boteler family, and, consequently, appears as the champion of Lady Matilda, from whose hands he receives the honourable prize of contention, and, in return, takes down a magnificent chaplet, which a savage man whom he had opposed had displayed, and, presenting it to the lady, retreats from the field.

Upon this chaplet a considerable share of the interest of the story turns: we therefore think that it is artfully enough introduced. The ladies return to *Queenhoo-hall*, where a kind of dramatic entertainment, with songs and dances, concludes the day and the section.

The scene next changes to a country ale-house: a juggler is introduced among the rustics; and, from the characters here depicted, we conceive that Mr. S. purposed to bring us acquainted with the manners of the peasantry in that age: but it has happened to him, as it has to many other authors, that, however strong the outline might be which he had sketched in his own mind, yet when he came to mark his ideas upon paper, he found it impossible to fill them up and blazon them with colours sufficiently discriminative. His clowns, bating the difference of dialect, are the clowns of the present day, and even with respect to their language, it varies very little from that which we have heard in the north, and other parts of England; their conversation is, generally speaking, that of every modern pot-house, varied only by local circumstances: so difficult is it to withdraw the curtain of time, and, through the cloud which envelops antiquity, delineate a correct likeness of antecedent ages.

The two young ladies, as they have been the principal, so they have been the most fascinating characters that have hitherto appeared. In the course of a morning walk, they make a visit to *Park-lodge*, where they find that a beautiful piece of embroidery, which Matilda had employed the keeper's

daughter to work, had been executed in a far superior manner by a fair stranger who had sought the protection of the park-keeper's wife as a refuge from distress. This circumstance arouses their curiosity; which is still further increased by their listening to the following verses, which (in her own apartment) the stranger sings to a very plaintive tune:—

" To thee, O soul-possessing pow'r,  
Sad Melancholy, shall belong  
The thoughts that fill the woeful hour,  
And day by day my hopeless song.

" But why—when unawares I close  
These eyelids overpress'd with grief,  
Am I a stranger to repose,  
And find not in my sleep relief?

" For then terrific visions rise,  
On precipices steep I stand,  
And falling, cast around my eyes  
For help—but find no helping hand.

" In wild affright, perchance I hear,  
Arous'd from sleep, the midnight bell,  
With horror chill'd, I drop a tear,  
And cry—It is my Henry's knell!"

It need hardly be stated, that they are introduced to this lady, and take her with them to the hall, where the sight of the chaplet, which she declares must have been given by the murderer of her brother, throws her into the most violent agitation.

Leaving the story of the *Witch*, the *Wrestling-match*, the *Ghost*, the *Adventures at the Oratory*, *Margery's Revenge*, the *Village Barber turned Physician*, which, we believe, was a transition or combination not unusual in those times, to the perusers of these volumes, we will pursue the traces of the principal story, which we have faintly begun to mark, and consequently come to a section in which Lord Edward Boteler is introduced, and the young lady, who, it appears, is Emma, the daughter of John Lord Darcy, begins her narration.

" The loss of that chaplet," replied the fair Emma, " involves the cause of most of my misfortunes, at least such of them as are the most aggravated and poignant; a full detail of them would exceed the bounds of your patience to hear; and though I shall endeavour to relate them as succinctly as possible, I fear the long succession of melancholy events which, of necessity, must be touched upon, will be tiresome, if not disgusting."

John, Lord Darcy, it appears, had been forbid the court during the re-

gency of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; he retired to his estates at Foleshant Darcy, and in this retirement married Elizabeth St. Clere, the daughter of Richard, Baron of St. Clere, of Gay Bowers.

At a subsequent period, we learn that Lord Darcy was imprudent enough to resist the payment of a subsidy, and, consequently, was obliged to escape to Flanders, whither his lady and family soon after followed him. They fix their residence at a pleasant village, named Beaumont, under the protection of the Duke of Burgundy, and form an acquaintance with the Chevalier John Boucmeil: Emma has a brother, of whom she says,

"Though trained to martial exercises, he was, however, well grounded in the polite arts, and esteemed an accomplished scholar. It was his desire to become a soldier, and his military studies were pursued with much ardour.

"At the age of eighteen, on the day appointed for esquires to tilt, he won a rich suit of mail armour, by maintaining the field on his party against all comers, at a jousting appointed by the constable of Hainault. This dawn of his prowess was hailed by my father as an omen of his future glory. 'Go on, my dear child,' said he, 'in the path of honour, and acquire the ability to do your country service; and, if I mistake not, she will have great need for men of valour to support her cause.'"

By the death of their parents, Lady Emma and her brother are left to themselves at an early period of life: their remittances from England fail. However, fortunately for them, the Chevalier John Boucmeil behaves with the greatest friendship and generosity. Obligated to leave the place, they set out, and take the road to Abbeville. In the course of this journey they lose their way, are overtaken by a tempest, and obliged to seek for shelter in a solitary inn. Here, overcome with fatigue, they at length retire to their chambers, and, on this occasion, Emma observes,

"Though I had not a distant thought that the host or hostess had formed any malevolent designs against us, yet I parted from Henry with the greatest reluctance; and, pardon me, ladies, said she, while she heaved a deep sigh, and wiped the tears that started from her eyes, little did I think that I should never see my dearest Henry any more."

Passing over the visions of the night, in one of which she fancied her brother grasped her hand; that his seemed as

cold as ice; and that in a hollow tone of voice he uttered these words, "Sister, remember me!" we must observe, that, rising with the dawn, she sought his chamber, where she found the bed-clothes disordered, and cast upon the floor, near which she saw a gisarme (halbert) stained with blood, which was also sprinkled over the room in several places. The exclamation of Lady Emma, that her brother is murdered, causes a retort from the daughter of the landlord, and from himself, that they have been robbed; a coffer appears to have been broken open, and they accuse her of having stolen the plate it contained: they threaten to send her to prison; in consequence of which she falls upon the floor deprived of her senses. When she recovers a dawn of reason, she finds herself in a chamber, and a holy sister attending by her bed-side, who, at the close of the first volume, is preparing to inform her of what had happened.

The continuation of Lady Emma's history occupies the greatest part of the second, which we now open.

"It appeared," she says, "that a delirium ensued upon my being recovered from my fainting fit, and that my constant cry was for the restoration of my murdered brother. The unfeeling people of the inn had sent for a magistrate, and were actually proceeding to examine me, notwithstanding I was deprived of my senses; but at that moment the arrival of an English nobleman at the inn prevented the continuance of those indignities to which I had been exposed. He was informed of the principal circumstances relating to my case, and compassionately interested himself in my behalf, procuring an admission for me into the convent of Black Nuns, where I now found myself, and which is at no great distance from the inn; and in order that I might be able to procure proper vouchers in behalf of my character and connections, if it should please the Father of Mercies to restore me to my senses, he left a sum of money in the hands of the abbess."

This benevolent nobleman proves to be Lord Boteler, who was then upon a mission to the Earl of Warwick, at Abbeville, and had taken some pains to inquire into the mysterious circumstances of the case; but as he was obliged suddenly to return to England, he had not time fully to develop them.

The fair sufferer, after an interview with the Chevalier Boucmeil, is introduced to Lady Tracy, with whom she returns to England, in order to seek the protection of her uncle, the Baron St. Clere, who, she learns, "was much

reserved in his manners, and possessed a certain sternness of countenance, which commanded rather than inspired respect."

The night after Lady Emma arrived at Lady Tracy's seat, Billericay, Essex, while she and the daughter of her hostess are in bed, an alarm of fire is heard, the apartment is in flames, and the young ladies with difficulty escape the devouring element, which involves the house and Lady Tracy in its ruins. They take refuge with Dame Grey, who lives in an adjacent cottage, whence Lady Emma goes to her nurse. This good woman recognises her, accompanies her to her uncle, Gaston de St. Clere, who lives in the ancient seat of Gay Bowers, but who is represented as a sordid miser, stern, suspicious, and cruel. This man, after he has in vain attempted to persuade his niece to sign a paper, renouncing, for a paltry sum, all future claims upon the estates that were her mother's jointure, assisted by two ruffians, actually practices against her life. From his custody, through the medium of the old house-keeper, she is at length extricated, and, after encountering some difficulties, finds her nurse, who conducts her to her sister, the wife of the keeper of Park-lodge, where she was found by the Ladies Matilda and Eleanor.

In the seventh section, Lord Boteler, his daughter, and niece, go to dine with the Baron Fitzallen, at Marden; which gives the author an opportunity to bring us acquainted with the *costume* of a beau of the fifteenth century.

"As they passed through the great hall, their attention was attracted by a tall thin man, with a long lank visage, about fifty years of age, but habited in garments of the newest fashion, made of the finest and most expensive stuffs that could be procured, and decorated in a *tw*dry manner with gold and silver fringes, interspersed with pearls and gaudes of gold. The points of his shoes were nearly a yard in length; the upper leathers cut into chequer work, and laced upon the insteps with bobbins of gold thread. His hood was of scarlet sammit, slashed and pounced by way of ornament, and the tippet of blue and silver reached to the ground."

In the subsequent tale, which is of an artist whose profession was that of an illuminator of missals and other books with portraits in miniature in beautiful ornaments, as was the fashion of those times, Mr. S. seems to have followed the bent of his inclination; and if his

allusions display a knowledge of the polite arts, his descriptions of human passions and propensities shew that his knowledge of nature was equally accurate: there are many touches in this tale that do equal credit to the head and the heart of its departed author.

The third volume begins with a splendid feast; and we well know, that if splendor ever emanates from an immense load of victuals, the feasts of the fifteenth, and indeed down to the last century, in the early part of which, the poet, alluding, as was believed, to the hospitality of a noble duke, exclaims,

"Is this a dinner? this a genial room?  
No, 'tis a temple, and a hecatomb;"\*

were, in the most extensive range of that idea, *splendid*: but still we think, that Mr. S. has furnished a repast by no means suited either to the style of living of the Baron Fitzallen, or to his company, and rather adapted to the hospitable region of Brobdignag than his native country, even at that period; for he says, though he only describes one dish,

"It is true, the fastidious eye of modern taste might have considered the *past* as more plentiful than elegant, and that even the centre dish, which was a wild boar roasted *entire*, would have demolished by its weight any modern set of tables, though clasped with brass holdfasts, and supported by three-clawed pillars. It is also true, that the circumstance of the boar's head being decorated with *fire-works*, which exploded of a sudden, would have spread dismay, rather than pleasure, through a party of modern *bons vivants*."

"Yet," he continues, in a subsequent passage, "if good cheer, much heartiness, and loud laughter could make amends for the absence of such refinements, they were found at the lordly board at Fitzallen, whose guests would have, perhaps, as little understood the small talk of a party of *elegantes*, as the beef-fed frequenters of the buttery would have relished the board wages of a modern servants' hall."

\* Rochester, we think, describing the substantiality of dishes in his time, says,

"Then came a piece of beef, under the  
which

The coachman sweats, as ridden by a witch;" and in our own, near Hereford, we remember so hospitable a table was about to be covered, that the coachman and *helper* bringing an immense *sirloin*, or *baron*, actually stuck in their passage up the kitchen stairs.

In the beginning of the third volume the seventh section is continued, and chapter numbered II. which, by-the-bye, is the first in the volume, is stated to have no connexion with the history, and "for aught I know," says the editor, "may be as well passed over as read:" although we are not entirely of the same opinion, because in it Mr. S. meant to shew the extravagances of the romance writers of the middle ages, and from those introduce, in the person of the curate, his own observations upon the effects of the wonderful and extravagant style of composition: yet we must, for want of space, be obliged to do that which it is ingeniously supposed the reader would do for want of inclination.

To resume, therefore, the story: While the conversation was proceeding, it was interrupted by the arrival of a page, "who advanced toward the Lady Matilda, and on one knee presented her a gipsire" (purse), "richly embroidered with gold and silver threads on a blue ground, having the cognizance of the Boteler family in the front, and the four corners ornamented with tassels of gold."

(To be concluded in our next.)

*Midas; or, a serious Inquiry concerning Taste and Genius; including a Proposal for the certain Advancement of the elegant Arts. To which is added, by Way of Illustration, a Fragment of ancient History. By Anthony Fisgrave, LL.D. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 224.*

It has been said, that the factious Jemmy Worsdale\* once appeared, at the exhibition of a collection of pictures of the *sombre* school, afterwards sold at Cock's auction-room, in the character of a foreign nobleman. His business was to recognise the said pictures as his *old acquaintance* in the Vatican, Medicean gallery, and other palaces of Rome and Italy. In consequence of which the *connoisseurs* were convinced of their *originality*: the auctioneer was elated, the company in spirits, and the prices for which they were knocked down immense. Matters went thus swimmingly on, till, in a few days, the pseudo count discovered the deception, and he with his friends, probably Foote and Delaval, laughed at the *conni's*, as they were called; in which laugh

\* The original Lady Pentweasle.

they were joined by at least half the towp. Whether the learned Doctor Anthony Fisgrave has taken the hint from the humorist we have mentioned, or any other, and has covered his *real dress* with the robes of a LL.D. it is impossible for us to say, and indeed of little importance to inquire: he seems to be in *reality* a *grave* character, and therefore has, in an epistle replete with *gravity*, dedicated his work to a GREAT CONNOISSEUR, whom he, after enumerating what the said connoisseur has seen, appears disposed to treat in the way that Rochester treated the man "that had seen many things." However, as the times are more refined than those to which we have alluded, he veils his contempt under a *gauze* covering of respect, admiration, and reverence, through which the *features* of the author may be as easily discerned as the high-coloured cheeks and blackened eye-brows of an artificial beauty through a diaphanous curtain.

These must serve for our observations on the *porch* of this literary edifice. With respect to the fabric itself, we are induced to remark, that it puts us in mind of the mansion of a mole, respecting which, though contrived with considerable skill, it is impossible to conceive for what useful purpose it was made. The first business of an author is to endeavour to make himself understood, not by the *chosen few*, but by the public in general. A friend of ours was praising the works of Bolingbroke. "Do you understand them?" he was asked.—"No," he replied.—"What do you do then?"—"Why, I stand and admire them."—It is exactly so with us: we profess, that we frequently do not understand the learned doctor; at the same time we are ready to bestow due praise upon *parlé* writers; a sect for which we have the profoundest respect, veneration, and esteem. The simile of the silk-worm, an insect that spins until "it clouds itself all o'er," is, upon this occasion, trite, or we should quote it; but, without lighting our taper at our neighbour's torch, we may say, that we are sorry to see a *nest* of ideas buried under a weight of words, like a nest of wood-lice under an immense log.

To thrid the mazes of this serious inquiry we have neither time nor space; though if we had, we flatter ourselves that we could make our readers *serious*,

by a string of observations on the illiberality of some of the professors of the liberal arts. The learned doctor has endeavoured to do the same: with what success, can, without a reference to the work, only be gathered from the subsequent morsel, which we have extracted, just to give the reader a taste of the style, and induce him to endeavour to guess at the subject.

“ Reflecting on what I have written, and considering impartially the number and weight of my arguments, with the force as well as novelty of many of my observations, I am unable to suppress the feelings of self-complacency that arise from the contemplation of the good that is likely to result from these exertions. To dispel the fogs of ignorance and prejudice that have so long enveloped an infinite number of invaluable minds; to tear up by the roots errors that time has almost incorporated with the very nature of man; to subdue habits that have long tyrannized over the human race; are really performances of such a Herculean cast, that I almost look upon my own acts as fabulous, and fear that I am deceiving myself; that an excess of zeal, or (which is not impossible) too great a partiality for what I consider as my own, imposes upon my understanding, and plays the juggler with my fondness and credulity.”

In which latter suggestion we fully coincide.

To this serious inquiry is appended a “ *Fragment of ancient History; containing a circumstantial and faithful Account of the musical Contest between Apollo and Pan, before Midas, King of Phrygia; wherein is given at length the celebrated Speech of the King, and also that of Apollo, with divers other Particulars respecting that important Event, hitherto but imperfectly known. The whole Narrative being now first collected and published entire.*”

“ The doctor, although the gravest, was the most mischievous dog of the whole set,” says Fielding.\* So we say. What the devil is he about? Would he wish to cut the branches or tear up connoisseurship by the roots? What then must become of the syren who quavers us out of ten thousand a-year; who has taught us not only to exchange our property, but our senses, for a song? What must become of every thing dependent upon taste or fashion, folly, and caprice? What must become of the— But, in short, it is ridiculous to ask questions which it is impossible to an-

swer; we shall, therefore, to end more learnedly than our author, give our opinions in the language of Horace,

Hoc fonte derivata clades  
In patriam, populumque juvat.

*Tales and Fables, in Verse: with moral Reflections adapted to the Capacities of Children. To which are added, Some short and familiar Prayers, &c. By the Author of Youth's Instructor, The Unnatural Uncle, &c. &c.*

Though true, it is not very generally known, that when the late Dr. Goldsmith lodged in Green-arbour-court, his chief employment was the composing small books adapted to the capacities of children, and his chief patron the gentleman whom, in the Vicar of Wakefield, he distinguishes by the appellation of the philanthropic bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard.

The writer of this article has, in his juvenile years, seen the doctor devote himself entirely to the children of the families where he visited, seeming to prefer their conversation to that of the rest of the company.

He had something peculiar in his manner of addressing the infant race; some tale, fable, or poem, serious or comic, ever ready to attract their attention; and not unfrequently in his pockets eates more substantial to please their palates: he was, in fact, in this respect, the character of Burchell, heightened and identified by a manner peculiarly his own.

We well know it was the opinion of Dr. Goldsmith, that the infant mind was capable of a much more extended degree of comprehension, than had, at that period been generally ascribed to it; nay, it will be observed, that many, even of his larger works, were intended to foster the expansion of juvenile talents; and therefore we are inclined to date the era when rational literature for children triumphed over those nonsensically wonderful productions which had rather weakened than informed their minds, from the first endeavours of the doctor to introduce common sense into our nurseries.

Since the period to which we have alluded, a great number of men of learning and genius have seemed tacitly to agree, that the teaching

“ The young idea, how to shoot,”

F

\* Joseph Andrews.  
*Europ. Mag.* Vol. LIV. July, 1808.



is a matter of more importance than has generally been imagined. Consequently, the publications calculated properly to expand the infantile intellect have been numerous, and no point seems to have been neglected that could form the minds, or set the dawning passions of the juvenile race on the side of truth and virtue.

Impressed with this idea, the author of this small volume, to which we now call the attention of our readers, has seized upon a most important object, and in a well-written series of tales and fables in verse, has, in the first instance, inculcated, as a moral obligation, upon which is founded the principal virtue that can adorn the human character, tenderness to the animal creation.

The necessity that this should be strongly impressed upon the infant mind, appeared to Hogarth, and induced him to sketch his design of the first print of the Four Stages of Cruelty. We do not believe that he intended to carry the subject farther, till it was suggested to him, that this was but the first step of a series of crimes which expanded at length into the most diabolical turpitude.

The author of this book, in his address to the public, seems fully sensible of the gradations of cruelty; though, in order to make the stronger impression, he begins with some of the most flagitious instances, from which he deduces appropriate observations, and concludes his address with the following passage, which will, in a few, much better than we can in many words, shew the nature and tendency of the work which we would recommend to the attention of the public.

“And here let me exhort you, my dear children, for whose benefit the present publication is chiefly intended, to fear the Almighty God, to love your parents, and all good people; and should you ever feel the least indication to give even the slightest pain to any of the dumb creation, oh, pause a moment, and consider whether ye should like to feel the torture ye are about inflicting on an animal that, though it cannot speak and tell its sufferings, can feel as acutely as yourselves. So shall you gain the approbation of angels and of good men, and insure your happiness, not only in this world but in that which is to come.”

*Address to the Auctioniers of the Metropolis; containing Proposals for*

*forming an Establishment to promote their general Accommodation and Interest, embracing a System advantageous to their Principals, and eminently beneficial to the Profession. Pamphlet, pp. 16.*

*A Reply to the Address to the Auctioniers of the Metropolis, respecting the intended Formation of their Society and Auction Mart: refuting the Calumnies therein contained, and shewing the Inutility of the Plan proposed.*

“Malice, thy secret springs I will explore,  
And bring thy hideous form to light.”

Phillipicus.

pamphlet, pp. 16. Asperuc, price 6d.

We have given the titles of both these publications, though, as the title of the first very fully explains the tendency of its contents, which have elicited the very spirited and ingenious reply that forms the subject of the second, we might, with great safety both to the credit and the interest of the proprietor of Garraway's coffee house, have left the author of the address in the hands of his respondent, convinced that the public would have soon discovered the motive that produced the former publication; and we certainly should have done so, but that we conceive his address, though he was, perhaps, unconscious of the mischief he was about to propagate, has a tendency in a great measure subversive of the object that he appears most anxious to promote, destructive to the ancient freedom of BARGAIN and SALE, and, consequently, prejudicial to the commercial interests of the country. It requires less mercantile knowledge than, perhaps, even the addresser possesses, to be convinced, that from the earliest age, from the period of the first sale of land that is to be found upon record, which we take to be that of the field of Macphela,\* down to the present hour, the urgency of traffic, the wants of mankind, and the necessity, upon many occasions, of a speedy conversion of land, goods, and chattels, into cash, have rendered public sales a medium of transition which has, in all ages and nations, been encouraged, and, in those where commerce flourished, engendered

\* Bought by Abraham for four hundred shekels of silver current money with the merchants; a purchase which was warranted to him in the presence of all the people. [Genesis, chap. xxiii.] Consequently was a public sale.

a system of vendition that has long been considered as absolutely necessary. These sales, both in the ancient and modern worlds, were always carried on in the most central and conspicuous parts of their several emporiums; and although the manner of conducting them in different nations, and at different times, was dissimilar, all seem to have agreed in these important particulars, viz. that speculation and monopoly were the bane of trade, and that the formation of companies, to engross domestic traffic, and to quell commercial opposition, were measures that repressed public energy, and threw a power into the hands of a body of men, which, either in cases of urgency or of distress, no body of men should be allowed to exercise.

Impressed with these sentiments at the time that we were ardently engaged in sedulous, though perhaps feeble endeavours to promote the commerce and manufactures of our country, it was with concern that we viewed the numerous advertisements inviting the people to pursue those *bubbles* that were lately afloat, and with honest anxiety that we stated two propositions which the addresser of the auctioniers cannot controvert, namely, that "Let an establishment be ever so extensive, it is liable to be annihilated by combinations, perhaps we should have said CONSPIRACIES. No trade in this country can stand against the association of fifty pounds subscribers and the accumulated opposition of fifty pounds sharers."\*

This observation brings us more immediately to the subject matter of the address to the auctioniers, &c. in the preface to which, the author condoles with several members of the profession, under the pressure of grievances which never existed; and asserts, that they have it in agitation to adopt speedy measures for their relief, in cases which *do not require any*.

In consequence of these chimeras, which the *ingenious* addresser has conjured up, and which, in fact, prevail no where but in his heated imagination, he has chosen, first, to attack that central, useful, and highly respectable establishment, Garraway's coffee-house; secondly, the proprietor of it, Mr. Howell, who (and we can remember him as long as he has had any thing to do with it) has always conducted the

business with an attention to the interest and accommodation of the public, and a regard to the multifarious concerns of individuals which come under his inspection, that have obtained the unequivocal respect and approbation of the mercantile world, and have constantly caused his experience and knowledge to be resorted to as sources of commercial intelligence.

This kind of office the addresser would wish to suppress; and forgetting that all the great auction-rooms at the other end of the town, such as Prestage's, Langford's, Spring Gardens, &c. &c. have declined, and that the *substantial* business of those has been attracted to Garraway's, he would facilitate the decline of that also, by placing (probably on its site) a splendid fabric, which might, perhaps, make an excellent ASSEMBLY-ROOM. Or might *dine* more persons than either of the London Taverns, or Merchant Tailors' Hall; but for the purposes of commerce, as a mart of *bargain and sale*, as an emporium of immediate traffic, we will venture to assert, would, in the first instance, be *useless*, and, secondly, in a very short period, would be totally neglected, as something of the same kind was in our times in a great commercial city, where the merchants chose rather to transact their business *in the street*, than resort to the splendid arcades and apartments of a new-fangled building, which had been erected by subscription.

Though we are not, in general, very fond of following schemers through the nonsensical vagaries, we cannot help *wasting* a few more words on the addresser, because we find, that after he has formed his company of auctioniers, which we augur will have the same success as attended the company of upholders that once settled in Exeter 'Change,\* he has an idea of decreasing the expence of advertisements, printing, &c. to the said auctioniers from 5,000l. to 2,000l. per annum; and, consequently, of decreasing the revenue of the

\* This society called themselves also UNDERTAKERS, because they undertook land transactions, from the disposal of the largest estates to the bargaining for a grave. We believe that Sir Richard Steele had, at first, some concern in the scheme; though, when he disagreed with the company about York-buildings, he said, they might be *undertakers*, but they certainly were not *performers*.

country, and the means of existence to hundreds of industrious individuals in the same proportion. Upon the public spirit as well as the ingenuity of this plan, we congratulate him. At this period it seems to be most peculiarly appropriate, and only to be equalled by one that was, some years since, carried into effect, which, by a combination, annihilated the DAILY ADVERTISER, and substituted in its place a series of democracy and nonsense, which has ever since disgraced our diurnal press.

The insidious proposal of making Mr. Howell one of the committee to consult "with skilful architects" about altering Garraway's, appears to us just in the same light as if the ingenious addresser had put a crow or pickaxe into that gentleman's hands, and told him to demolish his bar, and knock all his property about his own ears.

These things have appeared in nearly the same points of view to the author of "the Reply to the Address to the Auctioneers of the Metropolis," that they have to us. He has, much better than we could have done, developed his nefarious designs, and refuted his calumnious assertions. He very justly observes, that

"On public questions, it is well known and admitted, that an extent of latitude must be allowed for discussion; but in describing the character of a private individual, no one expression or inference that may hurt his feelings, or injure his reputation, should be suffered to be advanced but at the peril of the author."

He then proceeds to the examination of the address, and in every point of it shews that the author has been, to speak in the mildest terms, *mistaken*: that the conduct of the proprietor of Garraway's has been through life, what every one knows it to have been, exemplary; that there is no plea, either of consistency, policy, convenience, or common sense, for a new establishment; that such a measure would be injurious to commerce, and only tend to promote monopoly; that from the opposition of interests in every business, much benefit arises to the public; and, therefore, that this address seems to be in a greater degree levelled at that laborious and meritorious individual, Mr. HOWELL, than framed to promote any laudable purpose; except the author of the scheme may deem that purpose a laudable one which, as we have observed, destroyed a literary journal which had, with the

highest reputation and advantage to trade, existed near a century, and planted in its room an abominable monopoly, that certainly does more harm than good.

*Free and impartial Thoughts on the Dangers to be apprehended from the Increase of Sectaries in this Kingdom, and the Evils arising from the Want of Places of Worship for the lower Orders of the Community. By a cordial Approver of the Doctrines of the Church of England, &c.*

We have read this pamphlet with satisfaction. It appears to be written with a good intention, and calculated to produce beneficial effects. The author represents the serious consequences that may arise to the church and state from the prodigious increase of religious visionaries, enthusiasts, and fanatics; and confutes their wild notions by arguments drawn from reason and scripture. He pointedly remarks, and laments, that large parishes in the environs of the metropolis, especially Mary-la-bonne and St. Pancras, have little or no accommodation for the inferior members of society in their churches and chapels.

He earnestly conjures the Bishop of Durham, and other benevolent characters, now most laudably exerting themselves in causing a pious education to be communicated to helpless children, who would otherwise be left victims to ignorance and vice, to extend their charitable regards to the adult poor, and afford them the inestimable advantage of hearing the precepts and doctrines of God's holy word. He proposes, that every overgrown parish should be divided into two or three, and that additional churches should be built without delay; or, if such divisions are not practicable, that chapels strictly parochial, and by no means private property, to which the lower classes of society may have free access, should be erected.

He exhorts the legislature, also, not to grant licenses to men of all, even the most servile, occupations, to become gospel preachers, as they are called, with that facility which it at present does, but subject every one's tenets and principles to an examination by competent and authorised judges of his pretensions, before he is permitted to assume the office of a spiritual director and guide.

These, and a variety of other topics, are handled in a masterly manner; and we cordially recommend the pamphlet to all who preside in parishes, and to all lovers of sound and orthodox christianity.

*The Fisher-boy: a Poem, comprising his several Avocations during the four Seasons of the Year. By H. C. Esq. Small octavo.*

The author of this very interesting, and, we may justly add, instructive

poem, seems to have had in his eye, principally, Bloomfield's *Farmer's Boy*, and Falconer's *Shipwreck*. But it must not be hence inferred that he is a servile imitator of either. There is strong evidence of original thought in the work; the descriptions are accurate and striking; the episodes, natural, probable, and pleasing; and the intrinsic value of the poem is very considerably enhanced by the numerous and appropriate illustrations contained in the notes.

### FRONTISPIECE.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF KING WILLIAM III. IN BRONZE, NOW ERECTING IN ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, LONDON, BY J. BACON, SUR. SCULPTOR.

THIS statue is executed pursuant to the will of Samuel Travers, Esq. who lived in the reign of King William.

His will, after bequeathing large property to different charitable purposes, directs, that an equestrian statue, in bronze, of his sovereign, shall be erected either in St. James's-square or the Poultry. It being impossible, in our days, to erect this statue in the latter place, it is, of course, assigned to St. James's square.

On the death of Mr. Travers, his will, being disputed by surviving relations, was thrown into Chancery, and was not confirmed for nearly a century. On this account the commission was reserved for the employment of a modern artist.

This statue is of the same general dimensions as that at Charing-cross; the whole is in bronze, and is about half an inch in thickness, the legs of the horse only excepted, which are solid.

As this statue has been supposed by some persons to be one of the works left unfinished by the late Mr. Bacon, it is proper to add, that it has been executed entirely since the death of that artist, by a separate contract entered into with the present Mr. Bacon, on whose premises, in Newman-street, the whole was cast.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

I AM a clergyman of our ecclesiastical establishment, and have discharged some of the most laborious du-

ties of the clerical profession, without obtaining a benefice, for a great many years.

The exertions requisite in my situation I willingly make; but must confess, that contumelious treatment wounds my feelings very acutely. About three months ago, there was a funeral attended with all the splendid decorations of death — feathers, a long train of mourning coaches, and a dozen private carriages, &c.—at the church in which I officiate. When the compliments made the minister on the occasion were taken into my house, my wife (who is an admirable manager, and turns every thing to good account) declared the scarf and hatband were perfectly worthless; that the former contained a great many, but not very venerable marks of antiquity, and had, most likely, graced the shoulders of many a mule, and been stationary at many a door, for the space of a couple of years; and that the latter was constituted of such very flimsy materials, as to be nearly worn to tatters, by being once applied as an appendage to the hat. I wrote to the person who presided as conductor of the ceremonies on the melancholy occasion, and he had the very great politeness to return no answer. My wife, who had formerly purchased articles of upholstery of him, called, and introduced herself by observing, that she was an old customer. A young man, with a pretty countenance, a delicately white hand, a silver tongue, and every requisite to exhibit the beauties of a bonnet, or expatiate upon the elegances of a cap as a man-milliner, received her with that servile cringe and adulatory fawn which the sight of a promising purchaser of their commodities occasions a certain species of tradesmen to adopt. —

"Ma'am," said he, "I remember you very well—happy to execute any further commands."—"At present," said she, "I am to expostulate with you about the silk which you gave Mr. ———." At these words, the physiognomy and the behaviour of the youth instantly changed.—"What's the matter with them? they are very good."—"Here they are," replied she; "my servant has brought them."—They were then opened. The youth called out, "Father!" Instantly his sire advanced to the scene of action, and, on hearing the business to which he was summoned, put on his hat, assumed a stern countenance and a magisterial air, and delivered these solemn words: "Madam, your husband has ceased to behave like a gemman, I will cease to treat him as such. Pretty times! if parsons are not contented with what is given them. Tell him he shall have nothing at all with our next job."—The son threw the scarf up in the air, and caught it, as it fell, in his hands, crying, "Fine silk! excellent silk! bravo! bravissimo!"—"Sir," said my wife, "I do not think you can be any judge of silk, if you say so."—He then took up the hat-band—"Why," said he, "this is mode, this is mode; what would you have?"—"Yes," said my wife, "it is mode, and your mode, but it is very bad mode. There are different modes of behaviour—a polite and a brutal mode: there are different modes of transacting business—an honourable and a fraudulent mode. What your and your father's mode is, I leave to your own conscience to decide." So saying, she left the shop.

#### THE LATE BISHOP HURD.

**T**HIS poem, which, from the place it occupies in a large collection, might possibly be overlooked, is selected for the gratification of the curious and inquisitive. It may be considered as the first-fruits of the author's learned pen, and is certainly the only specimen of his poetry that has appeared in print. These stanzas were written by "R. Hurd, M.A. Fellow of Emmanuel College." They appear in a collection of gratulatory poems, that is become scarce. The title runs thus: *Gratulatio Academicæ Cantabrigiensis ad Reditu Serenissimi Regis Georgii II. Post Pacem & Libertatem Europæ Feliciter Restitutam Anno 1748.*

1.

Be still, my fears, suggest no false alarms;

The poet's rapture, and the lyric fire  
Are vain: enough that inclination warms;

No foreign influence needs the willing  
Muse inspire.

2.

The willing Muse, advent'rous in her flight,

To thee, lov'd Peace, shall raise her untaught strain;

Her thy fair triumphs and thy arts delight,

Thy festive branch she bears and joins thy social train.

3.

High on some wave-worn cliff she views serene,

Safe on the deep, the freighted navies ride;

Old Ocean joys to see the peaceful scene,

And bids his billows roll with an exulting tide;

4.

Or, where Augusta's turrets cleave the skies,

She loves to mix with Art's inventive band,

Sees Industry in forms unnumber'd rise,

To scatter blessings wide and civilize the land;

5.

Or flies, with transport, to her native plain,

Sees corn-clad fields, fresh lawns, and pastures fair,

Sees Plenty vindicate her antient reign,

And pour forth all her charms to crown the various year:

6.

But, chief, the Muse to Academic groves

Her kindred train and best-lov'd arts invite;

Thro' Cam's o'ershadowing bow'rs entranc'd she roves,

Whence sacred Science streams and Genius spreads his light.

7.

Here will I rest, she cry'd; my laurel here

Eternal blooms: here hangs my golden lyre,

Which erst my Spencer tun'd to shepherd's ear,

And stiffest Milton smote with genuine epic fire.

8.  
 And O! if aught my fond presages  
 shew,  
 On these lov'd bow'rs while Peace her  
 influence sheds,  
 Some hand again shall snatch it from  
 the bough,  
 Wake each high-sounding string and  
 charm the echoing glades.

9.  
 Then shall be sung the glorious deeds  
 of war,  
 How Virtue strove, where envious  
 Fortune fail'd;  
 Expecting Fame the conflict view'd  
 from far,  
 And Britain's valour crown'd, tho' Gal-  
 lia's host prevail'd.

10.  
 Yet then, e'en then (th' indignant verse  
 shall tell  
 A surer vengeance rose to whelm the  
 foe;  
 When hell born Faction issu'd from  
 her cell:  
 And on her impious head drew half the  
 destin'd blow.

11.  
 But, hark! the loud triumphant strains  
 declare,  
 How Britain's majesty unrival'd rose,  
 When all the glories of the naval war  
 beam'd round her conqu'ring flag and  
 circled Anson's brows.

12.  
 Till thus the Pow'r, by freedom's sons  
 obey'd:  
 "Let blood-stain'd glory swell the  
 tyrant's breast;  
 "Be mine compassion's healing wing  
 to spread,  
 "To sheath the wasting sword and give  
 the nations rest:"

13.  
 Then (as the Muse enraptur'd shall  
 display),  
 War's impious roar and Faction's  
 murmurs cease;  
 His gracious eye sheds lustre on the  
 day,  
 And lends the quick'ning beam to cheer  
 the arts of peace.  
 R. Hurd, M.A. Fellow of Em-  
 manuel College.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

COVENT-GARDEN, June 21.—A new afterpiece, from the French, entitled "THE PORTRAIT OF CERVANTES; or, *The Plotting Lovers*," was brought out for the benefit of Mr. Munden, and much applauded.

June 22.—A Mr. PAINE made his first theatrical appearance, as *Sinclair*, in *The Rival Soldiers*. He possesses a fine tenor voice, resembling *Isle's*, and was favourably received. We understand that he is a pupil to Mr. Ware, the leader of the band.

June 27.—This theatre closed a very successful season, with *Macbeth*, and *The Portrait of Cervantes*. Previous to the commencement of the play, an apology was made for Mr. Kemble, who, although suffering under a most severe rheumatic affection, rather than disappoint the audience, would endeavour to perform the part of *Macbeth*. Mr. Kemble's indisposition was very evident, and was a great drawback on the performance. Miss Smith played the part of *Lady Macbeth* with great excellence, and received unbounded applause. At the end of the play Mr.

Kemble came forward, and addressed the audience nearly as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,  
 "The proprietors and performers of Covent-garden theatre beg leave, before the curtain drops this evening, to express their gratitude for the liberal encouragement they have received this season; and promise, that no efforts shall ever be wanting, on their part, to effect a continuation of that applause which you have so unceasingly bestowed.—Ladies and gentlemen, till September, we take our leave."

HAYMARKET, June 30.—A farce was presented for the first time, under the title of "PLOT AND COUNTERPLOT; or, *The Portrait of Michael Cervantes*." This is a translation from the French, by Mr. Charles Kemble, of the same piece which we have mentioned above, as having been produced for Mr. Munden's benefit at Covent-garden. The characters were thus represented:—

Don Fernandez.... Mr. MATHEWS.  
 Don Fernando.... Mr. C. KEMBLE.  
 Don Leon..... Mr. PALMER, jun.  
 Don Balthasar.... Mr. GROVE.  
 Fabio..... Mr. FAWCETT.  
 Pedrillo..... Mr. LISTON.

Donna Lorenza . . . Mrs. MATHEWS.  
 Juana . . . . . Mrs. GIBBS.  
 Beatrice . . . . . Mrs. DAVENPORT.

The scene of this piece is laid in Madrid, at a period not very recent; for the action is supposed to take place at the death of the celebrated author of *Don Quixote*, which happened about two centuries ago. The story turns upon the attachment of Don Fernando and Don Leon to Donna Lorenza, the daughter of Don Fernandez; and their contrivances, or, rather, the contrivances of their servants, Fabio and Padrillo, to supplant each other, form the whole of the piece. We shall not follow them through all their tricks, which are, however, managed with much ingenuity by the author, and supported no less ably by the performers, but shall just mention the last of the series, which is that from which the piece takes its name. Cervantes has just expired in a convent in great poverty. The superior of the convent comes to Don Fernandez to induce him to paint a portrait of Cervantes, which, he observes, would be invaluable, as no likeness of him had been taken, and wishes to share the profits with the artist. To this Don Fernandez agrees, and it is settled that the body of Cervantes shall be brought to his study. The conversation on this bargain is overheard by Leon and Fernando, who are in different parts of the house, to which they have separately contrived to be introduced. Each lover makes his servant be brought to the house of Fernandez as the corpse of Cervantes. Fabio, in a shroud, lies on one couch, and Pedrillo, in the same dress, on another. Each fancies the other to be the dead body; and their mutual terror, when curiosity induces both to look up, is extremely diverting. At last they both get to their feet, and fall down together overcome by fear. This scene was managed in the best possible manner by Fawcett and Liston, and had a most pleasing effect.

This is a pleasant production of broad farce, and was excellently performed. It was received with general applause, and promises to be a favourite with the public.

July 12. A Mr. MAY, from the Belfast theatre, made, we believe, his first appearance before a London audience, as *Rover*, in *Wild Oats*. Mr. May is somewhat above the middle size, and of tolerably good figure; his voice is rather monotonous and unmusical, but his enunciation is correct and distinct. On the whole, if he be not possessed of very superior powers, he is certainly above mediocrity.

### ROYAL THEATRICALS.

THE return of his majesty's sister, the Duchess of Brunswick, to this country and her own family, having been a frequent subject of conversation lately, our readers will, perhaps, be pleased with the following publication of a remarkable scene in her early life, in which his majesty and this princess made a conspicuous figure, as boy and girl, acting their parts in the tragedy of *Cato*, at Leicester-house, in the year 1749-50, at that time the residence of the Prince of Wales, their father.

#### PROLOGUE AND EPILOGUE,

Spoken by his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES'S Children, on their performing the Tragedy of *Cato*.

#### PROLOGUE.

Spoken by Prince GEORGE (his present Majesty).

To speak with freedom, dignity, and ease,  
 To learn those arts which may hereafter please,

Wise authors say, let youth, in earliest age,  
 Rehearse the poet's labours on the stage.  
 Nay more, a nobler end is still behind—  
 The poet's labours elevate the mind,  
 Teach our young hearts with gen'rous fire to burn,

And feel the virtuous sentiments we learn.

To attain these glorious ends, what play so fit

As that, where all the pow'rs of human wit  
 Combine to dignify great *Cato's* name,  
 To deck his tomb, and consecrate his fame?  
 Where liberty—Oh, name for ever dear!  
 Breathes forth in every line, and bids us fear  
 Nor pains, nor death, to guard our sacred laws,

But bravely perish in our country's cause.  
 Patriots indeed! and be that honest name  
 Thro' ev'ry time and station still the same.

Should this superior to my years be thought,  
 Know, 'tis the first great lesson I was taught;  
 What, tho' a boy, it may with pride be said,  
 A boy in England born, in England bred:  
 Where freedom well becomes the earliest state,

For there the love of liberty's innate.  
 Yet more before my eyes those heroes stand,  
 Whom the great William brought to bless  
 this land:

To guard, with pious care, that gen'rous plan  
 Of pow'r well bounded, which he first began.

But while my great forefathers fire my mind,

The friends, the joy, the glory of mankind!  
 Can I forget that there is one more dear?  
 But he is present, and I must forbear.

## EPILOGUE.

*Lady Augusta (now Duchess of Brunswick).*

THE prologue's fill'd with such fine phrases,  
 GEORGE will alone have all the praises,  
 Unless we can (to get in vogue)  
 Contrive to speak an epilogue.

*Prince Edward (late Duke of York).*

GEORGE has, 'tis true, vouchsaf'd to mention

His future gracious intention,  
 In such heroic strains, that no man  
 Will e'er deny his soul is Roman.  
 But what have you or I to say to  
 The pompous sentiments of Cato?  
 GEORGE is to have imperial sway;  
 Our task is only to obey.  
 And, trust me, I'll not thwart his will,  
 But be his faithful Juba still,  
 Though, sister, now the play is over,  
 I wish you'd get a better lover.

*Lady Augusta.*

Why, not to underrate your merit,  
 Others would court with different spirit;  
 And I, perhaps, might like another  
 A little better than a brother.  
 Could I have one of England's breeding:  
 But 'tis a point they're all agreed in,  
 That I must wed a foreigner,  
 And cross the sea, the Lord knows where:  
 Yet, let me go where'er I will,  
 England shall have my wishes still.

*Prince Edward.*

In England born, my inclination,  
 Like yours, is wedded to the nation;  
 And future times, I hope, will see  
 Me general in reality.  
 Indeed I wish to serve this land,  
 It is my father's strict command:  
 And none he ever gave will be  
 More cheerfully obey'd by me.

## POETRY.

## RETROSPECTION,

A FAMILIAR EPISTLE TO AN OLD SCHOOL-  
 FELLOW,

For New Year's Day, 1808.

*Omnium rerum vicissitudo.*

## PREFACE.

I HAVE ever considered Retrospection as a subject on which something *moral* might be said, and almost always something *pleasing*: there is a sort of melancholy pleasure that fastens on the mind, on a comparative view of former times with the present, which we are all apt to feel, in proportion as age and experience increase our cares: *nature* will have it so, and the murmurings of *Atterbury*, *Swift*, *Pope*, and others, in their latest correspondence, verify such feelings. We take our departure from the little incidents of youth, travel through future years, with eager curiosity and eager hopes; but, dissatisfied at last with the fruits they have produced, we are obliged to sit down, and cry out with *Solomon*, that "*all is vanity*."

In examining our several stages of life, we either think the *first* most happy, because the most innocent; or are struck with sorrow that we are debarred of the power to begin our journey again.

In the following *epistle*, perhaps, there is little to praise, and little to blame; eccentricities are scarce, and modern readers are but ill satisfied with *mediocrity*: these subjects have been so beautifully handled by *Gay*, *Thomson*, *Goldsmith*, and others, that, in ranging the fields of poesy, it is become extremely difficult to select blossoms which they have omitted to gather.

*Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV. July, 1808.*

The critics, I am afraid (and with some justice), will call it a *doating*-piece: if they are pleased, I am satisfied; and, if they are displeas'd, I am satisfied too; I can be only positive of pleasing *one* reader—the person to whom it is addressed, the companion of my youth.

## RETROSPECTION.

Written on New Year's Day, 1808.

THE clock strikes twelve: fresh scenes must soon appear.

For *Time* presents us with another year:  
 The last is gone with years beyond the flood,  
 And *Hope* denominates the new one—good:  
 Let Fortitude, and Hope, and Patience join,  
 In spite of wayward Fate, to make it shine.  
 'Tis said mankind a double wallet bears,  
 Felicities before—behind, his cares;  
 Our better prospects let us bear *before*,  
 And look at those we cast behind no more:  
 Let all our ancient troubles disappear,  
 Thrown to oblivion, with the faded year.  
 If, of life's joys an estimate we take,  
 What are they all but dreams of men awake?  
 Collect the *shadows*, tell me what they seem,  
 But the resemblance of a broken dream:  
 What are this world's deceitful gaudy scenes,  
 But like the *showman's* landscapes, kings, and  
 queens?

He shows his paltry pictures one by one,  
 You peep, and pay your pence, and then 'tis  
 done:

So *Time*, the *showman*, offers to your view  
 Scenes just as gaudy, and as transient too:  
 There, in his various motley map, you see  
 Alternate beauty and deformity;  
 He lets you peep, then thrusts you from your  
 place,  
 And hawks his shadows to another race.



But here we pause, and then look back  
awhile,

And talk of days of yore, in sober style—  
God guard our king, our state, and native  
shore,

The laureat's bombast odes imply no more.

Suppose me, then, in elbow-chair reclin'd,  
When busy thoughts are apt to quit the  
mind,

Or books amuse, and even, sometimes, where  
I occupy my castles built of air.

I often think intense, and, thinking, too  
Recall those pleasing hours I pass'd with you.  
In age, the scenes of youth will still combine,  
And with departed lustre seem to shine;  
Ideas frequent various shapes assume,  
And former years again pretend to bloom:  
Those who have tasted adverse fortune know,  
And only those, how bright their colours  
glow.—

Frail chaff of men'ry, blown by fancy's  
breeze,

Oppos'd to reason still the phantoms please:  
The faded trash—years, life's early dross,  
Which now we value only from its loss,  
We strive to crush, or banish them, in vain,  
Return they will with double force again:  
Forc'd by the gale through faithless waves,  
the mind

Still longs and lingers for the shore behind.

I think, my friend, it's nearly forty years  
(Although to me it scarcely ten appears)  
Since first our boyish studies were the same,  
Alike contending for scholastic fame;  
Alike our vacant hours of sport and ease,  
When tops and balls had consequence to please,  
When light-wing'd cares would only just  
remain

To let us taste the counterfeit of pain:  
Imagination often, in its flight,  
Will stoop to catch, and taste of old delight.

Ye long lost comrades of those social hours  
When fancy's field was gayly strew'd with  
flow'rs,

Where now are all your juv'nile pleasures  
flown?

How many, victims made to fortune's frown!  
By death some swept away; and some, the  
times

Perhaps have crush'd, or forc'd to foreign  
climes.

Ovid and Horace now no more perplex,  
Nor dusty problems, infant noddles vex;  
The dread of birch no more our mind's assail,  
By sad experience, other cares prevail:  
For when our dissipated years grow cool,  
Misfortune whips us in another school.

Scourg'd too by fate, your poor survivor here  
Remains, to drop the retrospective tear,  
And bid once more a long and last adieu  
To all those happy days he pass'd with you.

While you, my friend, at Fairford, free from  
care,

Breathe native air, I combat troubles here:  
Tho' chang'd by these, and absence, still I  
rove

In fond idea through your manor grove, .

In all its lonely leafy shades I view  
Imaginary charms once more with you;  
In lonely hours I even hear sometimes,  
Or seem to hear, your plaintive tuneful chimes,  
In retrospection still methinks I see,  
Embrown'd with toil your cheerful peasantry:  
Their morning cares of Sunday to be drest,  
With earliest rose to decorate the breast,  
At church with sober faces take their seat,  
And maidens' blushes when they came too  
late:

Their various cheerful sports on sweet May-  
day,

When milk-maids blithe and licensed to be gay  
With garland, and by tabor led along,  
In rustic pomp would join the village throng:  
While crutch'd and toothless age dismiss'd  
their cares,

And hail'd the times in which such sports  
were their's.

Sequester'd happy swains, grudge not the  
great

Their tawdry pleasures forc'd from wealth  
and state:

They're brittle all, and all partake of vice,  
Each comfort purchas'd at a double price:  
Your's the restrain'd, and limited, and few,  
Yet they are solid, and ye make them do;  
For gold (the dubious means of peace and  
ease)

You stray not far away, nor cross the seas.  
What need we to the isle of spices roam,  
When one small grain will spice our cup at  
home?

Your wants and wishes all are soon supplied,  
With what your honest labour can provide,  
Without ambition, pow'r, or wealth, you find  
Contentment simply seated in the mind.

But where are now those youthful maidens  
fair

Who us'd to bloom and spread their conquests  
there?

In beauty, legal candidates for fame—  
And fancy tells me they are still the same.  
Alas! not so the yellow leaf is seen  
Which spring of youth so lately painted green.  
That beauty now, to ruthless time a prey,  
And marriage cares, is hast'ning to decay:  
Their faithful glass the duplicate denies  
Of rosy cheeks, and lips, and radiant eyes;  
They can no longer admiration win,  
While time is us'ring other beauties in.

Where'er we turn our eyes, where'er we  
range,

We see and feel the truth, that all things  
change:

Departed years have widely chang'd the  
scene,

Truth can but whisper that such things have  
been.

But what avails it now for us to know  
That we were happy forty years ago?

Those golden days, the period of delight,  
Too sad a truth! are all sail'd out of sight;  
Our brightest prospects all have pass'd us  
by,

Time begins to beckon us to die.

Then since we cannot idly say to *Time*  
 "Restore lost moments, or suspend our prime;"  
 Nor vainly bid revolving *seasons* stay  
 Their annual course, that we may not decay;  
 Let us this moment, which we call our own,  
 Sedately pause on those for ever flown;  
 Peruse life's various *volume* o'er with care,  
 And see how much we stand a *debtor* there.  
 Then let us pause, nor longer act like fools,  
 To study wisdom, yet reject its rules.  
 What's all *philosophy*, to you and me,  
 That does not shield us from adversity;  
 Or make us, if we must receive its *dart*.  
 With fortitude of temper bear the smart?  
*Reason* and *conscience* tell us what to do,  
 Survey old follies, and correct them too.  
 For what wise husbandman would sow his  
*seeds*  
 In worthless ground, already chok'd with  
*weeds*?  
 In curing wounds, is not the *surgeon's* care  
 To amputate what may be *rotten* there?  
 Or if you *build*, would you the pile debase,  
 By choosing sand or rubbish for its base?  
 Then fit your mind, by innocence, to find  
 A firm and lasting basis for the mind:  
 Without it, what from books can we obtain,  
 But what is useless, frivolous, and vain?  
 Not but that books may yield a useful store,  
 When busy bustling days of youth are o'er.  
 By these, again life's checker'd map survey,  
 And haply meet new blossoms in our way.  
 Learning, like *cobwebs*, may be superfine,  
 And too oft unprofitably shine.  
 Should genius aid, we call it then sublime—  
 Our taste but yields what yet must fade by  
*time*:

Authors, like *plants*, for ever rise to view,  
 Like them they vegetate and perish too,  
 Something of import every *book* implies,  
 To vex, amuse us, or to make us wise.  
 Amidst the *tinsel* and the *dress* of sense,  
 Let us collect what's worthy permanence.  
 Even these lowly rhymes perhaps produce  
 Something that's moral, something fit for use.  
 Observe the vulgar tow'ring *nettle* bloom,  
 Which neither beauty boasts, nor yields  
 perfume,  
 And yet the *bee*, that roving *chymist*, will  
 Some balmy essence glean, and sweet distil.  
 Advert to human *evils*—you will find  
 The *bee* resembled in a patient mind,  
 Which bends to ev'ry storm, and even sees  
 Some latent *good* in all calamities.  
 By *patience* we the magic *wand* may hold,  
 To metamorphose *pebbles* into gold:  
*Troubles*, like *insects*, wing their various flight;  
 On all, alternate troubles will alight;  
 Receive them mildly, and they will not crave  
 A footing there, but take a hasty leave.  
 What roughly comes, if we but gently take,  
 We check the torrent, and the evil break:  
 Contrary-wise they always seek to dwell  
 With those who vex, or buffet, or repel.  
 While we, my friend, with *Epictetus* see  
 Kingdoms convuls'd by rigid Fate's decree,  
 And that all evil must be understood  
 As hidden *seeds* of universal *good*,

To have things as we *wish*, is not our care—  
 Let us be pleas'd to have 'em as they *are*;  
 However rapid Fortune's *wheel* may turn,  
 Her blanks or prizes *are* not our concern.

Most of the evils we impute to *Fate*,  
 We court by *folly*, or by *vice* create,  
 Examine truly, and it will be found  
 Blessings and comforts ever most abound:  
 But minds diseas'd make every thing appear  
 (E'en real pleasures) in the shape of *care*.

Fortune, we find, bestows with muffled  
 eyes,

Her gifts on *fools*, as well as on the *wise*.  
 Let you and me our better fortune make,  
 With wealth which Fate can neither give nor  
 take;

Let all our passing years and efforts tend  
 To gain *content*, by making *God* our friend.  
 We must, we ought, we will while we have  
 pow'r,

Nor wait, like *fools*, beyond th' *eleventh hour*.  
 And now, my friend, in life's declining  
 stage,

Tho' somewhat sour'd as well as maim'd by  
 age,

I still had hopes to pass my final hours  
 Among the blossoms of my native bow'rs;  
 My *harvest* season, here, in bondage spent,  
 With you to pick the  *gleanings* of *content*;  
 There, like a grateful *mariner*, adore  
 The *providence* that leaves me safe on shore,  
 Whose kind forbearance suffers me, at last,  
 To extract my *riches* from the *shipwreck* past;  
 To him return obedience, pray'r, and praise,  
 The poor remaining fragment of my days.

## ELLEN IRVINE.

A BALLAD,

BY EYLES IRWIN, ESQ.—1803.

THIS tragical story happened in the reign  
 of the unfortunate Mary. The young  
 lady who fell a victim to her affection, was  
 of the ancient house of Bonshaw, the head  
 of the family of Irvine, in Scotland. Other  
 lover, little but his name, which was Fle-  
 ming, is known; except his having engaged  
 in the Crusade, and his catastrophe in  
 Kilmannel church-yard.

• Vide Pennant's Tour to the Highlands.

FROM Syria's shores, with visage pale,  
 And heart depress'd with woe,  
 Sir ANCHY travers'd Anandale,  
 Where lies his ELLEN low.

For him no charm the wreaths afford,  
 In holy warfare won;  
 No longer priz'd his conqu'ring sword—  
 Fast sets the hero's sun!

To ELLEN's grave his step he bends,  
 There kneels with fervent zeal;  
 And while the noxious dew descends,  
 Night hears his sad appeal:

" Come, Mem'ry, to thy victim bring  
The hours when life was young;  
When Beauty wove the tuneful string,  
And Hope her carols sung.

" When ELLEN, flow'r of Scotia's maids,  
Adorn'd the Kirtle's side;  
And breath'd her spells thro' Anan's shades,  
And spread her conquests wide!

" Alas! on me those spells too soon  
Prevail'd with sportive bent;  
I pray'd—she half-deny'd the boon—  
I knelt—she sigh'd consent!

" But straight a jealous rival's hate  
The buds of bliss destroy'd:  
As Eurus bears Pomona's fate,  
And leaves the orchard void.

" One luckless eve, when Cynthia's beam  
Smil'd, conscious of our vows,  
Th' assassin stole across the stream,  
Conceal'd by pendant boughs.

" Then strove my ELLEN, first alarm'd,  
My breast with her's to shade;  
That breast, which savage rage had charm'd,  
Receiv'd the guilty blade!

" She shriek'd! she fell! how pale the rose,  
When life her cheek forsook!  
So round the thorn the woodbine blows—  
So meets the pruner's hook!

" But grief like mine complaint disdains,  
While murder blasts my sight,  
His heart-blood straight my Faulchion stains,  
Who plung'd my soul in night!

" An exile now from hope and home,  
I seek the ranks of war:  
For death, and not for glory roam—  
Alas! that friend was far!

" Here, to its goal return'd at last,  
My spirit seeks its mate;  
These arms shall clasp her image fast,  
One grave be our's—one fate!"

Then on the stone which bore her name  
He stretch'd his limbs, and dy'd.  
Kirkconnel still records their flame,  
Whose truth was Scotia's pride!

#### ODE TO HEALTH,

*A Lyric in imitation of Erisna,*

BY MRS. BAYLEY.

O, EVER welcome, ever new,  
Accept the tuneful boon I bring;  
Hygeia strings my lyre anew—  
For her I sing.

A million graces round her throng,  
Time's wing imbibes th' orient ray;  
The Hours, transported, hail my song,  
And round her play.

Hail! once again, thou darling pow'r,  
To thee I vow'd my boon to bring,  
Whene'er thou'dst deign a smiling hour,  
My lyre to string.

Dear welcome source of sportive play,  
Of blooming beauty, love, and joy,  
Thy worth, transcending every lay,  
Shall mine employ.

But while the voice thy favour gave,  
I strain, thy peerless worth to sing,  
Still o'er my little cottage wave  
Thy downy wing.

Till, charm'd, the nine in triumph come,  
To prompt, for thee, my votive lays;  
While loud the timbrel, harp, and drum  
Resound thy praise.

#### EPITAPH ON MRS. LUCY.

HOW sweet a thing is death to those  
Who know,  
That all on earth is vanity and woe,  
Who, taught by sickness, long have ceas'd to  
dread

The stroke that gives them to this peaceful  
bed;

So came he like a friend, an angel guide,  
To lead her to her blessed Saviour's side.  
Christian—if near this spot you chance to  
tread,

To learn a lesson from the silent dead—  
Take this truth with you wheresoe'er you go,  
Practice is all, 'tis not enough to know.

A LETTER concerning the VERSES of JAMES  
RUDGE, Esq. which appeared in the EU-  
ROPEAN MAGAZINE for April, 1808.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a bee; and as your labours, like ours,  
consist in culling the sweets from every  
quarter, I have the more hope that you  
will give this a place in your excellent Ma-  
gazine. I have to complain of the injury  
done to our nation by a modern author, who  
appeared last month in your poetical depart-  
ment. I will unfold it as soon as my pas-  
sion will permit; for let me tell you, Sir, we  
have a good spirit, though small, and we  
wish our enemies to know that we have stings  
as well as honey. I have also to complain of  
injuries done to the Woodbine or Honey-  
suckle, an old family friend, the most  
grievous of which is the calling it by the  
name of Lonicera. I have heard the curate  
of the parish say, that though he has got  
two Latin dictionaries, he could never find  
the word in either of them; and that he be-  
lieved in his conscience that the word was  
taken from Millar's dictionary, or Abercrom-  
bie. A good name, Mr. Editor—but I need  
not quote Shakespeare to you—is every thing;  
and who knows, in the end, what name he  
may put upon us; perhaps that of Apicu-  
lana or Melittena; but I assure him, if he  
do, he shall have no pleasure either in

smelling Lonicerae, or playing on the flute, or writing verses, as long as I am a bee,  
*Omnibus umbra locis adero: dabis, improbe, panus.*

The bees, since the times of Aristotle and Virgil, as I hear from tradition, have been a well-ordered commonwealth, or rather a mixed government. We never meet together in crowds, excepting on great state emergencies, such as the formation of colonies. We never assemble in a tumultuous manner for any predatory purpose, as the following lines seem to imply—

“ See bees in swarming clusters hither fly,  
And to their work with fervent ardour ply.”

I know that the times are replete with danger. I know that statesmen dislike crowds; and I justly fear lest some statute should confine us, together with our infant swarms, in the same hive, and thus make room for some of the most terrible of Mr. Malthus's positive checks to population. I am afraid there is some hidden meaning in the first four lines, as I am not learned enough to understand the words Flora and zephyrs; nor do I well know what is meant by “tasting odours.” Now for my friend the Woodbine, whose opinion I consulted, and who promised me, as far as in him lay,

“ The precious treasures of the blooming spring;”

he told me, he considered his name, Woodbine, as the most expressive of all, as giving an idea of his naturally helpless state, and the means he takes to remedy it by binding himself to the wood of the first tree he meets with; but having done this, his ambition is satisfied, and he begs me to assure you from him, that he has no idea of boldly mantling to kiss the azure sky, and the highest bliss he aspires to, is to be touched by the hands and placed near the lips of the beautiful Fanny D—. He knows not what feats are performed by the Essex honey-suckles; but as to himself, he modestly disclaims all pretensions to soothing every care and calming every passion. Thus much with regard to a poet, who, if he would pay a little more attention to accuracy, I should not scruple to call, for his harmony and sweetness, the very bee of Dunmow—

The rest of my letter relates to a few observations which I heard a friend of my master say ought to be sent to the European Magazine. He says, a poet of your hive, who goes by the name of Milton, borrowed his thoughts respecting Satan's invention of cannon, from these words of another poet, who calls himself Spencer—Book 1, canto 7, stanza 13:

As when that dev'lish iron engine, wrought  
In deepest hell, and fram'd by furies' skill,  
With windy nitre and quick sulphur freight,  
And ramm'd with bullet round, ordain'd to kill.

He says also that the beautiful allegory of the man Bunyan was taken from this and the following stanzas—Book 1, canto 10, stanza 55:

From hence far off he unto him did shew  
A little path that was both steep and long,  
Which to a goodly city led his view,  
Whose walls and tow'rs were builded high  
and strong  
Of pearl and precious stone, that earthly  
tongue  
Cannot describe, nor wit of man can tell  
Too high a ditty for my simple song,  
The city of the great king light it well,  
Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth  
dwell.

He wished also that your ingenious correspondent J. N. would look over the paper in the Guardian once more. He will find that it is an ingenious irony against Philips and in favour of Pope, and that the Cornish pastoral was no doubt invented for the occasion.

#### APIS IRCASHIENSIS.

#### THE THREE-CORNERED HAT.

A BURLESQUE DRAMATIC POEM.

On an empty Pedagogue's annual Procession  
to the Church.

CHORUS.

YE nymphs and virgins who attend the  
street,  
Prepare the master of the hat to meet;  
Ye who in windows peep or in the church,  
Take care this time not to be left in lurch:  
Draw out this day, dismissing idle fears,  
The Sunday finery of many years;  
So shall your doors with morning calls re-  
bound,  
And many a card upon your rack be found;  
So shall no dinner that is giv'n be miss'd,  
And many a supper crown the game of  
whist;  
Or else prepare, what shall your bosoms tame,  
To play alone the solitary game,  
And in your morning dress front little sash,  
Behold the triumphs of the proud Galash—  
The proud Galash well formed to whisper  
news,  
And guard its mistress from the evening  
dews;  
Else in the morn, some dame, with spiteful  
care,  
Shall call with smiles to tell you who was  
there;  
While you, pretending illness, shall declare  
With gloomy face, you dread the evening air,  
Else shall your sons with smarting tales regret  
That you the mighty master had not met.

CHORUS OF VIRGINS.

Ye moony sprites that guard the air,  
See that every thing be fair,  
That no breezes from the main  
Dare brush the hat against the grain,

Lest the fur should parting fly,  
Like corn fields when the wind is high.

CHORUS OF YOUTHS.

Ye furious winds, that with your boisterous  
train,

Upraise the billows of the raging main,  
Where icy mountains meet with dread re-  
bound,

And distant navies tremble at the sound,  
Let mossy castles, by your force o'erthrown,  
Lie on the ground neglected and alone ;  
Ye winds that shake the pole, be this your  
task,

Spare the three-corner'd hat, 'tis all we ask.

CHORUS OF VIRGINS.

Methinks already with a prophet's eye,  
I see the hat into its corner lie,  
There for months and months to lie,  
Till called out by destiny.

CHORUS OF YOUTHS.

The mountains with their forests tall  
Are doom'd perchance in time to fall,  
And rivers slide away.

But yet dismiss each idle fear,  
The hat that's used but once a year,  
Shall never feel decay.

CHORUS OF VIRGINS.

Lo! the procession glides along,  
Fit subject for the muses' song :  
But, ah! the master walking through the  
town,

Is pale as is a clear-starch'd gown.

CHORUS OF YOUTHS.

As in some summer in a burning sky,  
When ducks want water, and the pond is dry,  
Adown the mead with easy step they crawl,  
The duck, the other ducks, and ducklings all.  
Save that the duck wears no three-corner'd  
hat,

The simile would suit my purpose pat.

CHORUS OF VIRGINS.

But what is that we spy?  
A carter's baleful eye,  
Who will not let us pass.  
What can he mean by drawing nigh,  
I think 'twere best for him to fly,  
I think the man an ass.

SCHOOLMASTER.

Procession, stop! while I the carter chide,  
That we may pass with our accustom'd  
pride.

Wer't thou my equal, I would soon oppose,  
And end the contest with prevailing blows ;  
'Tis well for thee my hat prevails the more,  
One corner on each side, and one before.

CHORUS OF YOUTHS.

'Tis well for thee his hat prevails the more,  
One corner on each side, and one before.

CHORUS OF YOUTHS AND VIRGINS.

This mighty master, mighty man,  
Ceases this day to prove or scan ;  
Yet we hope, by minstrelsy,  
To give his soul tranquillity.  
Why is this?—my blood runs high,  
Something great is coming nigh,

Yes, some help is coming nigh,  
Some powerful help—the cart must fly!

SCHOOLMASTER.

Advance, procession! fear no more his ire :  
The carter's vanquish'd—See the cart retire.  
CENSOR RUSTICUS.

### ANSWER

To the ENIGMA by the late EDMUND LECH-  
MERE, Esq. Page 378, Vol. 53, of the  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

BY G. C.

REPOSING on it's clayey bed,  
Free to each wild embrace,  
Water by Heat's seduction led,  
Soars into upper space :  
There, press'd by cold, engenders snow,  
Which, flutt'ring down to earth,  
Brings forth, from Heat's prolific glow,  
The lymph which gave it birth.

### AN ADDRESS TO THE PATRIOTS OF SPAIN.

Written by WILLIAM THOMAS FITZGERALD,  
Esq.

DEGRADED EUROPE, in these awful  
times,  
Stood pale spectatress of the tyrant's crimes !  
By fraud deluded, or by fear oppress'd  
No gen'rous feelings warm'd her torpid breast ;  
ENGLAND alone opposed his iron reign,  
And now THE TORCH OF HONOUR beams in  
Spain !

Brightly it beams—a beacon to inspire  
And warm IBERIA'S sons with patriot fire ;  
Spaniards! the noble flame through Europe  
spread,

And break your fetters on your tyrant's head!  
Glorious your struggle! in a glorious cause ;  
For wives, religion, liberties, and laws ;  
For all the soft endearments that can bind  
And tune to harmony the human mind !  
Then fire each heart, and arm each manly  
hand,

To drive the Gallic bloodhounds from your  
land!

Your slaughter'd brethren call you to the  
field,

Where SPAIN shall triumph, and where GAUL  
shall yield :

Heroes in arms! pursue your glorious plan,  
And vindicate the REAL RIGHTS OF MAN,  
Not those proclaim'd by FRANCE, and wrote  
in blood,

But those, like ENGLAND'S, built on PUBLIC  
GOOD!

"THE MIGHTY ISLAND" is your foe no more,  
But brings you succour from fair freedom's  
shore ;

And while she makes your gen'rous cause her  
own,

THE BLOOD-NURS'D DEMON trembles on his  
throne :

With slaughter gorg'd, and harrow'd by despair,  
 The SHADE OF ENGHEN shall torment him there!  
 And round, in fancy's awful sight, shall stand  
 All the pale victims of his murd'rous hand!  
 These shall the story of his reign impart,  
 And scourge with scorpions' stings the tyrant's heart!  
 The muse, prophetic, long has seen his doom,  
 And hell prepares his adamantine tomb!  
 Heav'n drives the gloomy shades of night away,  
 And gives the prospect of a happier day;  
 GERMANS! ITALIANS! hear the glorious call,  
 IBERIA'S quarrel is the cause of all!

Britannia points—and mark the noble view,  
 Her SPEAR to FRANCE! her OLIVE BRANCH to you!  
 Fight but your battle!—and she bids you know  
 Her VIRTUOUS MONARCH is no more your foe.  
 Nations, arise! and, in your vengeance just,  
 Reduce your VILE OPPRESSOR into dust;  
 Chase from the earth his base detested race,  
 And end the hist'ry of your own disgrace!  
 Then shall the groaning world, from bondage free,  
 Taste all the sweets of PEACE and LIBERTY!  
 July 3, 1808.

## JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

### SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(Continued from Vol. LIII. page 466.)

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MAY 9.

THE Bishop of Exeter brought in a bill, the object of which was, to render valid marriages in certain public chapels in England, without having the banns published.

10. Lord Sidmouth explained the object of his intended motions relative to the Danish ships to be declaratory of the sense of the House; that the ships detained previous to the commencement of hostilities, and which had voluntarily entered our ports, should not be considered lawful prizes; that all proceedings against them in prize courts should be superseded; and that the practice alluded to should be declared illegal.

Lord Hawkesbury moved the second reading of the Reversion bill, to which he gave his support, as being now definite in its nature.

Lords Redesdale and Merton objected to the bill, as dangerous to the constitution; and Earl Moira, as being completely inefficient.

It was supported by Lords Grosvenor, Holland, and Somers, and read a second time without a division.

11. Lord Hawkesbury presented a message from his majesty relative to an establishment for the Duchess of Brunswick.

The Reversion bill went through a committee.

The Scotch Judicature bill was read a third time, and passed.

12. An address to his majesty, which was, as usual, an echo of the message, on the subject of a provision for the Duchess of Brunswick, was unanimously agreed to. [See Commons.]

The Reversion bill was read a third time, and passed.

13. On the second reading of the Debtors' Relief bill, Earl Moira objected to its principle, seeming, as it did, to sanction the plea, that twelve months imprisonment was no more than an adequate punishment for a debt of from 10*l.* to 20*l.*

Lords Ellenborough, Erskine, and the Lord Chancellor, supported the bill, which gave the debtor, at the expiry of that time, a right to demand his liberty.

16. After a few words from the Lord Chancellor, who considered the bill as of importance, and from Earl Stanhope, who declared it to be the most infamous bill that had ever come from the Commons, the second reading of the Indictment bill was postponed till the 19th.

17. Lord Sidmouth brought forward his promised motions on the subject of the Danish vessels detained previous to the breaking out of hostilities. The objects of these motions we have already stated.

The Lord Chancellor moved the previous question, in which he was supported by Lord Hawkesbury.

Lords Erskine, Ellenborough, Stanhope, and Lauderdale spoke in favour of the original motions; which were negatived, the numbers being on one of the resolutions, 16 to 36; and on another, 16 to 37.

19. The bill for rendering valid marriages in certain chapels where banns could not legally be published, was read a second time, after some conversation.

The second reading of the Indictment bill being moved, the same was opposed by Lords

Stanhope, Holland, Erskine, and Lauderdale; and defended by the Lords Chancellor and Ellenborough, who nevertheless admitted that some amendments in the committee would be necessary.

On a division, the second reading was carried; the numbers being—Contents, 17; not contents, 7; majority, 10.

24. On the question for the House going into a committee on the Indictment bill, Lord Erskine, in a speech of impressive argument and great eloquence, opposed it, as a measure uncalled for, and trenching on the vital principles of our constitution.

After considerable intervals, first, Earl Stanhope, and afterwards Lord Holland, followed on the same side, each of them expressing their astonishment that the arguments of their noble and learned friend, if they were not admitted to be unanswerable, and, of course, destructive of the bill, did not receive some reply. Ministers chose, however, to allow the measure to pass, on their part, *sub silentio*.

On a division on the question for going into a committee, the numbers were—Contents, 15; not contents, 6; majority, 9.—Immediately on the division taking place, Lords Erskine and Holland left the House.

Earl Stanhope, though he commended the conduct of his noble friends, who would not be present while such a pernicious bill went through a committee, stayed himself for the purpose of seeing what should be done in it. He submitted several amendments in the committee; all of which were negatived, without a word being adduced in opposition to them. His lordship then hastily quitted the House, exclaiming, that he would leave their lordships to account for their conduct to God, their consciences, and their country.

25. In a committee on the Assessed Taxes bill, Earl Darnley suggested, that instead of continuing trifling alterations in the Game Laws, they might be much improved by making game property of the land where it was found, and legalizing its sale.

Lord Hawkesbury observed, that this plan had formerly been in contemplation, but was given up, as leading to harshness and inconvenience.

On the motion of Earl Stanhope, the third reading of the Indictment bill was fixed for Monday, for which day the Lords were ordered to be summoned.

27. Lord Grenville, in a long and able speech, submitted to the House the claims of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. His lordship was supported by the Bishop of Norwich, Lords Moira, Hutchinson, Stanhope, Erskine, Holland, and Suffolk, and by the Duke of Norfolk; and opposed by Lords Sidmouth, Mulgrave, Buckinghamshire, and Auckland, and by the Archbishop of York and Bishop of Bangor.

At nearly five o'clock in the morning a division took place—Contents, 74; not con-

tents, 161; majority against the petition, 87.

30. Lord Sidmouth complained of a report of his speech on the catholic question, which appeared in the *British Press* of the following day. He did not complain of the practice of reporting, but of a gross misrepresentation of his sentiments. He reserved to himself the privilege, if he thought proper, of again submitting the matter to the attention of the House.

On the motion of Lord Auckland, certain papers were ordered to be produced, with the view of shewing the actual state of the trade and commerce of the country since November last; and on the motion of Lord Bathurst, similar returns were ordered to be made for the two last years.

The Assessed Taxes bill was read a third time: as was the Indictment bill, after some personal altercation, principally between Lords Ellenborough and Stanhope; the numbers, on a division, being—Contents, 15; not contents, 6; majority, 7.

31. The Duke of Norfolk objected to some amendments in the Irish Glebe Houses bill, on the ground that they might endanger the rejection of it in the other House. On the question for agreeing to them, a division took place—Contents, 6; not contents, 2; majority, 4.

JUNE 1. The Interment bill was read a second time, after a few words from Lord Lauderdale, who thought the present an unnecessary addition to our Statute Book, and that the cases alluded to might, with great safety, be left to the feelings of individuals.

3. The royal assent was given, by commission, to certain public and private bills.

8. This day the Lords met after the Whitsun holidays.

Several bills were brought from the Commons.

9. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the bill of Divorce applied for by Mr. Bland against his wife, was rejected; on the ground that the petitioner had not come into the House with clean hands; it being proved that he himself had lived in adultery with a strange woman.

#### MASSY'S DIVORCE BILL.

10. Evidence was received at the bar, which proved a distinct act of adultery by Mrs. Massy with the Marquis of Headfort. Miss Mathews, a young lady, stated, that in the year 1804 she had occasion to knock at the bed-room door of Mrs. Massy. The Marquis of Headfort came from her bed; and, upon the witness's being alarmed, he said, "What the devil are you afraid of; did you never see a man in his shirt before?" Shortly after, she went into the bed-room, found Mrs. Massy in bed, and helped to dress her. The House was perfectly satisfied, without requiring further testimony, which could have been produced from other witnesses. After which the bill was read a second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAY 9, 1808.

SIR T. Turton presented a petition from the debtors confined in the King's Bench prison, praying to be liberated on giving up their property.

Mr. Dickenson presented a petition from the members of Sion College, London, against the Curates' bill.

Mr. Rose moved for an account of the land revenue of the crown in England and Wales, with the pensions and other payments defrayed out of it, the sums appropriated to the improvements of woods and forests, and the sums paid into the Exchequer. These papers would clearly shew that the public did not suffer on this head. The hereditary revenue was regularly applied to essential branches of public service, which must otherwise be defrayed out of the civil list, and the net surplus, which did not amount to more than 1,900*l.* was paid into the Exchequer. This latter sum, it was obvious, however, could never be made the ground of an arrangement to defray 24,000*l.* a-year, as contended for by Mr. Biddulph.—Ordered.

Colonel Wood moved, that the log-book of the Royal George, Admiral Duckworth's ship, be produced, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the excuse made by the admiral, of his having been prevented by the state of the wind from executing the orders given him by Lord Collingwood, was well founded.

After some conversation, however, the motion was withdrawn till after the decision of the general question respecting the Dardanelles.

Mr. Calcraft brought forward his promised motion, as to the causes which obliged our blockading squadron under Sir R. Strachan to quit its station off Rochefort. These, he contended, appeared, from the documents on the table, to be, a short supply of provisions and water, arising from a culpable delay in the Admiralty in sending out relieving ships. Though acquainted with the state of the fleet in October, they did not think of sending relief till December, which did not arrive till January, when the fleet had not thirteen days' provisions. He concluded by moving a number of resolutions declaratory of his statement, which he would follow up with a vote of censure on the Admiralty Board.

He was supported by Sir C. Pole and Mr. Ponsonby; and answered at considerable length by Mr. W. Pole and Mr. R. Ward, who ascribed the deficiency of supplies to the tempestuous state of the weather. Mr. W. Pole concluded by moving the previous question, which was carried by a majority of 77, the numbers being 146 and 69.

10. The Hon. C. Johnstone and Mr. Holms were declared duly elected for Grampound. *Europ. Mag.* Vol. LIV. July, 1808.

In a committee, a duty of 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb. was voted on all ready made corks imported.

Mr. Perceval brought up a message from his majesty, recommending to the House to enable him to make good a provision for his sister, the Duchess of Brunswick.

Mr. Biddulph moved for a committee to consider the act of the 3*d.* of the king respecting the demised revenues of the crown.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Rose, and negatived by a majority of 25, the numbers being—Ayes, 12; Noes, 37.

On the motion of Mr. Perceval for re-committing the Curates' Bill, Lord Porchester objected to it, and moved, that the bill be re-committed this day three months. On this a long conversation ensued, and a division took place on Lord Porchester's amendment, Ayes, 11; Noes, 94; majority, 83.—The bill was accordingly ordered to be re-committed for Friday.

11. In a committee of supply, a resolution was agreed to, granting an annuity of 10,000*l.* to the Duchess of Brunswick; also a number of the miscellaneous services were voted; among others, 25,068*l.* for improvements, purchase of buildings, &c. about Palace-yard, Westminster.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill for better regulating the collection of assessed taxes, and of the duties on property, trades, and professions. One of the proposed regulations is, that these duties shall be collected half-yearly, the assessed taxes on one quarter-day, and the property tax on the following; so that the public may be relieved from the inconvenience of paying both on the same day.

Sir F. Bardolet called for the advice of the House how he should act in regard to a verdict given against him in the court of King's Bench at the suit of the high sheriff of Westminster, which he conceived to be a breach of the privileges of the House.

Mr. Perceval was of opinion, no relief lay but in a legal appeal.

The Speaker advised the hon. baronet to wait till some practical consequence arose from the decision, and then to apply to the House.

Mr. Barham, in an able speech, in which he pointed out the propriety of soothing rather than irritating the catholics of Ireland, at a moment like the present, moved for copies of the correspondence between the lord lieutenant of Ireland and the secretary of state, relative to the propriety of appointing Patrick Duigenan, LL.D. to be one of his majesty's most hon. privy council.

A long discussion ensued on this motion, principally by gentlemen friendly to its object, who exerted themselves powerfully to rouse Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh



from what they termed their guilty silence, and to extort from them the grounds of an appointment so odious to the people of Ireland.

After Mr. C. W. Wynne, Sir J. Newport, Messrs. Tierney, Muthew, Curwen, W. Smith, Windham, Whitbread, and Lord H. Petty, had exerted themselves for this purpose in vain, a division took place, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 67, the numbers being—Ayes, 107; Noes, 174.

12. Mr. B. Cooke was declared duly elected for New Malton.

Mr. Ward presented a petition from Greenwich Hospital, praying that the living of Synonburn might be divided into two or more separate charges.

The House having resolved itself into a committee, to consider the report of a select committee of the last session, on the petition of Mr. Palmer, for the fulfilment, on the part of government, of the contract under which that gentleman had rendered important services to the country, in the re-organization of the Post-office.

Major Palmer moved, that it was the opinion of the committee, that from April, 1786, the sum of 1,500*l.* a-year should be granted to Mr. Palmer in addition to 2½ per cent. on the increased revenue of the Post-office above the sum of 240,000*l.* deducting therefrom 3,000*l.* a-year at present paid to him.

Mr. Long, under the strong sense he entertained of the benefits which had resulted to the country from Mr. Palmer's services, lamented being called upon, by an impression of duty, to oppose the motion; contending, that the pension of 3,000*l.* per annum, although short of his stipulated remuneration, was fully adequate to his services.

Major Palmer, in a clear, luminous, and comprehensive reply, appealed to the House for that justice to which his father was entitled, and which, under other circumstances, a court of law would award to him; he pointed out the various services which his father had rendered to the country, both in a financial and a commercial point of view; he shewed that he had not only encountered the most vexatious and stubborn hostility in every stage of his improvements, but had carried them into effect at his individual risk; for had he failed, he was not to have received a sixpence for years of labour and anxiety—and in the event of success, the faith of government was pledged to his remuneration in a fortieth part of that increase of revenue which might arise out of his plan; a sum infinitely short of the emoluments which Mr. Allen enjoyed during many years, for comparatively trivial services, in the management of the cross posts.

Mr. Rose and Mr. Perceval admitted the full measure of Mr. Palmer's services, but considered the pension allowed to him as sufficient remuneration; and read some extracts from his private letters, to sustain their

argument, that Mr. Palmer had incurred a forfeiture of his official situation in the Post-office, and with it the emoluments annexed to it.

Mr. Croker, a member of the former committee, declared himself satisfied as to the justice of Mr. Palmer's claims for the per centage; but differed as to the salary of 1,500*l.* per annum, which he considered as having been intended as a compensation for his continued and official services; and he moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. W. Smith stated, that Mr. Pitt, after the conclusion of his engagement with Mr. Palmer, had informed him, that it went to secure to Mr. P. the per centage during his life.

Sir F. Burdett, Sir T. Turton, Lord H. Petty, Messrs. Windham, Moore, Fuller, and Dr. Lawrence were all of opinion, that the eminent services of Mr. Palmer fully merited the reward originally agreed on, and now moved for.

Major Palmer, in order to divest the question of any point in the slightest degree liable to objection, or which might interrupt the unanimity he anticipated in the vote of the committee, acceded to the amendment of Mr. Croker, which was agreed to; and on a division on the resolution so amended, the numbers were—For it, 137; against it, 71; majority, 66.

13. The bill to prevent child-stealing was reported, and to be read a third time on Wednesday.

The Interment bill was passed.

Mr. Perceval, in a committee, moved a resolution, permitting the holders of three per cent. stock to transfer the same to the commissioners for paying off the national debt, for the purpose of procuring annuities proportioned to the quantity of stock transferred.

After some conversation, the resolution was carried.

The House went into a committee on the Local Militia bill. An amendment was introduced, making it compulsory on ministers to act upon it as soon as possible.

Sir J. Montgomery proposed an amendment, to the effect of taking all young men from 18 or 19 to 25, to have them trained for three months the first year; and for a shorter period each year afterwards, as they advanced in proficiency; and when they had passed the age of 25, then to be exempt from service. In this way, the whole of the young men in the country would soon be trained, and at a smaller expense to the country, as they would have fewer wives and children to provide for. A division took place on this amendment; which was negatived, the numbers being 41 against 146.

The chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

In a committee, it was resolved to permit the exportation of sugar and coffee from the

West Indies in British shipping to certain parts of Europe.

16. Sir J. Newport moved for leave to bring in a bill for the equal valuation of the first fruits in Ireland, and the better regulation thereof.

This motion was opposed, as laying an unnecessary burthen on the better order of the clergy.

Sir A. Wellesley, Mr. Foster, Dr. Duignan, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer supported this latter proposition; and Messrs. C. W. Wyme, Horner, Ponsonby, and M. Fitzgerald controverted it.

On a division, the numbers were—Ayes, 50; noes, 67; majority against the motion, 17.

Mr. Wharton brought up the report of the committee of the whole House on Mr. Palmer's claim.

Mr. Banks said, he should ill discharge his duty if he did not declare this to be one of the most extraordinary and unjust grants of the public money he had ever witnessed. Mr. Palmer had been a useful servant to the public, but, in his opinion, he had already been sufficiently recompensed.

Mr. Windham said, the question had been decided both by the private committee and by the committee of the whole House on the most independent grounds, and without regard to any consideration but those of public justice and public honour. Gentlemen on the other side even differed as to the fact, whether there was or was not a bargain. Some of them admitted, that there was a bargain, but alleged that Mr. Palmer had waived it by accepting of an office. By looking at the terms on which that office was granted, however, it would at once appear, what part of it was a reward for services performed, and what part a salary for official duties. As a reward for his original invention, and the services then rendered, he had stipulated to receive  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the increased profits. When the office was conferred on him, he received a salary of 1,500*l.* a-year, besides the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. So there could be no doubt that his original bargain as to the percentage remained entire, and that the 1,500*l.* was the recompense for the discharge of his official duties, and of which alone he could be justly deprived, on forfeiting his office.

Mr. Fuller, Sir T. Turton, Lord Milton, and Sir F. Burdett, all agreed in thinking the original bargain wise on the part of the public, that it had never been departed from, and that it was now due to the justice and honour of the country to see it faithfully performed.

Messrs. Rose, W. Stuart, Long, S. Bourne, Holford, Marryatt, and Sumner spoke against the resolution; and

Mr. Sumner moved an adjournment of the question till to-morrow se'nnight, with a view to refer it back to the committee to take farther evidence.

On this a division took place—For the adjournment, 87; against it, 137; majority, 50.

It was then settled, that the accounts of the proceeds of the Post-office, up to the present time, should be produced, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of arrears due; and that the sum due on this head, and also the annual sum to be paid in future, should be fixed in the committee of supply.

The Assessed Taxes bill was read a third time, and passed.

17. Mr. Huskisson obtained leave to bring in a bill for continuing the powers of the commissioners of military inquiry.

Sir T. Turton brought forward his long promised motion, relative to the deposition of the nabob of the Carnatic. In a speech of upwards of four hours, the hon. baronet took an historical view of the progress of the company's interference with the Carnatic, from the beginning of the war that ended in 1754, to the treaty of 1796 with Omdut ul Omrah, by which the payment of a certain list was secured to the company. That treaty continued to the death of Omdut ul Omrah, in 1801; when that transaction, commenced, which a right hon. gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) had not coloured more strongly than it deserved, in declaring, that a more inhuman, a more atrocious, and a more shameful act never disgraced any government. The hon. baronet proceeded to state the seizure of the young prince, the son of Omdut ul Omrah, immediately on his father's death, on a charge of treachery on the part of his father and grandfather, in carrying on a correspondence with Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan, and his subsequent deposition and death. He contended, that there was no evidence of the treacherous nature of the correspondence; but, at all events, that the prince was innocent of it. He would not take on himself to assert, but he believed, that the prince had been murdered. Before sitting down, he conjured the House, by the national honour and faith, of which it was the guardian; he conjured his majesty's ministers, in the name of the national character, of which they were the protectors; he conjured every man, in the name of that eternal justice which was the foundation of our happiness here and hereafter; to consider the importance of the vote which he was to give this evening. He was confident that it was essential to the security of our Indian empire to declare, that the British legislature never would sanction any unjust or tyrannical act. He concluded with moving a series of resolutions, containing a recital of facts relative to the assumption of the Carnatic, reprobating the deposition of the nabob; declaring that the British parliament will never countenance an act of injustice and oppression in India; and stating the propriety of appointing a committee to inquire into the best means of indemnifying the family of Mahomed Ali.

and of ensuring the safety of our Indian possessions.

Mr. Wallace passed a general panegyric on the system of Lord Wellesley's administration; as tending to extinguish the hopes of avarice, and to disarm the hand of rapine. Mahomed Ali was indebted to us for every thing that he had: by the successes of the British arms he had been raised from the dust to a throne. By the treaty, the nabob was strictly precluded from all correspondence with foreign powers; yet scarcely was it signed, before it was violated by his entering into a correspondence with Tippoo Saib, the sworn enemy of the British name and interests. He concluded a long speech by moving the previous question.

Lord A. Hamilton supported the resolution; and Colonel Allan the amendment; when on the motion of Mr. Windham, about one o'clock in the morning, the debate was adjourned till a future day.

18. Mr. Lethbridge presented the minutes of the evidence taken before the committee on Mr. Palmer's claim. He then moved, that an account be laid before the House of the per centage due to Mr. Palmer on account of the net revenue of the Post-office, above 240,000*l.* from 5th April, 1793, to 5th January, 1808, together with an account of the sums which Mr. Palmer had received.

Sir J. Sinclair objected to the word "*due*" in the motion.

The Speaker informed the hon. baronet the House had resolved that it "*was due*."

After a long conversation, Sir S. Romilly obtained leave to bring in a bill for repealing so much of the act of the 8th of Elizabeth as related to taking away the benefit of clergy from those stealing privately from the persons of others; also a bill granting compensation in certain cases to persons tried and acquitted.

In a committee on the Local Militia bill, the blanks as to the age were filled up with 18 and 30.—Reported progress.

19. The Poor Settlement bill, introduced by Colonel Sauley, was thrown out on a division, 114 against 11.

Lord Binning rose to move, that the report of the sugar committee be referred to a committee of the whole House; being of opinion, that substituting sugar for grain to a certain extent in the distilleries, might be extended, not only without injury, but even with essential service to the corn interest.

Mr. Coke opposed the measure: there was no scarcity of grain, the price of which had never been more stationary than at present, in consequence of there being no importation.

In this he was followed by Sir J. Sinclair, Messrs. Curwen, Chute, Fitzgerald, Ponsoppy, Foster, Windham, Laing, W. Smith, Sir J. Newport, &c.

Mr. Perceval, General Gascoygne, and Sir A. Wellesley supported the motion; and on

a division, the numbers were—Ayes, 122; noes, 108; majority 14.

20. The bill to prevent Child-stealing was passed.

In a committee of supply on Mr. Palmer's claims, Mr. Lethbridge moved, that the chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a bill to secure to Mr. Palmer, for the future, his per centage on the net increased-revenue of the Post-office, according to the agreement made with Mr. Pitt in the year 1789.

Mr. Bankes wished to know if the present bill was to embrace all the compensation? If not, he felt disposed to object to a plan by which the other House was to be deprived of its right of deciding on the agreement in question. He also wished to know from what fund the grant was to be made.

Mr. Lethbridge admitted that the present bill was not intended to include all the claims of Mr. Palmer; and as to the fund from whence these claims were to be made good, he thought none could be so fit as the Post-office revenues, which had been so considerably benefited by Mr. Palmer's invention.

Mr. Bankes renewed his objection to the division of the proceedings; besides, in the present motion there was both a prospective and retrospective advantage. He moved that the word *future* be omitted.

The committee divided on the question, that the word *future* stand part of the resolution—Ayes, 63; noes, 21; majority against Mr. Bankes's amendment, 42.

The original resolution was then put from the chair, and agreed to; and the House having resumed, the chairman, Mr. Fuller, moved and obtained leave to bring in the bill accordingly.

Mr. Taylor brought forward his motion relative to the Dardanelles; and concluded with a resolution, that his majesty's fleet under Sir J. Duckworth had appeared before Constantinople on the 20th February, 1807, and continued there for ten days without doing any thing; and that it was the opinion of the House, that arrangements had not been made by the then ministry adequate to the occasion.

He was ably answered by Mr. T. Grenville; and after some farther discussion, the motion was negatived without a division.

23. Mr. Grattan presented a petition from the Roman catholics of Dublin, on behalf of themselves and others of the same community, praying toleration and relief from their existing disabilities.

General Mathew presented a similar petition from Tipperary.

Mr. Palmer's per centage bill was brought in, and read a first time.

In a committee of supply, the following sums were voted, viz.—For arrears of army extraordinaries from November, 1806, to November, 1807, 147,189*l.* 7*s.*—For army extraordinaries for the year 1808 for Great

Britain, 2,850,000*l.*—For the like for Ireland, 500,000*l.*—For repairing the chapel of Henry VII. 1,000*l.*

On the question for the House going into a committee to consider of the propriety of preventing distillation except from sugar or molasses, a long debate again ensued, in which the arguments on both sides were renewed and enforced. On a division, the numbers were—For the Speaker's leaving the chair, 163; against it, 127; majority, 36.

The House having then gone into a committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved three resolutions conformable to the report of the private committee. The necessity of postponing the debate on these at that advanced hour (two o'clock in the morning) was strongly insisted on; and, on a suggestion of the Speaker, the resolutions were *pro forma* agreed to, on an understanding that the two last should be recommitted.

25. Sir S. Romilly brought in a bill for mitigating the criminal law in certain cases.

Sir F. Burdett informed the House, that the practical consequence, in the event of which he had been directed by the chair again to apply to them, on the breach of their privileges in his person, had now occurred.

A conversation then ensued, in which Sir A. Piggott, and Messrs. Perceval, Leicester, and Bathurst, declared their opinion, that the House could not interfere, there being nothing on the record, as to the direction given by the judge, on which to ground any proceeding.

Mr. Tierney, on the other hand, thought it a question well worthy of the most serious consideration.

The Speaker stated the modes of proceeding; two instances of which had occurred in the reign of Charles the Second; in the one of which, the proceeding was by impeachment against the judge; and in the other, the discussion was allowed to drop. It was for the House to say, whether the more or less serious mode ought here to be adopted.—The matter dropped.

#### CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Mr. Grattan, in a speech equally distinguished for its eloquence and moderation, brought forward the claims of the catholics of Ireland to a community of rights with their fellow-subjects. He shewed, that the catholics of Ireland did not acknowledge the supremacy of the pope in civil matters, his right to depose kings, or to absolve subjects from their allegiance. We confided so far in catholic powers as to form alliances with them. We even planted catholic states in different quarters of the world. We had formed a catholic establishment in Canada, and had assisted in planting that religion, along with the Portuguese who professed it, in South America! And were we to have less confidence in the catholics of Ireland? We admitted them into our army and navy;

why then, by continuing the disabilities under which they laboured, remind them daily that we viewed them with distrust? We had no protestant ally but Sweden. We saw protestant and catholic confederacies against us; and were we to suffer ourselves to become the victims of bigotry and superstition? To suppose that there was any thing in the catholic religion which forbade attachment to the House of Hanover, or that the catholics of Ireland alone were incapable of feeling this attachment, seemed to him as great a mystery as that of transubstantiation itself. He shewed, from a publication by authority, that the catholics did not claim any of the privileges of the established church. As to excommunications, only four had taken place while Dr. Tray and his predecessor had been catholic bishops of Dublin. He had a proposition, however, to make, which must remove every objection on this head, and every doubt as to the influence of the pope or any foreign prince on the catholic clergy, and through them on the catholic laity of Ireland. This he was authorised to offer, that no catholic bishop should be entitled to officiate in Ireland, till he had been approved of by his majesty. He asked, "Is there more danger in extending to the catholics of Ireland the full enjoyment of the blessings of the constitution; or in leaving an opportunity to a foreign enemy to avail himself of your bigotry and liberality towards them, to irritate their prejudices against you, and convert them into an instrument in his own favour? Will the constitution be endangered by procuring for it the cordial and steady support of four millions of people? Will the church be endangered by the exercise of charity, moderation, and all those virtues which command the respect, and conciliate the affections, of mankind? Is the tree in danger of falling because it has a root? or, is the capital less secure because it rests upon a base? I hope that you will guard with vigilance the constitution both of church and state; but in order to do this with effect, you must make them the objects of veneration and love." He asked, "Supposing that at this moment you saw all the navies of Europe going to invade Ireland, would you send over instructions to require all the catholics to take the oath of supremacy—or would you adopt some measure more likely to animate them for the struggle on which they were about to enter? And will you not now prepare them for the great battle which you have to fight? How would you blush to tell your ancestors that you had lost the sacred inheritance of freedom which they bequeathed to you, because you were afraid of the canon of Trent, the Lateran decree, or the council of Constance? To save you from this disgrace, the catholics of Ireland apply to you with the boldness of freemen, now that you are deserted by the Austrian, the Russian, and the Prussian, to

be admitted to lend you their support and assistance in the struggle in which you are engaged; and, if the enemy prevail, to go to the grave along with you. I have only two wishes to express before I sit down; that you may long preserve your liberty, and that you may never survive it." He concluded by moving, that the House do go into a committee for the purpose of taking the petitions into consideration.

After a considerable interval, Mr. Canning rose. He complimented highly the eloquence and moderation of Mr. Grattan. He, however, did not think the present a fit season for presenting the catholic claims; though he was far, very far, from countenancing any system of indefinite exclusion. He objected merely to the season, and not to the principle on which that great question was founded.

Messrs. Windham, M. Fitzgerald, Elliot, R. Martin, Ponsonby, Whitbread, Hutchinson, and Matthew, Lords Milton and H. Petty, supported the motion; which was opposed by Lords Pollington and Castlereagh, Messrs. Wilberforce, Archdale, and Perceval.

Colonel Martin moved an adjournment; on which a division took place—For it, 118; against it, 298; majority, 180.—On the main question, the numbers were—For going into the committee, 123; against it, 231; majority against the catholic claims, 153.—Adjourned at half past six o'clock.

26. Mr. Huskisson obtained leave to bring in bills for the more speedy and effectual auditing of the public accounts for the West Indies; and also of the barrack accounts.

Mr. Bankes proposed to refer to a committee up stairs the account of the nett proceeds of the Post-office revenue, which had been laid before the House. His motive for proposing this reference was, that he suspected that a great part of the surplus revenue since 1793 arose from causes totally distinct from Mr. Palmer's plan; such, for instance, as limiting the privilege of franking, increasing the postage of letters, &c. "It was right, that in doing strict justice to Mr. Palmer, strict justice should also be done to the public."

After a few words from Messrs. Long and Rose, the motion was agreed to, and a committee nominated.

27. Dr. Lawrence obtained leave to bring in a bill to protect merchants, &c. against frauds arising from the carrying off of anchors, cables, &c. within the liberty of the cinque ports, and to regulate the salvage.

In a committee, the resolutions allowing the holders of 3 per cent. stock to convert the same into annuities, were agreed to, after a pretty long conversation.

In a committee of ways and means, resolutions were agreed to, continuing the Bank of Ireland till 1st January, 1837; authorising them to add 1,000,000l. Irish currency to their capital stock; to advance 1,250,000l. to the government of Ireland, at 5 per cent. interest; and to manage and pay all divi-

dends on government securities, &c. without any charge being made for the same.

The House went into a committee on the sugar distillation; when the resolutions were opposed by Mr. Coke and others.—On a division, the numbers were—For the resolution, Ayes, 89; noes, 71; majority, 18.

30. Mr. Croker was declared duly elected for Downpatrick.

Leave was given to bring in the Three per Cents. Annuity bill.

Mr. Fuller obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent the spreading of the Small Pox.—To be printed, and to lie over till next session.

Sir J. Newport brought forward a resolution declaring catholics eligible to fill the offices of directors of the Bank of Ireland.—On this a discussion ensued; and, on a division, the numbers were—For the motion, 61; for going to the other orders of the day, 64.

The House then went into a committee on the Local Militia bill. On an amendment proposed by Lord Milton, requiring qualifications from the officers of this force as well as of the regular militia, it was negatived.

Another amendment was proposed by Lord Temple, preventing the infliction of corporal punishment, all the same should have been approved of by his majesty.—Negatived also.

31. In a committee, a resolution was passed, permitting the exportation of sugar and coffee from his majesty's colonies to any part of Europe south of Cape Finisterre, in exchange for corn for those colonies.

Lord Binning presented the second report of the West India committee.—Ordered to be printed.

Bills to regulate the White Herring Fishery; to prevent frauds and impositions on masters and vessels within the jurisdiction of the cinque ports; and to authorise holders of 3 per cent. stock to convert the same into annuities; were severally brought in and read a first time; as was also the Irish Bank Charter Renewal bill.

Mr. Lushington brought forward his motion on the subject of the grant to Sir H. Popham out of the droits of the Admiralty, in the affair of the ship *Etrusco*. The illegality of the trade, and the fact of several chests of tea having been smuggled from on board, off Dungeness, were particularly insisted on; also the contradictory nature of the statements and explanations at different times made by Sir Home; all of which were unbecoming in a British officer, and for which, at all events, he could not be entitled to a reward. The hon. member concluded by moving, "That it appeared to the House, that by a Treasury warrant, 25,900l. and upwards, had been given out of the droits of the crown to Sir H. Popham, who had knowingly carried on an illegal traffic, in contempt of the laws of his country, and to his disgrace as an officer; that such grants tended

to the discouragement of the naval service, by depriving captors of their accustomed reward, and to the excitement of a general disregard of the laws."

Sir H. Popham entered into an explanation and vindication of his conduct; and after he had withdrawn, a pretty long discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Perceval and Long and Sir J. Nicholls argued, that the gallant captain had been guilty of an offence, at the very most, of a venial nature, in carrying on a trade which was tolerated to foreigners. For this he had been sufficiently punished by the loss of upwards of 40,000*l.* that there was any smuggling carried on was by no means clear; but, at all events, the attention of the Treasury of that day not being called to it, their making the grant in question was not to be censured on that ground. This, however, was not properly a grant, but a remission of a forfeiture only in part, and that to a person who had done signal services to his country.

Messrs. Windham and Whitbread supported the motion, and reprobated in strong terms the conduct of Sir H. in disgracing the profession to which he belonged by carrying on an illicit traffic. Supposing, however, that he had done services to the country for which he was entitled to be rewarded, this ought not to be done by a grant out of the pocket of Captain Robinson, by whom the capture had been made, and who was entitled to a share of it. He had done nothing but his duty; but supposing his merits to be as trifling as possible, they could never, in the transaction in question, be reduced to a level with the demerits of Sir H. P. There was here, however, in fact, a *double entry*; for on turning to the pension list it would be found, that the name of Sir H. Popham stood there for 600*l.* a-year; a sum which every naval officer would agree was an adequate recompense for greater services than any Sir H. had rendered.

On a division, the numbers were—For the resolution, 57; against it, 126; majority, 69.

**JUNE 1.** A committee was appointed, on a memorial relative to the improvements lately made in the vicinity of Westminster Hall.

Mr. Chaplin obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act of James I. relative to the shooting of hares, and also to regulate the appointment of game-keepers.

Sir J. Newport moved for a memorial on behalf of Messrs. Mahony, stuff manufacturers of Cork, to the commissioners of customs, relative to the detention by the Custom-house officers of some goods belonging to them. This transaction, the hon. baronet stated, was an infraction of the Union; and in consequence of the frequency of such acts, he chose to make it a subject of inquiry in that House.

In a committee to consider of the means of promoting commercial intercourse with Ame-

rica, Sir Rose moved resolutions allowing the importation into this country of all goods, wares, and merchandize (the growth or produce of America (or captured by Americans), in British vessels, or American vessels navigated by Americans, at the duties paid by the most favoured nations; the importation of tobacco from America in British or American ships, on payment of the same duties as if from British plantations, and of snuffs of the same duties as if from any port in Europe.—Agreed to.

#### WAYS AND MEANS.

In a committee of ways and means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer recapitulated the mode in which the sums necessary to defray the interest of the loan of the year had been already provided for. He next stated the terms on which he had bargained for that loan: and concluded by shewing the superior advantages arising to the public, from the loan having been negotiated in the *four* rather than in the *three per cent.* The immediate advantage was, a saving of from two to three thousand pounds a-year; and in prospect, the certainty of being able to redeem, even in the most disadvantageous circumstances, at 15 instead of 32 and a half per cent. He then moved, that the sum of 10,500,000*l.* be raised for the supply of the year by annuities in the way of loan.

After some observations from Mr. Tierney, who congratulated the right hon. gentleman on the advantageous bargain he had been enabled to conclude, and from other members, the resolutions were agreed to.

The adjourned debate on the Carnatic question was resumed. On a division on the first resolution, the numbers were 18 to 102; majority in favour of the Marquis of Wellesley, 84.—On the second, 21 to 109; majority, 88.—On the third, 15 to 128; majority, 101.—And on the fourth, 15 to 124; majority, 99.

2. In a committee on the bill for granting salaries to the judges of the supreme courts in Scotland, on their retiring from office, it was proposed that the words "barons of Exchequer" be omitted, on the ground that they did not exercise judicial functions, but were purely a revenue board. On this a division took place, when the amendment was negatived.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that in consequence of some mistake, the Military Commissioners' Continuance bill had been omitted among the bills which last received the royal assent, and that the preceding act had expired yesterday. In respect, therefore, of these peculiar circumstances, he obtained leave to bring in a bill to revive that act; which was read a first and second time, committed, and reported.

Sir T. Turton presented a petition from the proprietors of the London Vaccine Institution, detailing their services in the cause of vaccination, and praying support. After some

altercation between the worthy baronet and Mr. Fuller, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Western obtained leave to bring in a bill for the protection of the Oyster Fisheries.

Previous to the House going into a committee on the Irish Bank bill, Lord H. Petty moved, that it be an instruction to the committee to introduce a clause enabling Roman Catholics to be directors of the Bank. This was opposed by Messrs. Foster and Perceval, as being an unnecessary innovation.

Mr. Gratton conceived it to be one of those things which it seemed but little to grant; but the refusal of which was felt as a severe mortification.

On a division, the numbers were—For the motion, 83; against it, 96; majority, 13.

3. The Harc Shooting Repeal bill, and the Loan bill, were brought in, and read a first time.

Mr. Haslewood obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent the circulation of promissory notes for sums under 20s.—Also a bill for the relief of the proprietors of hackney coaches.

The Sugar Distillery Bill was read a second time. On a division, the numbers were—For the second reading, 90; against it, 39; majority, 41.

The House went into a committee on the Local Militia bill.—On the clause prohibiting insurance, a division took place—For the clause, 106; against it, 16; majority, 90.—A second division took place on the question for the third reading on Wednesday—Ayes, 56; noes, 7; majority, 49.—Adjourned till Wednesday.

8. The Inland Coal-carriage bill, and American Trade bill, were brought in, and read a first time.

In a committee of supply, the following sums were voted:—Foreign and secret services for 1808, 68,787l. 10s.—Expence of buildings on Tower-hill, 54,000l.—Salaries of officers in Houses of Lords and Commons, 1,913l. 12s. 4d.—Bounties on fish for supply of London and Westminster markets, 6,000l.—Caledonian Canal, 51,250l.—Works about both Houses of Parliament, 12,100l.—French emigrant clergy and laity, 20,000l.—For our settlements on the coast of Africa, 23,000l.

Mr. Curwen thought this a proper opportunity to mention the valuable discovery of Captain Manly, for saving the lives of seamen in shipwrecks on the coast, by throwing a rope over the vessel from a mortar on shore.

Admiral Harvey, Mr. Yorke, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, agreed in thinking that the invention would answer. Its efficacy, however, had not yet been ascertained by a reference to the Admiralty Board.

Mr. Curwen hoped, that though the gallant officer asked nothing, his merit would not be overlooked.

Mr. Tyrwhit obtained leave to bring in a

bill to establish a police for Plymouth dock-yard.

#### IRISH BUDGET.

In a committee of ways and means, Mr. Foster stated the various items required for the service of the year in Ireland, amounting to 9,767,000l. and to meet this, enumerated the ordinary revenue, 4,800,000l. The loan for Ireland negotiated in this country, 2,780,000l. Irish currency; the loan from the Bank of Ireland, 1 3/4th million; and the loan to be raised in Ireland, 750,000l. making together, 9,768,000.—The interest of these three loans was 280,462l. which he proposed to provide for by extending the malt duties to raw corn used in distilling, which would produce 333,000l. a duty on foreign spirits, 23,500l. and by an improvement in the management of the public debt, he calculated on a saving of 7,500l. making together 663,000l. and thus exceeding the interest required by 32,538l. The Irish loan, he stated, had been concluded in the three and a half per cents. on terms equally advantageous with the loan concluded in England; namely, at an interest of 4l. 14s. 6d. per cent. He then put his several resolutions, which were agreed to.

He also obtained leave to bring in bills for the better regulating and collecting different branches of the Irish revenue.

On the question for the Speaker's leaving the chair, for the purpose of going into a committee on the Curates' bill, a long discussion took place; and, on a division, the numbers were—Ayes, 131; noes, 17; majority, 114.

In the committee, the proposition of Mr. Perceval for extending the operation of the bill to Ireland was warmly opposed. On this point also a division took place—Ayes, 55; noes, 13; majority, 37.—Committee to sit again.

9. Mr. Rose submitted to the House a resolution expressive of the advantage resulting from vaccination, and of the necessity of a central institution being formed in London, under the authority of government, the heads of which to be chosen from the College of Physicians and Surgeons; to whom all cases of failure should be submitted, and who should be empowered to grant certificates to proper persons, to enable them to propagate vaccination according to the most approved method.

Mr. D. Giddy thought the discovery should be allowed to take its course, without any legislative interference.

Sir T. Turton and Sir F. Burdett thought, at all events, that a committee should first be appointed. The House divided—Ayes, 60; noes, 5; majority, 55.

20. Mr. Canning presented a message from his majesty, stating that he had entered into a treaty of alliance and subsidy with the King of Sicily.—Referred to a committee of supply.

Sir J. Newport gave notice, that he should, early in the next session, move for a more equal distribution between landlord and tenant, in Ireland, of the assessed taxes, to which the tenant was, at present, entirely subjected.

Mr. Sheridan applied for leave to bring in

a bill to amend the act for licensing alehouse-keepers, &c.—Negatived.

The Local Militia bill was read a third time, and finally passed, after an additional discussion on the principle, and a division—104 to 26.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1808.

THIS Gazette contains an account of the capture, and subsequent destruction, of the Danish ship of war, Prince Christian, of 74 guns, by his majesty's ships Stately and Nassau, on the shore of Zealand, the 22d March. The enemy had 55 killed, and 88 wounded. Our loss amounts to five seamen and marines killed, and 45 wounded. Officers wounded—*Stately*, Lieutenant Cole, and Mr. Davis, master's mate, slightly; Mr. Lemon, boatswain, severely.—*Nassau*, Mr. E. J. Johnson, volunteer, 1st class, slightly.

It also contains a letter to Sir E. Pellew, commander on the Bombay station, from Captain Pellew, of the *Psyche*, dated off Java, September 3, announcing the capture, by the boats of his ship, of a large schooner of eight guns, and a large merchant brig, from under a heavy fire from the batteries at the port of Samarang. Both of these vessels Captain Pellew was obliged afterwards to destroy, to enable him to give chase to three others, which had got to sea, and which he also succeeded in capturing. They proved to be the *Resolution* armed merchant ship, of 700 tons, with a valuable cargo, having on board the colours and staff of the 23d European battalion in the Dutch service; the *Ceres*, a remarkably fine brig, in the same service, of 12 guns and 70 men, a month from Batavia; and the *Scipio* corvette, of 24 guns and 150 men. The prisoners were allowed to go on shore, the officers signing their parole, and proper receipts being given for the soldiers and seamen.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 26.

A letter from Captain P. Rainier, of the *Caroline*, states the capture and running on shore of the following Dutch vessels, after a sharp action, in which Lieutenant Williams, of the royal marines, eight seamen and marines, and four Dutch prisoners who were in the hold, were killed, and twelve seamen wounded.

List of Dutch ships taken and run on shore at Batavia, on the 18th October, 1808, by the *Caroline*:—*Zeerop*, 14 guns, Captain Groot, taken.—*Maria Roygersbergen*, Commodore Jager, taken.—*Pitrenis*, 36 guns, Captain Vanderzader, run on shore.—*Maria Whitelmina*, 6 guns, ditto.—*William*, 20 guns, Captain Fitters, ditto.—*Patriot*, 18 guns, ditto.—

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*Zeeplong*, 14 guns, ditto—and seven merchant ships.

A letter transmitted by Lord Collingwood, from Captain Searle, of the *Grasshopper*, dated off Carthagena, 12th December, 1807, states the capture of his Catholic majesty's brig of war, *St. Joseph*, of 12 24-pounders, manned with 99 men, and commanded by Don A. de T. T. de Naviro.

A letter from Rear-admiral Purvis to Lord Collingwood, and by him transmitted, encloses the following letter:—

*H. M. ship, Alceste, in shore, off*  
Cádiz, April 4, 1808.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that when at anchor to-day, with his majesty's ship *Mercury*, and *Grasshopper* brig, *Saint Sebastian's* light-house S.E. distance three miles, wind W.S.W. a large convoy of the enemy was discovered coming close along shore from the northward, under the protection of about twenty gun-boats and a numerous train of flying-artillery on the beach. At three P.M. I made the signal to weigh and attack the convoy, and stood directly in for the body of them, then off the town of Rota. At four, the enemy's shot and shells from the gun-boats and batteries going far over us, his majesty's ships opened their fire, which was kept up with great vivacity until half past six, when we had taken seven of the convoy, and drove a great many others on shore on the surf, compelled the gun-boats to retreat, which they did very reluctantly, and not until two of them were destroyed; and actually silenced the batteries at Rota, which latter service was performed by the extraordinary gallantry and good conduct of Captain Searle, in the *Grasshopper*, who kept in upon the shoal to the southward of the town so near as to drive the enemy from the guns with grape from his thirty-two pound carronades, and at the same time kept in check a division of gun-boats that had come out from Cadiz to assist the others engaged by the *Alceste* and *Mercury*. It was a general cry in both ships, "Only look how nobly the brig behaves!" The situation of our little squadron was rather a critical one, tacking every fifteen minutes close on the edge of the shoal, with the wind in, and frequently engaged both sides; in the heat of the action, the first lieutenant, Allen Stewart, volunteered to board the convoy.

I



if I would give him the boats. I was so struck with the gallantry of the offer, that I could not refrain from granting them, although attended with great risk. He went accompanied with Lieutenant Pipon and Lieutenant Hawky, of the royal marines, who most handsomely volunteered to go, as their party were chiefly employed working the ship; Mr. Arscott and Mr. Day, master's mates; Messrs. Packer, Adair, Crooker, M'Gual, and M'Lean, midshipmen: they were soon followed by the Mercury's boats, under the command of the first lieutenant, W. O. Pell, accompanied by Lieutenant Gordon, and Lieutenant Whylock, Mr. Ducain, and Mr. M. R. Cummings, master's mates. The boats led by Lieutenant Stewart, pushed on in the most gallant manner, boarded and brought out seven tartans from under the very muzzles of the enemy's guns, and from under the protection of the barges and pinnaces of the combined fleet, which had, by that time, joined the gun-boats. I was greatly indebted to Lieutenants Hickman and Jervoise (who both wished to go in the boats), for the spirited and well-directed fire they kept up from the main deck; also to Mr. Westlake, the master, for his great attention to the steering and working the ship; and I have much pleasure in adding, that the other officers, seamen and marines, behaved with the utmost bravery and coolness. Captains Gordon and Searle (whose gallantry and excellent conduct it might be presumption in an officer of my standing in the service to comment upon) also report upon the great bravery and coolness of their respective officers, seamen, and marines. It is with much pleasure I have to add, the frigates have received no material damage; the Mercury, an anchor shot away, her sails and rigging cut, though not much; our sails and rigging in the same way; but the Grasshopper, I am sorry to say, is a great deal damaged in the hull, the main-top-masts shot through, shrouds, sails, and running rigging cut almost to pieces; she had one man mortally wounded, the gunner and two others wounded, but not severely. The captured vessels are all loaded on government account for the arsenal at Cadiz; and, I am happy to say, there is a very considerable quantity of valuable ship timber. The zest of this little service was greatly heightened by being performed in the mouth of Cadiz harbour, and in the teeth of eleven sail of the line.

I have, &c.

MURRAY MAXWELL.

A letter transmitted by Vice-admiral Dacres, from Lieutenant Campbell, of his majesty's schooner *Decouverte*, dated Blue-hole bay, St. Domingo, Feb. 8, 1808, states the destruction of one of the enemy's schooners: the *Matilda*, of Halifax, bound to Jamaica, her prize, was destroyed, not being able to get her off.

Another letter from Lieutenant Campbell, states the capture of *la Dorade* from St. Domingo, commanded by Mons. Netly, mounting a long 18-pounder, two nines, and 72 men, after an action in which J. Ismay, boatswain's mate, and five seamen were wounded.

Two letters transmitted by Vice-admiral Dacres, from Captain Broughton, of the *Melager*, states the capture of *le Renaud* French folucca-rigged privateer, armed with one long 6-pounder, a large proportion of muskets, and 47 men, eighteen of whom jumped overboard, and swam for the shore; and of the *Antelope*, Spanish schooner letter of marque, pierced for 14 guns, but mounting only one long 18-pounder in midships, and four sixes, with a complement of 62 men, from Cadiz, bound to Vera Cruz, laden with dry goods, brandy, and wine.

A letter transmitted by Vice-admiral Dacres, from Captain Coghlan, of the *Elk*, states the capture of the French schooner privateer *Harlequin*, P. Andia, commander, in the Caicos passage, on the 12th February, carrying two carriage guns and a quantity of small arms, having on board 54 men.

APRIL 30.

Vice-admiral Campbell, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the Downs, has transmitted to the Hon. W. W. Pole, a letter which he has received from Captain Sturt, of his majesty's sloop *Sky-lark*, dated the 25th instant, stating, that on the preceding day he had captured the *Furet*, a French privateer, pierced for 14 guns (but had only six on board), manned with 48 men, out two days from Boulogne, and had not made any capture.

MAY 3.

Letter transmitted by Rear-admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K.B. Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands.

*H. M. S. Cerberus*, at Anchor off *Marie Galante*, March 3, 1808.

SIR,

I beg to acquaint you of the surrender of the island of *Marie Galante* to his majesty's arms. Finding the island afforded a shelter for the enemy's privateers with their captured vessels, and that it interfered considerably with the blockade of Guadeloupe, I considered it expedient to attack it: whereupon I gave Captain Pigot the command of about two hundred seamen and marines from the ships named in the margin,\* and, on the 2d instant, we weighed from Petit Torre, and a little after day-light effected a landing about two miles from the town, with little opposition, and, soon after, the island surrendered at discretion, and the commandant, with the national military force, are prisoners of war.

\* *Cerberus*, *Circe*, and *Camilla*.

I find it a very valuable island, in the highest state of cultivation, and a large quantity of colonial produce in the stores. I have disembarked the marines and garrisoned the place, and shall remain with the force under my orders for your further directions. I herewith enclose Captain Pigot's letter to me on the occasion (wherein I am happy to observe the high terms in which he speaks of Captain Bowen, and the officers and men under his command), together with a list of the arms and military stores taken on the island.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SELBY.

*His Majesty's ship Circe, off Marie Galante, March 2.*

You having done me the honour to give me the command of the debarkation of the seamen and marines of his majesty's ships *Cerberus*, *Circe*, and *Camilla*, on the island of *Marie Galante*, I have the pleasure to inform you it was effected without loss, and the only opposition a few shot from a small battery to the northward; and that notwithstanding the badness of the roads through the Cane Patches, I have infinite satisfaction in adding, that the good order and cool conduct of both seamen and marines merit the highest praise. From our early appearance at the end of the town, we found but little preparations for resistance, except a field piece, placed in the centre of the principal street, on approaching which a flag of truce was sent, and the island surrendered at discretion. I cannot close this without expressing the support I had in Captain Bowen, of his majesty's ship *Camilla*, and all the officers employed on this service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HUGH PIGOT.

*To Captain Selby, his Majesty's ship Cerberus.*

*A Return of Ordnance found in the Island of Marie Galante.*

Town of Grand Bourg, 1 6-pounder field-piece.—Fort, 2 24-pounders and 1 6-pounder.—Vieux Fort, 2 18-pounders.—St. Louis, 2 18-pounders.—Le Marechal, 2 24-pounders.—Le Bas, 1 24-pounder.—Cape Esterre, 2 12-pounders.—300 small arms.—100 barrels of powder in the Grand Magazine.

(Signed) H. PIGOT.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, MAY 4.

The Right Hon. George Canning, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has this day notified to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers resident at this court, that his majesty has thought it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the port of Copenhagen, and of all the other ports in the island of Zealand; and that the same will be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war, acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 10.

*Extract of a Letter from John Palmer, Esq. Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Pheasant, to the Hon. Wm. W. Pole, dated on board that Sloop, at Spithead, the 9th Instant.*

On the 5th of last month, in lat. 22. 10. long. 56. W. I fell in with a French privateer, and I am happy to add, that after a chase of four hours I captured her. She belonged to Guadeloupe, her name *Tropard*, had been out six weeks, taken nothing; was formerly, from report of the prisoners, his majesty's late schooner the *King's Fish* or *Flying Fish*, built at Bermuda for his majesty's service, coppered, and copper fastened, now rigged as a sloop; had on board, when taken, five guns, viz. one long 18-pounder, a traverser, and four 6-pounders, and manned with a crew of 62 men.

MAY 14.

*Transmitted by Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, K.B.*

SIR, *Cerberus, Deseada, March 30.*

I have the satisfaction to announce to you the capture of the island of *Deseada*, by the force you did me the honour to place under my command.

On the 29th inst. I weighed from *Marie Galante*, with the vessels named in the margin;\* and on the 30th, at half past three P.M. the boats, under the command of Captain Sherriff, of his majesty's sloop *Lily*, with a detachment of seamen and marines from each vessel, under their respective commanders, who gallantly volunteered their services on the occasion, stood towards the shore, which was defended by a battery of two nine-pounders, completely commanding the narrow entrance of the harbour, together with the national troops and militia, amounting to about 70 men, who opened their fire on the boats, when I found it necessary to anchor the squadron with springs on their cables, and commenced a cannonading, which soon silenced them, and at four o'clock the French flag was struck; the boats landed at half past four, hoisted the British flag, and the whole island surrendered without opposition. I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that this capture has been effected without loss; the commandant, national officers, and troops are made prisoners of war, and the militia have laid down their arms. I should not do justice to the merit of Captain Sherriff, was I not to express, in the highest terms, my entire approbation of his conduct, together with Captain Ward, and all the officers and men employed on this service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SELBY.

P.S. undermentioned is a list of the ordnance and military stores found on the

\* *Cerberus, Lily, Pelican, Esprez, Swinget, and Mozambique.*

island; the whole of the great guns I have destroyed, as well as the batteries; and the small arms and other military stores, I have taken off the island.

Iron Ordnance.—At the principal battery, three 24-pounders and two 9-pounders.—At the Grand Bour, two 9-pounders, and two dismounted 6-pounders—50 whole barrels of powder, and 50 muskets.

W. SELBY.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Beale, commander of the sloop Grasshopper dated Gibraltar, 28th of April, mentioning the capture of two Spanish gun-boats, the destruction of two others, and the capture of two valuable vessels from South America. The vessels from South America anchored under a battery close in with Euro, among the shoals, he immediately anchored within range of grape-shot, and, after a very severe action of two hours and a half, the people on shore deserted their guns, two gun-boats struck, and the other two were drove ashore, and destroyed. The cargoes on board the two Spanish vessels are worth 50,000*l.* each, which are captured. There was one man killed, the captain slightly and three seamen severely wounded. The enemy's loss was very great. In the two gun-boats captured, they had forty killed and wounded.

Also a letter from C. Dashwood, Esq. of the ship Franchise, stating that the French privateer le Hazard, of four guns and 50 men, was taken on the 23d of February, by the Franchise, 12 leagues south of Scilly.

There are likewise, in the Gazette, three letters, transmitted by Admiral Daeres, in the West Indies. The first is from Captain Symonds, mentioning his having captured the Spanish schooner letter of marque Santissima Trinidad, from Puerto Cavallo, bound to Cadix, pierced for 14 guns, had four mounted, with a complement of 20 men. The next from Lieutenant Boric, mentions the capture of a Spanish telucca letter of marque, by the brig Fortune, under his command. Captain Symonds, of the Tweed, again states that he captured the French privateer schooner l'Adventure, of three guns, and 52 men. A few days prior to her capture, he destroyed a small schooner, prize and tender to the privateer.

The Gazette also contains the proclamation for the restitution of all Portuguese property detained by this country.—Also a proclamation declaring, that all his majesty's subjects may lawfully trade to and from the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, subject to the same duties, &c. to which the trade to and from his majesty's colonies in the West Indies shall be subject by law.]

MAY 17.

[This Gazette contains a letter from A. Skene, Esq. Captain of his majesty's ship Guerriere, to the Hon. W.

W. Pole, dated on board, Barbadoes, March 19.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the French privateer brig Malvina, of Nantes, commanded by Mons. Rene Salaun, and mounting 14 guns with 60 men, together with her prize, the British ship Juliana, were captured, on the 15th of February, 1808, by his majesty's ship under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) ALEX. SKENE.

MAY 21.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Mason, of the Daphne, giving an account of the boats of that vessel and of the Tartarus having, on the night of the 25th April, cut out ten vessels from Fladstrand, on the coast of Jutland, laden with provisions, and supposed to be bound to Norway. Lieutenant Elliot, Mr. Stewart, master, and three seamen were wounded. The particulars of this affair are already before the public. The officers employed on the occasion, and of whose conduct Captain Mason speaks in terms of warm commendation, were Lieutenant Elliot, Mr. Stewart, Lieut. Boger, marines, and Messrs. Beazley, Durell, Elliot, Moore, and Aytou, midshipmen of the Daphne, and Lieutenants Gittens and Patterson, and Midshipmen Septford, Lussman, and Andrews, of the Tartarus. Five of the prizes are brigs of 130 to 190 tons, deeply laden with grain, &c. three galliots of 110 tons, ditto, a schooner of 80, and a sloop of 90 tons, ditto.

Mr. J. T. Curry, commander of the Royal George revenue yacht, in a letter to the Commissioners of the Excise, Edinburgh, announces his having proceeded in quest of the French privateer Passe Partout, of sixteen 4 and 8-pounders, and sixty-eight men, which he heard to be on the coast, and, after a chase of seven hours, got alongside, when, on firing a couple of broadsides, she struck.

Captain Bathurst, of the Salsette, communicates to Sir S. Hood the capture of the Danish privateer Kratbesminde, of 8 guns and 31 men, out five days from Copenhagen, and had made no capture.

MAY 24.

A letter has been received by the Hon. W. W. Pole, from Mr. J. Kinsman, commander of the Active excise cutter, dated at Falmouth, the 19th instant, stating that, on the 17th, he had captured, in the said cutter, after a chase of some hours, the Deux Freres French privateer of St. Maloes, armed with two carriage-guns, and manned with twenty-nine men. She had been out four days, and had taken two vessels, one of which was retaken by the Active, and the other by the Betsy privateer of Plymouth.

MAY 26.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Usher, of his majesty's sloop Redwing, stating his having captured, near Cape Trafalgar, seven armed merchantmen, and four others, which success was not effected without the loss of one seaman killed and three wounded.

The Gazette likewise contains a letter from Captain Campbell, of the Unité, announcing the capture, off the Isle of Lissa, of the Etoile de Buonaparte, of six guns and twenty-one men (15 having deserted previous to her sailing), having an aide-de-camp of General Berthier on board, with despatches from Corfu to Ancona, which he destroyed previous to her capture. A letter from Captain Harvey, of the Standard, stating the capture of the Italian brig Friedland, of 16 guns, off Corfu, and having on board Don Amilcar Paolucci, commanding in chief the Italian marine, and knight of the Iron Crown.

Another letter from Sir T. Livingstone, mentions the capture of two armed vessels, of six guns each, under protection of the Torre de Estacio, on the night of the 6th of Nov. by the boats of the Renommée and Grasshopper, under the able conduct of Lieutenant Webster. Mr. Barton, purser of the Grasshopper, and a seaman of the Renommée were badly wounded on the occasion. The prizes being aground, and it being impossible to take out the people, including several women and children, they were abandoned without being destroyed, as would otherwise have been done.

MAY 31.

*Copy of a Letter to Vice-admiral Whitshed, Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to the Hon. W. W. Pole.*

*His majesty's ship Virginia, at sea, May 20; lat. 46 N. long. 14 W.*

SIR,

I beg leave to detail for your information, the capture of the Guelderland Dutch frigate, of thirty-six guns, commanded by Captain Podl, knight of the order of the Kingdom, who is wounded. She was manned with two hundred and fifty-seven men, and had twenty-three passengers; a fortnight from Bergen.

It was after an hour and a half's gallant defence, in a night action, on the 19th inst. that he surrendered; his masts being shot by the board, twenty-five of his men killed, and forty severely wounded. The enemy wore three times, and, in his efforts to come round the fourth, fell on board the Virginia, and did her the only damage worth notice; for, I have been fortunate, having only one man killed and one badly wounded. The night was extremely dark, and the swell so great, that the boarders could not act.

If any credit is attached to this transaction, I entreat you to bestow it on the officers and

men, who, under every circumstance in service, merit my warmest commendation; in this I include the officer of the royal man-of-war, and the gallantry of his party.

Could any thing surpass the courage of the people, it was their dexterity in working the ship, which enabled us to keep close to the enemy; and their exertions in getting the boats out to rescue the men of the Guelderland from the flames, that ship taking fire soon after she struck, but, through the firm discipline of the enemy, it was put out.

Allow me to mention the first lieutenant, Mr. John Davies, a good officer, of eleven years standing, and Mr. Nathaniel Norton, a mate that has passed for a lieutenant.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Edward BRACE.

Vice-admiral Whitshed.

*A List of Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's Ship Virginia, in Action with the Dutch national Frigate Guelderland, on the 19th of May, 1808.*

William Little, able seaman, killed. John Woodcock, ditto, wounded. Wm. Blanchard, landsman, wounded.

(Signed) E. BRACE, Captain.

SATURDAY JUNE 4.

[This Gazette contains a despatch from Mr. James Dowie, acting commander of the Prince William Henry revenue cutter, announcing his capture, off Ratray Head, of the Wovehalsen, of North Bergen, Anders Knudson, commander, with four 4-pounders, two swivels, a number of small arms, and 33 men, after an action in which six of his crew were wounded, but none dangerously. On board the privateer one man was killed, and two wounded.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 11.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Lucas, to Sir S. Hood.*

*His majesty's hired cutter Swan, off Bornholm, May 27.*

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, to-day, at noon, I observed a cutter-rigged vessel standing from the land towards me. I hoisted, and hoisted a Danish jack for a pilot, which decoyed her so far from the shore, that I was enabled to come up with her before she could reach the land. At two o'clock I gave chase, and, at four, had the satisfaction of getting within gun-shot of her. She then commenced her fire; immediately on which the battery on the shore opened their fire, being about a mile from the beach. The enemy, attempting to get a long gun in her stern to bear on me, she was caught in the wind, which enabled me to get within musket shot, and, after an action of twenty minutes, she blew up and sunk. The state of the weather, being nearly

calm under the land, the fire of the batteries and several of the boats coming from the shore; I was under the necessity of quitting the wreck without saving the life of a single one of her crew. The Danish cutter appeared to be a vessel of about 120 tons, and mounting eight or ten guns, and apparently full of men. I am happy to add, not a man under my command, or the vessel, received the least damage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

M. R. LUCAS.

[This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Lieutenant Price, acting commander of the Falcon, of whose exertions Sir J. Saumarez speaks in terms of the warmest commendation, announcing the capture and destruction of twenty-seven Danish boats off the islands of Thunde, Samsøe, &c. in the Belt.

Also a letter from Captain Argles, of the Diamond, on the Jamaica station, giving an account of his having captured a Spanish letter of marque, of two guns and 23 men, bound from Vera Cruz to the Havannah.

Also one from Captain Farquhar, transmitted by Admiral Vashon, on the Leith station, reporting the capture of a Danish privateer, of six guns and 50 men.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

[This Gazette contains a long proclamation respecting the Distribution of Prize Money. The division for a number of years past has been to the commanders in chief three-eighths; and the Board of Admiralty has lately recommended to the Privy Council a reduction of this proportion. The Council, after taking the subject into consideration, have reduced the share of the commanders in chief to two-eighths; the other eighth to be divided, in proportion, to the officers and men.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 21.

Letter from Lieut. J. Leach, commanding his Majesty's Gun-brig Crocker, dated 18th Inst. transmitted by Vice-admiral Campbell to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that, in standing towards the Galloper, I yesterday discovered an immense long lugger boat, which I immediately made sail after, when, after four hours' chase, I came up with and captured. She proved to be the French privateer l'Ete, Captain Louis Poquandiere, belonging to St. Vallery en Caux, last from Calais, constructed to row 16 oars, armed with small arms, and had on board 22 men. I feel happy in the capture of this vessel, as she was, when I first perceived her, hovering near five English merchant vessels, which she must have captured. The privateer had

been out two days, but had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN LEACH, Lieut. and Commander.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

[This Gazette contains a letter, transmitted by Admiral Cochrane, on the Leeward Island station, from Captain Sheriff, of his majesty's sloop Lily, giving an account of the capture of the Jean Jacques, a French brig letter of marque, pierced, for 18 guns, from Bourdeaux, bound to Guadaloupe; also, an English brig, her prize, both of which were taken by not knowing that the island of Desœada was in our possession, where the armed brig ran for protection. Captain Sheriff speaks of the capture of the Jean Jacques as important, she being sent into those seas from her superior sailing, and would have proved a great annoyance to our trade. The recaptured brig was the Brothers, of Liverpool; she was on fire fore and aft, but the flames were soon extinguished.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 28.

A Letter and its Enclosures, received from Vice-admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart. Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to W. Marsden, Esq. dated on board the Culloden, Griesse Harbour, Dec. 14, 1807, conveys the following Intelligence:—

It appears that the vice-admiral had sailed from Malacca on the 20th November last, and had arrived with the squadron of his majesty's ships named in the margin,\* off Point Panka, at the eastern extremity of Java, on the 5th of the following month, with the troops embarked on board them; that, in conjunction with Lieutenant-colonel Lockart, commanding the troops, he had sent a commission under a flag of truce to treat with the commandant of the Dutch naval force, for the surrender of the ships of war lying at Griesse; and by copies of the correspondence which passed in consequence, it appears that the admiral had caused the ships named at the foot hereof to be burnt (they having been previously scuttled by the Dutch); that all the guns, military stores, &c. in the garrison of Griesse, had, together with the battery of Sambelangan, on the island of Madura, been most effectually destroyed.—Sir E. expresses his approbation of the zeal and perseverance manifested by the respective officers and men employed upon the service above mentioned.—Revolutie, of 70 guns; Pluto, of 70 guns; Kortenaar, of 68 guns, sheer-hulk; Rutkoff, company's ship, of 1,000 tons, pierced for 40 guns.

\* Culloden, Powerful, Caroline, Fox, Victoire, Samarang, Seafower, Jafaur, and Worcester transport.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Walker, of the Rosamond, stating his having captured, on the 26th ult. after a chase of two hours, the Dutch privateer Amstellan, with a commission from the King of Holland, carrying 12 guns and 60 men.—As also a letter from Lieutenant Waller, acting commander of the Wolf, dated off Jamaica, 1st May, stating his having captured the Spanish privateer la Braganza, of one gun and 54 men; and recaptured the Ann West Indiaman, her prize.]

QUEEN'S PALACE, JULY 4.

PRESENT,

*The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.*

His majesty having taken into his consideration the glorious exertions of the Spanish nation for the deliverance of their country from the tyranny and usurpation of France, and the assurances which his majesty has received from several of the provinces of Spain, of their friendly disposition towards this kingdom; his majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered;

First, that all hostilities against Spain, on the part of his majesty, shall immediately cease.

Secondly, That the blockade of all the ports of Spain, except such as may be still in the possession, or under controul of France, shall be forthwith raised.

Thirdly, That all ships and vessels belonging to Spain, shall have free admission into the ports of his majesty's dominions, as before the present hostilities.

Fourthly, That all ships and vessels belonging to Spain, which shall be met at sea by his majesty's ships and cruisers, shall be treated in the same manner as the ships of states in amity with his majesty, and shall be suffered to carry on any trade, now considered by his majesty to be lawfully carried on by neutral ships.

Fifthly, That all vessels and goods belonging to persons residing in the Spanish colonies, which shall be detained by any of his majesty's cruisers after the date hereof, shall be brought into port, and shall be carefully preserved in safe custody, to await his majesty's further pleasure, until it shall be known whether the said colonies, or any of them, in which the owners of such ships and goods reside, shall have made common cause with Spain against the power of France.

And the right hon. the lords commissioners of his majesty's Treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, the judge of the high court of Admiralty, and the judges of the courts of Vice-admiralty, are to take such measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 9.

A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, together with Enclosures, have been received from Major-general Spencer, by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated off Cadix, June 12, 1808.

*His majesty's ship Atlas, off Cadix, June 12, 1808.*

MY LORD,

The French squadron consisting of five sail of the line and a frigate, having placed themselves in a defensive position, in the channel leading to the Carraccas, and out of the reach of the works of Cadix, and having refused to listen to any terms, I have great satisfaction in reporting, that the Spanish gun and mortar boats, and the batteries erected for this purpose, on the isle of Leou, and near Fort Louis, commenced hostilities against the French ships, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th, and the firing continued, without interruption, on both sides, till night. It was renewed, on the part of the Spaniards, on the morning of the 10th, and partially continued till two, when a flag of truce was hoisted by the French, but the terms proposed being inadmissible, the Spaniards intend to recommence hostilities with an additional battery, to the eastward of Fort Louis, consisting of thirty 24-pounders. Admiral Purvis and myself wished to have cooperated in this attack; but the Spaniards, feeling themselves confident in their own force, have declined our offers of assistance.

The supreme council of Seville have nominated commissioners, and applied last night for passports, and a frigate to convey them to England, and they were also equally anxious to send feluccas with despatches to South America. Information having been received that a small French corps was assembling at Tavira, with a view of entering Spain by the river Guadiana, we have been requested to proceed against this corps, and either to attack them on the coast, or endeavour to prevent the further prosecution of their plans against Spain. I accordingly propose to sail immediately for this object. Lord Collingwood approving of it. Admiral Purvis had already detached three ships of war off the mouth of the Guadiana, and has offered every other necessary assistance, which Lord Collingwood has since continued.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. SPENCER, Major-general.

*Copy of a Letter from General Morla, Captain-general of Andalusia and Governor of Cadix, addressed to their Excellencies Admiral Purvis and Major-general Spencer.*

Admiral Rossilly, as your excellencies will observe by the annexed copy, has proposed to disarm, but upon conditions which I thought were inadmissible. Whatever may be his terms of surrender, I shall in no manner deviate from my promise; it is therefore necessary that I should have your consent, as

I have already said in my first conference with Brigadier-general Smith and Captain Sir John Gore, to whom I have pledged myself with simplicity and good faith. It will afford me considerable satisfaction to consult with your excellencies on all occurrences, incidents, and circumstances conducive to our common advantage, and contrary to the interests of the common enemy. Nothing gives me more real pleasure than the absolute confidence of your excellencies in my candour and sincerity; with which I remain your excellencies' most affectionate and devoted servant.

(Signed) THOMAS MORLA.  
Cadiz, June 11, 1808.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Rossilly, addressed to General Morla, dated on board the Admiral's Ship, Hero Bay, off Cadiz, June 11, 1808.*

CAPTAIN-GENERAL,

Ordered to defend myself on account of the inquietude inspired into the people of this province by my imposing attitude, I yesterday, in order to tranquillise them, proposed to your excellency to quit the bay. In case the English cannot accede to this proposal, I suggest the idea of disembarking my means of attack, and keeping my ships' companies on board; no colours shall be displayed on my squadron. Hostages shall be given for our security, our sick, and all the French people in the province, with their national and individual property. Hostages will be equally given on my part. The refreshments, water, and provisions necessary for my squadron shall be provided on my paying for them, as has hitherto been done. In short, I shall demand no conditions but those which are necessary for my honour and that of the people serving under my orders, and as are compatible with the public tranquillity. Deprived by my proposal of the means of defence against the exterior enemy, I demand security against them. Receive, captain-general, the renewal of my distinguished consideration, with which I am your excellency's most humble servant.

(Signed) ROSSILLY.

*Copy of an Answer from General Morla to Admiral Rossilly.*

EXCELLENT SIR, ADMIRAL ROSSILLY,

In answer to certain proposals and official demands transmitted by your excellency, which, although dictated by your honour, are unquestionably incompatible with mine, as must be evident to your excellency, I have to acquaint you, that I cannot accept any terms but an unconditional surrender. My honour and character not allowing me to depart in any way from my promises, I therefore inform you, that my orders from the superior council being positive with respect to the surrender of the squadron commanded by your excellency, I cannot enter into any conditions without previously consulting them.

It is likewise my duty to consult with the English commanders, as, without their consent, I cannot compromise myself. For these reasons, I shall suspend my attack, until I have despatched these two expresses; availing myself, however, of the intermediate time to prepare other means for the attack. Nothing opposes the individual esteem entertained for your excellency, by your faithful servant.

(Signed) THOMAS MORLA.  
Cadiz, June 11, 1808.

JULY 12.

*Despatches, of which the following are Extracts, have been received from Major-general Spencer, dated on board His Majesty's Ship Windsor Castle, off Ayamonte, June 17, 1808.*

MY LORD,

I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the passing of the Nautilus from Lord Collingwood to Sir C. Cotton, to congratulate your lordship on the surrender of the French squadron of five line of battle ships and one frigate, in the harbour of Cadiz, to the Spanish arms, on the 14th instant, on which day the Spanish colours were flying on all the French ships. The particulars of this important and interesting event will, no doubt, be fully communicated to your lordship by Lord Collingwood. It is also very satisfactory for me to inform your lordship, that the movement I have made to this quarter, at the request of General Morla, has been attended with the happiest effects. The French troops are retiring in every direction towards Lisbon, except some very insignificant parties left to occupy the different small forts and posts on this side of Portugal. The Portuguese people are rising in all parts, encouraged greatly by our presence here; and the Spanish frontier on the Guadiana is thus effectually secured from any attack of the French.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. SPENCER, Major-general.

*Extract of a Despatch from Major-general Spencer, dated on board his Majesty's Brig Scout, off Lagos, June 21, 1808.*

MY LORD,

The French fleet having surrendered on the 14th, and the British commissioners having since embarked for England, I beg leave shortly to recapitulate the different events which have led to these desirable objects, and to state to your lordship the present situation of Spain and Portugal, as far as I have obtained correct information. The general feeling of the Spaniards had been for some time excited to the utmost degree of indignation at the conduct of the French. The information of the forced renunciation of the crown of Spain by Charles IV. Ferdinand, and all the royal family in favour of Buonaparte, appeared to be the signal of universal opposition to the views of France.

The council of Seville, one of the principal provincial jurisdictions in Spain, have laid hold of some statutes in their constitution, which authorize their rejecting the orders of the supreme council of Madrid when the capital shall be in the power of foreign troops. They have therefore assumed an independent authority in the name of Ferdinand VII. whom they have proclaimed king; and after some previous steps, they have formally declared war against France, and have appealed to the Spanish nation to support them; and their supremacy has been acknowledged by the councils of several other provinces. In Andalusia they collected from 15 to 20,000 regular troops, and have put arms into the hands of upwards of 60,000 peasants. General Castanos is appointed commander in chief; and I understand they propose, out of the first levies to augment the establishment of the old regiments, to double their present numbers. Provincial assemblies are also forming in most of the large towns, and different depôts fixed upon for raising volunteers. They have a proportion of near 4,000 cavalry, and a large quantity of artillery, as Seville is a foundry, and one of the largest depôts in Spain. All accounts agree, that in every part of Spain the insurrections have commenced almost at the same period; many small detachments of the enemy, and many officers, have been cut off. General Dupont was on his march to Seville, and had already passed the Morena mountains when the insurrection took place. He has pushed on to Cordova, and, by the intercepted despatches, we learn he is strengthening himself there, and proposes to wait for reinforcements. In the mean time the Morena passes in his rear have been occupied by 5,000 Spaniards, the road has been broken up: and, I trust, all communication has been cut off. General D'Alrid had received orders to join him at Seville, with 4,000 men, who were to assemble at Alcoretin, but our arrival off Ayamonte, and the arming of all Spain, and the alarms in Portugal, having prevented this movement, I trust that General Junot will not now be able to detach any troops from Portugal, though we understand a French corps has been collected at Elvas, but I do not think it can exceed 4,000 men, though the reports of its strength are very various. At Faro the Portuguese have already risen, have taken or destroyed a detachment of about 200 men, have seized the arms and ammunition of the province, which the French had collected in a depôt, and also about 40,000 dollars in gold, which the French general had amassed.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Collingwood, dated Oporto, off Cadiz, June 25, 1808.*

In my letter of the 19th instant, by the *Euro*, No. LIV. July, 1808.

Alpha, I informed you that application had been made for a ship to carry to England commissioners appointed by the supreme council of Seville, to treat with his majesty's ministers on such matters as are important to the interests of both countries. The admiral who commands in the port of Cadiz being one of the deputed, they did not choose he should depart until the surrender of the French ships, which took place this morning. The Spaniards having constructed an additional battery of thirty heavy guns, and numerous gun and bomb vessels having taken their stations, the French ships struck their colours at seven o'clock in the morning, and soon after the Spanish were hoisted on board them. The French ships, I understand, are not at all injured, as the Spaniards wanted them for their own use; nor has there been much loss of men on either side. The governor some days since (and before I came here) requested of Major-general Spence to proceed to Ayamonte, to oppose the detachment of the French army, which was said to be marching from Portugal by the coast; and yesterday the transports proceeded, under the protection of the *Zealous*, to that quarter where the *Windsor Castle* had conducted a detachment the day before.

June 15.—The governor of Cadiz has notified to me, that the commissioners will be ready to embark in two days. As the *Revenge* has been stationed near the town, where Sir J. Gore has had much intercourse with the governor and chiefs in command during the late operations, and witnessed the temper and disposition of the people, I have ordered that ship to receive them, that he may give to his majesty's ministers the information they may desire of what has come within his observation as to the present state of this part of Spain. Application has been made to me this evening by the supreme council at Seville and the governor of Cadiz, to give a passport to a Spanish frigate and four despatch vessels, to carry to the several governments and presidencies in the West Indies, information of the events which have happened in Spain, and their instructions to the governors; and also that a sloop of war may take out officers to that country, whose presence there is important; that they urge in preference to their going in a Spanish vessel, as it will convey a proof of their connexion with Great Britain.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) COLLINGWOOD.

*Copy of a Letter received by Sir C. Cotton, Bart. from Captain Creyke, of his Majesty's sloop Eclipse, detailing the state of affairs at Oporto.*

H. M. S. *Eclipse*, off the Bar of Oporto, June 20.

Since the account I had the honour of delivering to you on the 10th of June, Oporto

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has undergone two revolutions, and has been successively in the hands of the French and the subjects of the prince regent. After the Spaniards had delivered the forts into the custody of the Portuguese, and the national colours were every where hoisted, the French were again able to establish their authority, in consequence of the weak and undetermined measures of the governor, D'Oliveira, who is now confined as a traitor, and maintained it till the 16th, the day of Corpus Christi, a great national festival, when it had been usual for the Portuguese regiments to attend with colours flying. The Governor D'Oliveira, in consequence of orders from Junot, attempted to establish the French flag instead of the Portuguese at the procession. This violent attack on the national custom drew forth the murmurs of the populace to so great a degree, that an attempt to compromise on the part of the governor had no effect; and on the 18th, in the evening, the day before my arrival here, they were excited to such a degree of fury, that, countenanced by the priests, the people rose en masse, broke open the depôts, and supplied themselves with 25,000 stand of arms, and, together with the regulars, formed a most determined and enthusiastic army. From this moment all French authority ceased, and every man, either French, or suspected of being inclined to the French interest, was arrested. The Bishop of Oporto was elected as the new governor, and an army of 20,000 men sent to meet the French, who had advanced to the amount of 200, within six leagues of Oporto. The enthusiasm has communicated from one to the other, and the Portuguese provinces of Traloz, Montes, Minho, and the northern part of Berra, in imitation of the Spaniards, have risen in arms, determined to extirpate the French from their kingdom. From the most moderate accounts, besides what are at Oporto, I may estimate them at upwards of 100,000 men. All the regular regiments disbanded by the French are forming again with the greatest alacrity, and will soon join them. I have this day had an interview with his excellency the governor, conducted to him amidst the shouts and huzzas of the populace. To-morrow I send a party of men to mount the guns of a large Brazil ship, the command of which is given to an Englishman, and destined as a floating battery to defend the bridge, in case the French should have the temerity to approach, though such an event is not to be apprehended. If any requisition is made for powder, I shall comply with it, but they have at present abundance of arms, ammunition, and provisions. The detestation of the Portuguese to the French is so great, that Captain Jones and myself, after having begged the life of the French intendant of police, had the greatest difficulty in conveying him a prisoner to the boat, and the abundant love and respect for the English

alone prevented the enraged populace from tearing him to pieces.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. A. CURTIS.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Dighy, of his Majesty's Ship the Cosack, addressed to, and transmitted by the Right Hon. Lord Gambier.*

*His Majesty's Ship Cosack, off St. Andero, June 25, 1808.*

MY LORD,

The last opportunity I had of writing to your lordship, I acquainted you of my intention to go St. Andero immediately, and afford every assistance in my power to the loyal inhabitants, and bring off any British subjects that might wish to come away, in the present uncertain state of the country; and I had intelligence that a French frigate in passage, accompanied by several gunboats, was expected to make a descent on that part of the coast; owing to the strong easterly winds and long calms, I did not get there till the 21st. The signal post displayed a flag of truce, which was answered by both ships. The captain of the port, Don Vincento Camino, came on board; he told us the French army were soon expected to make an attack on the pass in the mountains that guarded the approach to the town; he invited us to anchor in Sardenero bay, which we did, at five P. M. until he had made his report to the bishop, who was the present governor, he wished us not to land. No boat returning by one o'clock the next day, I concluded some sudden attack, or unexpected event must have taken place. In the afternoon a brig came out of the harbour full of people of all descriptions, who had left the town on the report that the French were advancing. I immediately got under weigh, and sent Captain Daly, of the Comet, up the harbour, to gain some confirmed intelligence, and should the report prove true, to reconnoitre the fort, and find out where the principal magazine was, and, if possible, to destroy it. Between eight and nine P. M. Captain Daly returned with certain information, that the French army had gained the pass, and had halted only a few miles from the town, and were expected to enter that night or next day. Captain Daly also made every possible observation, and had himself spiked the guns in two forts near the town, and he requested to go and destroy the magazine, and the guns in the forts that guard the entrance of the harbour. I should certainly have sent the boats that night, but the great chance of their being taken by surprise, should the enemy advance, and the night being very dark and squally, with every appearance of bad weather, made me defer it till the next morning; at day-light we stood into the bay, and manned and armed two boats from each ship, under the orders of Captain Daly; he was

accompanied by Lieutenant H. M. Herbert, of the Cossack, and Lieutenant Read, of the royal marines, and several of the younger officers, who all volunteered their services; they left this ship soon after six o'clock, and landed about eight, spiked all the guns in Fort St. Salvador de Ano, and Fort Sedra, and wedged shot in the chambers of them, which renders them quite useless; the magazine was at some little distance, and had 500 whole barrels of powder in it, besides quantities of other stores; all which was completely destroyed, great part by throwing it over the cliffs into the sea, leaving sufficient to blow up the magazine; the train was laid for a considerable distance, and it was let off about ten o'clock, which instantly levelled the whole building to the ground; finding some more powder in Fort Sedra, a train was laid to it, which took effect, and blew part of the house and storehouse in it up; the two other forts on the west side of the bay they could not attempt, for the surf was so high it was impossible to land, and to walk round was too far from the boats, as they had not a moment to spare; having heard before they set fire to the first train, that the French had entered the town, and they expected a strong guard at the forts; the boats left the shore by eleven o'clock, and had just got

round the point of de Ano, when a considerable body of French dragoons appeared on the hill, and took possession of the smoking side of the magazine. I am happy to say Captain Daly, and Lieutenant Read, of the marines, are much scorched, particularly Lieutenant Read, in setting fire to the last train, but are happy to find his eyes are safe, and he is doing well. Captain Daly speaks in high commendation of the zeal and exertion of every officer and man employed with him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DICKEY,

[This Gazette likewise contains the copy of a letter from the Hon. Captain Dundas, of his majesty's ship Euryalus, to Captain Graves, of the Brunswick, transmitted by Vice-admiral Sir J. Saumarez to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated in the Great Belt, June 12, 1808, giving an account of the boats of the Euryalus and Cruiser having burned two large troop vessels, and taking a gun-vessel of the largest dimensions, mounting two 18-pounders, with 64 men, at the entrance of the Naakon. The enemy had seven men killed, twelve wounded, and many drowned. On our side, one man only was slightly wounded.]

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE following spirited Declaration of War against France has been issued by the Junta at Seville:—

DECLARATION of WAR against the EMPEROR of FRANCE, NAPOLEON the FIRST.

FERDINAND the Seventh, King of Spain and the Indies; and in his Name the Supreme Junta of both,

France, under the Government of the Emperor Napoleon the First, has violated towards Spain the most sacred compacts—has arrested her monarchs—obliged them to a forced and manifestly void abdication and renunciation; has behaved with the same violence towards the Spanish nobles whom he keeps in his power—has declared that he will elect a King of Spain, the most horrible attempt that is recorded in history—has sent his troops into Spain, seized her fortresses and her capital, and scattered her troops throughout the country—has committed against Spain all sorts of assassinations, robberies, and unheard-of cruelties; and this he has done, with the most enormous magnitude to the services which the Spanish nation has rendered France, to the friendship it has shewn her, thus treating it with the most dreadful perfidy, fraud, and treachery, such as was never committed against any nation, or monarch, by the most barbarous or ambitious king or people. He has, in fact, de-

clared, that he will trample down our monarchy, our fundamental laws, and bring about the ruin of the holy catholic religion.—

The only remedy therefore for such grievous ills, which are so manifest to all Europe, is in war, which we declare against him.

In the name, therefore, of our king, Ferdinand the Seventh, and of all the Spanish nation, we declare war, by land and sea, against the emperor Napoleon the First, and against France; we are determined to throw off her domination and tyranny, and command all Spaniards to act hostilely against him, to do all possible damage, according to the laws of war, to place an embargo upon all French ships in our ports, and all property and effects, in whatever part of Spain they may be, whether belonging to the government or to the individuals of that nation. In the same manner we command, that no embarrassment nor molestation be done to the English nation, nor its government, nor its ships, property, or effects, nor any individual of that nation; we declare that there shall be open and free communication with England, that we have contracted, and will keep, an alliance with her, and that we hope to conclude a durable and lasting peace.

Moreover, we protest we will not lay down our arms till the emperor Napoleon the First has restored to Spain our king, Ferdinand the

Domestic Intelligence.

Seventh, and the rest of the royal family, and has respected the sacred rights of the nation, which he has violated, as well as his liberty, integrity and independence.—And this we declare, with the understanding and concurrence of the Spanish nation.

We command that the present solemn declaration be printed, posted, and circulated among all the people and provinces of Spain and America, that it may be known in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Given in the royal palace of Alcazar, at Seville, this 6th of June, 1808.

By order of the supreme Junta of government,

MANUEL MARIA AOVILAR, Sec.

JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO, Sec.

The Pope has published an eloquent and interesting reply to the threats of Buonaparte, whose conduct towards his holiness is execrated by every catholic on the continent. It says in conclusion,

“Still his holiness will cherish the hope, that his majesty, rejecting the counsels of the enemies of the holy see, who have had recourse to every art to change his disposition, will revert to their former friendly correspond-

ence, and be satisfied with the concessions made in the late of Jan. 28. If by the invidious purposes of the Most High, this should not take place, and his majesty, regardless of his own glory, and deaf to the calls of justice, should put his threats in execution, and take possession of the states of the church by right of conquest, overturning the government in consequence, his holiness will be unable to remedy such fatal occurrences; but he solemnly declares, that the first will not be a conquest, as his holiness is in peace with all the world, but will be an usurpation more violent than history can furnish; and the second will not be the result of conquest, but of that usurpation. He declares, at the same time, that it will not be the work of political genius and illumination, but an awful visitation of that God from whom all sovereignty is derived, and especially that given to the head of the church.—Bowing, in that event, with profound adoration, to the decrees of heaven, his holiness will find consolation in reflecting, that the Creator and Redeemer willed these things, and that all concurs to accomplish his purposes when his appointed time arrives.”

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 24.

AT Guildhall, London, Joshua Jonathan Smith, and Claudius Stephen Hunter, Esqrs. were elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

JULY 2. Mr. White, Editor, and Mr. Hart, Printer, of the “Independent Whig” Newspaper, appeared in the court of King’s Bench, to receive sentence for the publication of two libels, of which they had been found guilty; one on Judge Le Blanc, and the other on Lord Ellenborough. Mr. Holroyd and Mr. Clifford addressed the court in extenuation of punishment; for Mr. White on account of ill health, and as not being himself the author of the libels, which were written by Mr. Gale Jones and William Augustus Miles, Esq. and for Hart, as being merely the printer, and by no means accessory to any intentional offence. Judge Gross passed sentence as follows.—That the defendants, for the two libels, be imprisoned for the space of three years, White in Dorchester, and Hart in Gloucester jail; and that at the expiration of that time, they be obliged to give security for their good behaviour, for five years, each in 500*l.* and securities in 250*l.* each.

20. His majesty held a private levee at Buckingham-house, which was attended by the lord mayor, several aldermen, the recorder, and a great number of the common-council of the city of London, to present

their loyal address, upon the present prosperous efforts of the Spanish patriots.—The address, which was read by the recorder, was as follows:—

“To the King’s most excellent Majesty.

“The humble, dutiful, and loyal address, of the LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COMMONS, of the CITY OF LONDON, in common council assembled.

“Most gracious Sovereign.

“We, your majesty’s loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, with hearts full of dutiful affection to your royal person, and inseparably attached to the honour and prosperity of your government, humbly desire to approach your throne, and represent to your majesty the sentiments of a free and faithful people.

“While we contemplate with horror and indignation the atrocious perfidy and wanton violence employed by the ruler of France, to reduce under his yoke the Spanish monarchy and the Spanish people, we cannot refrain from expressing our joy and exultation at the pure and animating spirit of patriotism displayed by that high-minded and gallant nation, in defence of their dearest rights and privileges. They have appealed to the generous feelings of your majesty for protection and support, and they have not appealed in vain. You, sire, have felt as the sovereign of a free people who, by extending his powerful aid

to a nation struggling for liberty and independence, holds forth to the world a happy and practical illustration of the blessings which his own subjects enjoy.

"The solemn declaration by which your majesty has been pleased to recognise the Spanish nation as a natural friend and ally, against the common enemy of all established governments; the frank, disinterested, and insinuating pledge which you have given, that you have no other object than that of preserving unimpaired, the integrity and independence of the Spanish monarchy; the wisdom, liberality, and promptitude of the measures consequently adopted by your majesty's government, have excited in our breasts the most lively and grateful sensations.

"We have to entreat your majesty's acceptance of our most cordial thanks for the noble and liberal system of policy by which your councils have been, and continue to be, actuated toward Spain; and we beg leave to assure you, that, in contributing to the success of your royal interposition in a cause, at once so great and glorious, and so peculiarly congenial to the spirit and feelings of your people, no exertion shall be withheld, no sacrifice shall be spared on our part, to prevent twelve millions of fellow-freemen from being accursed with the most galling and profligate despotism recorded in the history of the world.

"In the measures which your majesty may think proper to adopt for accomplishing this great end, you may, sire, rely with the firmest confidence upon the affectionate, zealous, and enthusiastic support of your loyal citizens of London. We feel ourselves identified with the patriots of Spain: we sympathise in

all their wants, we participate in all their wishes; and we humbly beg leave to express our warmest hope, that the glorious struggle in which the Spanish nation is engaged, aided by the energies, resources, and magnanimity of the British empire, may succeed, not only in asserting the independence of the Spanish monarchy, but in ultimately effecting, under the protection of Divine Providence, the emancipation of Europe, and the re-establishment of the blessings of peace.

Signed by order of the court,  
"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

His majesty received the corporation very graciously; and Lord Hawkesbury, as secretary of state for the home department, read the following appropriate reply:—

"I thank you for your very loyal and dutiful address.

"I accept with pleasure your congratulations on the prospect opened to the world, by the brave and loyal exertions of the Spanish nation against the tyranny and usurpation of France, and on the re-establishment of peace between Great Britain and Spain.

"In aiding the efforts of the Spanish nation, I have been actuated by no other motive than that of affording the most effectual and disinterested assistance to a people struggling for the maintenance of their ancient government and national independence.

"I have no doubt I shall continue to receive from you, and from all classes of my people, the same zealous and affectionate support which I have experienced on so many and on such important occasions."

They were very graciously received, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

## BIRTHS.

OF sons—The ladies of G. H. Rose, Esq. —of the Hon. W. H. Mart:—The Countess of Caithness;—at Twickenham, Lady E. Cole;—Lady Lambert;—the Countess of Abingdon;—the ladies of Sir F. Eden;—of the Hon. and Rev. T. de Grey, at Winchester

House, Chelsea;—of W. Manning, Esq. M. P. for Evesham.

OF DAUGHTERS—Countess Clonmell;—Lady J. Buchanan;—Mrs. Forster, of Sicelands, near Longtown, Cumberland, of three daughters.

## MARRIAGES.

JUNE 3.

MR. John Hollingworth, son of Fiuch Hollingworth, Esq. of Boxley, in Kent, to Miss Winter, only daughter of Joseph Winter, Esq. of Maidstone.

At Bloomsbury Church, Daniel Davis, Esq. of Bloomsbury-square, to Mrs. Gann, of the Piazza coffee-house, Covent-garden.

Lord A. Somerset, brother to the Duke of Beaufort, to the Hon. Miss Boscawen.

Brigadier-general the Hon. B. Mordaunt to Miss Dalling, daughter of the late General Sir J. Dalling.

In St. James's Church, Liverpool, Mr. J. Lyon, to Miss Elizabeth Cross, both of West

Derby. The bride's sister is stepmother and sister-in-law to the bridegroom; the father of the bridegroom is brother-in-law to the bride; and what is more remarkable, the bridegroom's father was godfather to the bride's sister.

Marriage and Death.—At Witley, Mr. Robert Perry, of Wooley Lodge, aged 64, to Miss Elizabeth Bradfield, aged 21. The next morning Mr. Perry's hat was seen near the river, and upon further search, he was found drowned. It is supposed, that stooping down to wash himself, his feet slipped, and he unfortunately fell in. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict—*Accidental Death.*

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

**LATELY**, at Chester, Mrs. Egertha Leigh, widow of the late Rev. Archdeacon Leigh.

Mrs. Margaret Fullarton, youngest daughter of the deceased General Fullarton, of Skelton, spouse of Mr. James Dalrymple, merchant in Edinburgh.

At Greenwich, Lieutenant General William Borthwick, of the Royal Artillery, aged 76.

At Old Castle, county of Meath, W. English, Esq.

Eland Mossom, Esq. for many years a representative in the Irish parliament for the city of Kilkenny and borough of St. Canice.

At Belfield, Dundrum, Michael Kevanagh, Esq. of Fleet-street, Dublin.

In Ely-place, Mr. Francis Fisher, late of Croydon

At his house, near Eton, Admiral Boston, in the 70th year of his age.

At Burgh-hill, Norfolk, the wife of Major Paston, of Appleton, Norfolk.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Charlotte Wood, wife of Rollo Gillespie, and daughter of the deceased John Wood, Esq. late governor of the Isle of Man.

At Glasgow, Robert Dunlop, Esq. merchant.

At Sutton, near Hull, George Ryston, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, aged 94. This veteran, who was in the battle of Dettingen and Culloden, and at the taking of Belleisle, was equally celebrated as a votary of Mars, Hyman, and Bacchus, having thice given up his pension to be serviceable to his king and country, been thirteen times married, and had six of his wives living at one time. The principal part of his subsistence for the last seven years, was water fortified with a due proportion of rum or gin.

At Rock Villa, near Glasgow, Robert Græme, Esq. Sheriff-substitute of Lanarkshire.

Bernard Shaw, Esq. late collector of Cork; that event took place under the following most distressing circumstances:—Mr. Shaw had been unwell for some time previous, and on that morning had gone from his country residence, at Monkstown, into Cork, to consult his physician; on his return, for the benefit of the air, he rode on the barouche-seat; but the carriage had proceeded but a short way, when he desired the coachman to stop, exclaiming, that he found a pain darting from his back to his heart. He was immediately removed into the carriage, and expired, almost instantaneously, in the arms of Mrs. Shaw.

At Roseyards, near Ballymory, the Rev. John Tennant, at the advanced age of 82, and upwards of 57 years pastor of the seceding congregation of that place. During this long period he never disappointed his congregation of a sermon, nor was prevented

from preaching, by sickness or otherwise even for a single sabbath.

At Clonsilla, county of Cork, in the prime of life, Townsend Beamish, Esq.

Mr. Sargent, many years an eminent surgeon in Plymouth; and on the following day his wife.

In Hornsey-lane, Highgate, aged 38, George Idie, Esq.

Wm. Simpson, Esq. of Parson's Green, cashier to the Royal Bank of Scotland.

In Eustace Street, Dublin, aged 74, Mr. James Vallance, bookseller.

Captain Campbell, formerly of the 52d regiment of Highlanders. He was supposed to be the last surviving officer who fought with Wolfe.

At Sheffield, Mr. James Holy, of Allen-street, silver-plater. As he was walking between White-croft and Hollis-street, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died almost instantly.

Of the scarlet fever, Miss Hannah Boger, daughter of Captain Boger, of the Royal Artillery stationed at Newcastle. What makes this event the more distressing is, that her sister, Miss Boger, was taken off by the same malady a fortnight ago.

JUNE 4. At Glencullen, near Kilternan, county of Dublin, aged 109 years 3 months and 17 days, Valentine Walsh, farmer. This venerable patriarch enjoyed a perfect state of health until a few days of his death, was a keen sportsman, and a constant companion of the famous Johnny Adair, of Kilternan; he was a jovial companion, much attached to his native whiskey, of which he drank regularly two quarts every day in grog, until a week before his death; for, like Boniface, he fed on his whiskey—eat of his whiskey, drank on his whiskey, and slept on his whiskey. His funeral was attended by above 500 persons from the neighbouring villages.

8. Near Yarrow, Yorkshire, Edward Meynell, Esq.

16. George Theakston, Esq. Christ Church, Surrey, solicitor; who, in his professional character, was looked up to with unlimited confidence; and who, as a husband, father, and friend, will be long remembered with love and esteem by all those who had the happiness to be connected with him in these several relations.

18. At Irongray, John Waugh, labourer, aged 83; and about twelve hours afterwards, Mary Stott, his wife, aged 82. They had been married upwards of 60 years.

19. On board one of the transports lying at Cove; as Lieutenant Pratt, of the 5th regiment, was landing his father (who had come from Kinsale to see him) out of the ship, by some unlucky slip he missed his footstep, fell overboard, and never rose again. Thus fell, in the prime of life, a valiant young officer, equally distinguished for humanity and bravery.

20. At Soulbury, Bucks, the Rev. Edmund Wodley, aged 71, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Bucks and Beds; and on Thursday, the 14th July inst. Mrs. Wodley, widow and relict of the above; aged 78.

23. At Roscrea, Christopher Downer, Esq. M. D.

24. At Bath, Dansey Dansey, Esq. of Little Hereford, formerly major of the Worcestershire militia.

At Albany, aged 29, Captain John Croft, of the royal navy.

Mr. John Rogers and his eldest son, bankers, of Newport, Isle of Wight, set off from Lynton, in a sailing-boat, to go over to Yarmouth. They were rowed, it being calm, till they got near a place called Jack in the Basket; when a breeze springing up, they proposed to set the sails. Something being amiss at the top of the mast, one of the men got up to disengage it; he came down, but still found it entangled; he again, contrary to the advice of his companion, got up to the top of the mast; when he unfortunately upset the boat; all were precipitated into the water; and, melancholy to relate, Mr. Rogers, sen. was drowned. The body was picked up by a boat belonging to the Rose cutter, lying near, which came immediately to their assistance, before it had been in the water more than one minute.

It was immediately taken back to Lynton; when every method recommended by the Humane Society was tried, with unremitting attention, for four hours, by all the medical gentlemen of that place, but without effect. Mr. Rogers, jun. caught hold of the keel of the boat, and supported himself till taken into the cutter's boat. The two watermen, who live at Cowes, swam to the mud on the opposite shore, where they were also relieved by the boat. Mr. Rogers was uncle to Lieutenant Woodford, of his majesty's ship Cruiser, who had his head and arm shot off in the attack at Copenhagen.

25. The Rev. Samuel Kettilby, D. D. late fellow of St. John's College, and rector of Sutton, Bedfordshire, aged 73. Dr. K. was also chaplain of St. Bartholomew's hospital, vicar of St. Bartholomew's the Less, and one of the Gresham professors. M. A. June 21, 1762. B. D. May 23, 1767. D. D. July 8, 1772.

At his house in Percy-street, Rathbone-square, aged 71, Francis Morland, Esq. a magistrate for the county of Herts. He had for many years laboured under a painful illness, which he bore with becoming fortitude. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him, and his death will be long and sincerely lamented.

25. Aged 60, Mr. William Leader, late of Wells-street, coachmaker.

John Howard, Esq. of Argyle-street.

27. At the age of 110 years

and six months, Mary Ralphson, of Kent-street, Liverpool, born Jan. 1, 1698 (old style), at Lochaber, Scotland; married Ralph Ralphson, then a private in the army of Duke William; she followed the same, and was an attendant on her husband in several memorable engagements, both in England and Scotland. On the breaking out of the war in French Flanders, she embarked with the troops, and shared their toils and vicissitudes. In the battle of Dettingen, being on the field during the heat of the conflict, and surrounded by hoaps of slain, she observed a wounded dragoon fall by her side; she disguised herself in his clothes, mounted his charger, and regained the retreating army, in which she found her husband, with whom she returned to England, and accompanied him in his after-campaigns with Duke William. She was chiefly subsisted, of late years, by the assistance of some benevolent ladies of Liverpool, who have contributed every thing in their power to her comfort and accommodation.

At Lyme Regis, of a scarlet fever, Mrs. Carter, wife of the Rev. Henry Carter, rector of Little Witterham, Berks.

28. At Sandgate, George Lockett, Esq. of Southampton-place, New-road.

At Edinburgh, Colonel Ross, of Balsaroch, late lieutenant-colonel of the 14th regiment of foot.

At Laurencekirk, the Right Rev. Jonathan Watson, a much-lamented bishop of the episcopal church in Scotland; having been a modest and worthy man, a sincere and faithful friend, an exemplary pastor, and a respectable divine.

29. Benjamin Cleaver, Esq. of Newport, Essex, aged 78.

30. Mrs. Garrow, wife of Wm. Garrow, Esq. of Bedford-row.

Mr. Robert Jones, of Mark-lane, brandy-merchant, a well known eccentric character, especially on the Custom-house quays. He is said to have died worth 500,000l. which will fall to a number of poor relations.

At the age of 60 years, Lieutenant-general Eyre Power Trench. He was taken ill at his house in Kilkenny, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the morning of the 27th, and expired at the same period on the morning of the 29th. Lieutenant-general Trench was brother to the late Earl of Clancarty. He adopted the army for his profession, of which he was an ornament for upwards of 40 years, he having embarked in it at an early period of life. He served in America, during the entire course of that unfortunate war; and raised, at his own expence, the 102d regiment of foot. He was appointed, in the first instance, to the command of the second battalion of the 27th regiment; soon after to the full garrison battalion; and he died in the command of the 2d West India regiment; the rank of brigadier-general was conferred upon him in the

year 1795; in 1798, he was appointed a major-general; and in 1805, a lieutenant-general. General Trench commanded in Connaught, his native province, in the years 1798 and 1799, where his vigilance and humanity were objects of admiration and gratitude. The body was conveyed from Kilkenny to the family burial place at Ballinasloe, the military attending in procession to a considerable distance.

**JULY 1.** In her 88th year, at her house in Paragon-buildings, Bath, Mrs. Jane Quicke. She was the only child of Thomas Coster, Esq. of Bristol, formerly a representative of that city in Parliament; who, by having some concerns in the tin-mines of Cornwall, was the first person to bring into notice the copper-ore found in that county, which now makes one of its chief staple commodities. She was first married to Robert Hoblyn, Esq. of Nantwhysten, Cornwall, who also represented Bristol in several successive Parliaments till the time of his death, by whom she left no issue. She was married secondly to John Quicke, Esq. of Newton-St. Cyres, Devon, and became his widow about thirty-two years since; by him she had one son, the present John Quicke, Esq. of the same place, who served, a few years since, the office of sheriff for Devonshire.

2. In Percy-street, Mrs. Russel Gloster, relict of the late Archibald Gloster, Esq. M. D. of Antigua.

At Dublin, Andrew Caldwell, Esq. distinguished for his literary pursuits, and encouragement of the fine arts.

At Carshalton, Surrey, Richard Shepley, Esq.

At her house in Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Isabella Pitt, aged 84, daughter of — Pitt, Esq. formerly of Great B. sings, in Suffolk.

At Ramsgate, James Townley, jun. Esq. eldest son of James Townley, Esq. of that place.

3. At his house, in Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, in the 74th year of his age, of an unblemished name, Thomas Colea, Esq. one of the pages of his majesty's bed-chamber, and 53 years steward to the late John, Duke of Roxburgh.

In Dingle, county of Kerry, Lieutenant T. Ennar, of the royal navy. The public and private life of this young gentleman created universal respect, love, and esteem. His bravery was evinced on the most perilous services; he fought and bled for his country, and participated in his country's triumphs: On this head, it suffices to say, that he served four years on board the flag-ship of the illustrious and immortal Hero of the Nile.

5. Lady Campbell gave a great ball at her house, in Wimpole-street. No pains or expense was spared to render the entertainment worthy of the numerous and distinguished persons who were invited and at-

tended. The dancing commenced at an early hour. An elegant supper followed. Harmony and pleasure prevailed, until an event happened in the ball-room, which banished all happiness and comfort from the scene in a moment; this was no less than the sudden death of one of the dancers, Mr. Calvert, who actually dropped down dead, having burst a blood vessel in going down a reel. The utmost terror and distress were depicted in the countenance of every one of the guests: as for Lady Campbell she fainted from the fright. This melancholy event broke up the assembly, and most of the company departed in tears. Mr. Calvert, who was only 23 years of age, and was much respected in a very extensive circle of friends, was the son of Thomas Calvert, Esq. of North Audley-street.

6. In his 64th year, suddenly, and much regretted for his pleasantry and ready wit, William Churchill, Esq. of Henbury, Dorsetshire, of the same family as John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough; and the lineal representative by his mother's side, of the original stock from which the Lowndes's of Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire are sprung, his mother being Sarah Lowndes, the daughter and sole-heiress of John Lowndes, Esq. of Overton and Lea-hall, in Cheshire, and of Shepherd-well, in Kent. He was first married to Lady Louisa Greville, sister to the Earl of Warwick, by whom he has left a son and heir. His second wife, now a widow, was the relict of the late Earl of Strafford. Mr. Churchill was great nephew, and one of the heirs of Thomas Lowndes, Esq. a clerk in the Treasury, who founded an astronomical professorship at Cambridge; and who, at great expense and trouble, invented the bay salt that goes by his name.

Mr. Connor, box book-keeper, of the Manchester theatre, formerly joint manager, and long much esteemed as a respectable comedian. He had both experienced the smiles and frowns of fortune. When a boy, he was taken into the service of the celebrated comedian Edward Shuter, with whom he lived several years with fidelity and affection. His remains were interred at St. John's on the following Friday, attended by Mr. Cooke, Mr. M'Cready, Mr. Barrymore, &c.

At Sutton, on her way from Brighton, in the 16th year of her age, Miss Tibbits, only daughter of Charles Tibbits, Esq. of Barto, Seagrove, Northamptonshire; and the following day, Richard Tibbits, Esq. banker, in London, grandfather of the above deceased, at his house in Hornsey-lane, Highgate, in the 79th year of his age.

Aged 55, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Thomas Harrison, Esq. wine-merchant, of Brompton, and owner of the new Hummums, Covent-garden. She has left a large family of children.

7. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Right Hon. Lady Anne Tomblwell, wife

of Sir George Wombwell, and second daughter of the late Earl of Fauconberg.

8. At Highgate, David Duvelaz, Esq. in the 86th year of his age. He had resided upwards of 40 years in the above village, and was one of the oldest merchants on the Royal Exchange.

10. In Clement's inn, Mr. T. Harnall Shaw.

12. At his house, in Windsor, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Slingsby, stonemason to his majesty: he was one of the oldest inhabitants, and a member of the corporation; was highly respected through life, and has left a widow and numerous family to lament his death.

Suddenly, aged 67, Mr. Francis Jackson, formerly a master-printer, of York.

13. At her apartments, in Great Portland-street, aged 74, Mrs. Pato, formerly of St. James's Palace.

At Pentonville, after only two hours illness, Mr. Edward Harris, a member of the Stock Exchange, and one of the proprietors of the New River.

14. A melancholy instance of the uncertainty of human life occurred in the family of Sir F. Eden, Bart. His son came home the preceding week from boarding-school, ill with the scarlet fever; and through the maternal attention and anxiety of Lady Eden, who had only lain-in a week, she caught the infection, to which she unfortunately fell a victim.

At her house, at Brighton, the Right Hon. the Countess of Bath. Sir James Pulteney, her husband, left her ladyship only on the preceding morning; her health, though far from good, not being considered worse than it had been for many days before. After an unpleasant night, her ladyship took breakfast as usual; and about mid-day, with a tolerable appetite, ate part of a roasted chicken, and drank a pint of mild ale. Mrs. Longfield, her ladyship's usual attendant, being, by permission, absent in London, the widow of her ladyship's deceased coachman, Mrs. Case, officiated in her room. It would almost seem that her ladyship had a presentiment of her approaching dissolution, from her uttering the following words to Mrs. Case, soon after taking the refreshments above-mentioned:—"Mary, I am better to-day, and I shall not give you much trouble to-morrow. But watch constantly by me to-day, Mary, for to me it will be a day of great consequence." For nearly two hours, however, after these words had been uttered, no serious apprehensions were entertained on her ladyship's account; when, walking across her room, she tottered, and her strength seemed gradually to leave her. Mrs. Case, with considerable difficulty, and great alarm, now supported her ladyship; which done, she rang the bell violently, and despatched a servant in great haste for medical assistance. Mr. Bond, the surgeon apothecary that generally attended her

ladyship, soon after arrived; but the moment he beheld his patient, he pronounced her to be in the agonies of death. Her ladyship survived his appearance but a very short time. An express was sent off for Sir James Pulteney, to apprise him of the sudden and unexpected event, who reached Brighton between eight and nine o'clock next morning; but set off to return to London about five o'clock the same afternoon. Soon after her ladyship's demise, a copious hæmorrhage gushed from the nose and mouth; by which it might appear, that the rupture of a blood-vessel about the region of the lungs was the immediate cause of her death. The body was put into a leaden shell, and soldered down on the 16th, the shroud which enveloped it being of white satin, trimmed with point-lace of the most expensive quality.

Her ladyship was daughter to the late Sir William, and wife to Sir James Pulteney, the present secretary at war.

On the 23d, the remains of the countess were removed from Bath-house, Piccadilly, for interment in Westminster-abbey. The procession was conducted with great state, in the following order:—

Six outriders, a plume of black feathers, blazoned with escutcheons of the family arms. The hearse, containing the body in a coffin of crimson velvet, ornamented by eight coronets on the sides and two at top, with double rows of gold nails, and a plate inscribed with the age of the countess (41 years) and the family arms. A coach and six, with a gentleman bearing a crimson and gold cushion, with the coronet of the countess bound with black crape. Thirteen mourning coaches followed, containing the mourners. Six horses in each coach were caparisoned with black velvet, bearing the arms of Bath, with supporters and motto, *Vis unita fortior*; they were also adorned with black velvet feathers, which made a most sumptuous appearance. More than sixteen private coaches belonging to the Pulteney family, and most of the nobility in town, finished the cavalcade. The procession arrived at the Abbey at 12 o'clock, and the corpse, covered by a beautiful pall, was carried through the great entrance. Two mourners from each mourning carriage then alighted, and followed the deceased to the cloisters, where her remains were interred in a vault immediately under the monument of Tuffnell the architect, and close to the grave of her father, the late Sir William Pulteney. Among the mourners were, Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Arden, Lord Holland, Lord Le Despencer, Sir John Johnson, G. Ferguson, Esq. and others of distinction.

The will of the late Countess of Bath, we understand, leaves to Sir James Pulteney the income, for his life, of all her personal property, amounting to near 600,000*l*. After his decease, this immense property is be-



queathed to her cousin, who was the wife of the Rev. Mr. Markham, son to the late Archbishop of York. This lady was divorced some years ago from her husband. She is the daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, and has lived, for several years, principally under Lady Bath's protection. The fortune is to descend to her children by Mr. Markham. Sir John Johnston, the Earl of Darlington, and Sir Richard Sutton all inherit very considerable estates. We do not hear of any other legacies.

At his works, at Bradley, in the county of Stafford, John Wilkinson, Esq. the great iron-master, at the advanced age of 80 years. He was a man endued with a great mind, and combined happily with it much energy and enterprise. He was a great promoter of public improvements, friendly to canals and to agriculture, and as an iron-master had few equals. By his invention, spirit, and enterprise, he was decidedly the first to bring that great branch of our national wealth and prosperity to its present state of perfection. Though he had lived to see, in his time, the iron trade rising into a great scale of importance, he still thought it in its infancy, and capable of much improvement. The loss of such a character, so extensively connected with the labouring classes of this country, cannot but be severely felt; but, ever friendly to objects of national improvement, he has left directions to his executors, as an important legacy to the community, to carry on his numerous works on their extended scale. Though frugal in his habits and manners, he was not sparing in expensive experiments for the advancement of his favourite object, the iron trade, in which he had acquired, what he justly merited, a very ample fortune. He has directed his body to be buried, in an iron coffin, at his seat at Castle Head, in Lancashire, where he had created a considerable increase to his property by reclaiming a large tract of moss-land, which has been spoken of by agriculturists as among the first efforts of the kind in this or in any other country. It is hoped that a biographical sketch of this great man will be shortly given by those persons who were well acquainted with his undertakings and improvements, that they may serve as an example to others worthy of imitation.

15. At Perth, Thomas Marshall, Esq. provost of that city, where his name will long be remembered with affection and gratitude. His illness was originally occasioned by one of those magnanimous actions which marked his character. Seeing, from a window that overlooks the river Tay, a man struggling in the stream for life, he ran across the bridge, and suddenly plunged into the water to save him. The extraordinary exertion proved fatal to himself, and brought upon him the complaint which ended only with his life. His private virtues were added great activity and public spirit. His native town has

been improved, ornamented, and extended in an astonishing manner under his auspices; and the situation, on which stand the public seminaries, is his gift. His death is regarded by the inhabitants as a public loss:—on the day of his funeral all the shops were shut up, and ten thousand people followed him to the grave; among whom his Grace the Duke of Athol condescended to confer upon him this mark of attention.

16. At Turnham-green terrace, aged 88, Mrs. Hannah Bunting.

After a severe indisposition, Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. G. Marshall, of Pond-street, Sheffield, merchant. Mrs. Marshall was married at Darlington only on the 29th ult.

Mr. Mountain, proprietor of the Saracen's-head inn, Snow-hill. Returning home in a coach, he was suddenly taken ill, and instantly expired.

At Sunbury, Sir John Legard, Bart. of Ganton, Yorkshire, aged 50. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, now Sir Thomas Legard, Bart.

In John-street, Bedford-row, Ensign George Strange Nares, only son of the late Captain George Strange Nares, of the 70th Regiment of foot.

17. At his house in Dean-street, South Audley-street, Sir Gilbert Affleck, after an illness of three weeks. Lady Affleck immediately left town for Holland House.

At her brother's house, at Cranbrook, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. Paine, wife of the notorious Tom Paine, author of "The Rights of Man," to whom she was married at Lewes, in Sussex, in the year 1761. She had lived only three years with this assertor of rights, when a separation took place, occasioned by his brutal behaviour to her, since which she has lived with her friends. She was the daughter of Mr. Olive, a respectable tradesman in Lewes. She lived much respected, and died sincerely lamented—a firm believer in Christ and the truths of the Christian religion.—May his last days be like her's!

Mrs. Billingsley, wife of Edward Billingsley, Esq. of Hockwold, Norfolk

18. Mrs. B. Levy, of Mount-street, White-chapel. Her death was occasioned by incautiously eating ice-cream when overheated; which brought on an inflammation, and suddenly terminated the existence of most amiable young woman, who had scarcely attained her 21st year.

After an illness of many years, aged 60, at Cotesbath, Leicestershire, the Rev. Robert Marriott, LL.D. rector of Cotesbath, and of Gilmorton, in the same county.

At Petham, near Canterbury, the Rev. Thomas Randolph, vicar of the united parishes of Petham and Waltham, and rector of Saltwood and Hythe. He was a son of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Randolph, president of C. C. College, Oxford, and became the Bishop of Bangor.

19. At her house in Portman-square, aged 75, after a long illness, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Middleton, of Warwickshire.

At Maryland Point, after a few hours illness, occasioned by a fall from a gig, aged 31. Thomas Court, Esq. of St. Helen's-place.

At Southwood, Highgate, in her 69th year, Mrs. Longman, widow of the late Thomas Longman, Esq. of Hampstead.

20. At Clifton, after a lingering illness, Henry Metcalfe, Esq. of Merton House, Northumberland.

21. After a few days illness, John Richardby, Esq. at Hackney.

23. At his house near Black-friars'-road, at an advanced age, Mr. Bartholomew, the celebrated performer on the violin. He had been upwards of half a century in this country. He was an excellent musician, and was once considered as a first-rate performer on the violin; but the style has changed since he was in vogue, though to the last he was much admired for his taste and skill in playing the works of Corelli, and some of the old masters. He was a very amiable man in private life. Soon after he came into this country, he married a Miss Young, who was a singer of considerable reputation in her day, and whose sister was married to the Hon. Mr. Scott, a barrister, and the brother of the late Lord Deloraine. Mr. Scott was many years in Drury-lane theatre as a vocal performer. Mr. Bartholomew formerly led the band at Vauxhall, but latterly very seldom came forward as a performer in public.

24. The Hon. Henry Ramsay, at the house of his brother, the Hon. William Maule, in Spring-garden. This young gentleman was in the naval service of the East India company; and when last in China was drawn into a duel with a brother officer, in which he received a wound in the head, that, on his return to England, required the operation of the trepan. It was performed last week by Mr. Home, with every prospect of success; but inflammation ensued, and baffled all medical skill.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Jamaica, Charles Cecil, second son of Sir Cecil Bishopp, and late of the Muros frigate. The ship was wrecked in an attempt to destroy some batteries in the neighbourhood of the Havana; and this young officer having exerted and exposed himself, in spite of the cautions of his friends, was attacked on his arrival at Jamaica by the yellow fever, which soon proved fatal.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, in April last, of a yellow fever, after five days illness, Mr. Stevens, commander of his majesty's

the Princess Amelia. Mr. Stevens was a seaman, who had encountered the sands of almost every climate; and was known to and regarded as a veteran. When Mr. Stevens was mas-

ter of the St. Fiorenzo frigate, which lay at Weymouth some years ago, to attend the royal family during a summer's excursion to that place.

On the 8th of May, at Quebec, in Upper Canada, beloved and lamented, Mrs. Sarah Mounain, sister of the Right Rev. Bishop of that province.

At Peterburgh, the Princess Elizabeth Alexandrina, aged two years, daughter of the Emperor Alexander.

A short time since, in the East Indies, Lieutenant Charles Turner, of his majesty's ship Belhqueux, son of Mr. Charles Turner, of Mount Hill House, Rochester, who was stabbed by a person when in the act of boarding an enemy's armed vessel, called a pros, by which the service has lost a person of great courage, and an expert navigator. His brother officers were extremely hurt at his loss, particularly his Captain (G. Byng, Esq.), with whom he has sailed during the war.

Mr. George Simpson, first lieutenant of the Fox frigate, and second son of the Rev. William Simpson, of Edinburgh. When gallantly leading a boarding party in the late enterprise at Batavia, he received a musket-ball in the neck, and instantly expired. He was a young officer of the highest promise.

Soon after his arrival at Malta, from England, in the Volontaire, Alfonso, Count de Beaujolais, youngest of the three sons of Philip Egalité, Duke of Orleans. The Duke de Montpensier, Anthony Philip, second of the sons of Egalité, died about a year ago, near this metropolis. He was a prince of some talents, in particular for painting; in which art he was such a proficient, that it was believed he might have acquired both reputation and subsistence by his performances in that line, if he had been driven to the necessity of practising it for support. The Duke de Montpensier, and his brother the Count de Beaujolais, were only of the age of fourteen and twelve, when the French revolution broke out in 1789. On the execution of their father in 1793 they were shut up, by order of the National Assembly, in the fort of Notre Dame de la Garde, near Marseilles. In an attempt to effect his escape from that fortress, the Duke de Montpensier fell, and fractured his leg.—Their elder brother, the Duke de Chartres, now Duke of Orleans, having quitted France previous to his father's imprisonment and death, wandered over a large part of Europe. The present Duke of Orleans, who is not yet thirty-five years old, went with his brother, the Count de Beaujolais to Malta, only a few weeks ago. His health is said to be in a precarious state, and with him would expire that branch of the illustrious house of Bourbon. He descends from Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, by Philip, younger brother of Louis XIV. who was the father of the famous regent duke.

MONTHLY STATE OF COMMERCE.

London, 20th July, 1808.

THE BRAZILS. (Concluded.)

By way of concluding our desultory remarks on this country, speculation may be allowed to range somewhat at large, on the probable consequences that will ensue for the benefit of our united kingdoms, by the late arrival and establishment of the regal power; which, if carried on upon the principles of sound policy, the population must, and certainly will rapidly increase, and possibly in less than a century be augmented beyond the bounds of any probable calculation that can be made at this time: the consumption of European manufactures will consequently keep pace with it; and Britain, the first of manufacturing and commercial nations, and mistress of the ocean, will, instead of an indirect communication through Lisbon, as heretofore, become possessed of a direct and uninterrupted trade with this continent; whilst her fleets will be able, whenever requisite, to protect the coast of Brazil, as well as the commerce of both nations, against the attacks of France, or any other power. Mutual advantages of such magnitude cannot fail of producing an alliance, both political and commercial, of the most beneficial tendency to both kingdoms: Brazil will, for some length of time, stand in need of our protection, and it must indeed, at all times, be highly conducive to her interest to have Great Britain for her ally; its distance from Europe, and the protection of this country, must effectually secure the Brazilian kingdom, and its commerce, from being annoyed by any European enemy; and the mutual advantages of such an alliance must, to the most casual observer, appear both reciprocal and conspicuous; to Britain it will afford a lucrative and extensive trade; to Brazil, tranquillity, security, and consequent population, as before stated.

Mining and agriculture will most probably employ the industry of the Brazilians for the present, and centuries may elapse before the establishment of manufactures, to any extent, will become an object of either national or individual attention. We are justified in drawing this inference, by thinking, that as the Portuguese established so few in their European kingdom, they will not turn their thoughts that way in their American one. With this prospect before us, what may we not promise to ourselves, from an almost exclusive trade with a country of such extent; whose riches, and capability of improvement, have never yet been fully investigated, and from which our manufacturers will draw an abundant profit, as few others can stand in competition with them, either as to the excellence of the fabrics, or the capitals with which they are carried on. Such being the case, we have only, by way of conclusion, to congratulate our merchants and traders on the extensive market now open to their industry, which, taken together with the favourable appearances that Spain holds forth to us at this time, promises, under the guidance of Providence, a succession of brilliant prospects; which, as they ripen into events, we shall not fail to notice, in the manner we have already adopted, in our brief account of the Brazils.

We have the gratification, since our last, of announcing the arrival of a fleet from the Leeward Islands, of nearly 200 sail; of one from Jamaica, of 82 ditto, exclusive of those which are missing or put back; also of another from China, of 8 sail.

London, June 29, 1808.

Cargoes of the True Briton, Henry Addington, Cumberland, Britannia, Nottingham, Callabella, Scaleby Castle, and Retreat extra ship, from China.

Tea	Bohea, 1,400 whole chests, 800 half chests, and 2,400 quarter ditto .....	780,573 lbs.
	Best ditto, 29,028 chests .....	2,579,465
	Congou, 51,421 ditto .....	4,490,534
	Campon, 8,882 ditto .....	705,757
	Souchong, 1,472 ditto .....	101,030
	Pekoe, 991 ditto .....	60,631
	Twankay, 13,611 ditto .....	1,066,149
	Ditto Superior, 2,543 ditto .....	169,914
	Hyson Skin, 2,884 ditto .....	187,126
	Hyson, 4,363 ditto .....	284,947
		<hr/>
		10,426,126

Raw Silk, 420 chests, 41,229 lbs.  
Nankeen-cloth, 97,360 pieces.

Besides other goods, the particulars of which are not yet known

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wife

At the Company's sale of pepper, which took place on the 12th instant;

The black pepper sold from 10½d. to 11½d. per lb. 0  
 white ditto ————— 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6½d. ditto  
 mixed ditto ————— 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 7½d. ditto.

London, June 29, 1808.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies do hereby declare, that they will put up to sale, at their ensuing September sale, besides those goods already declared, the following, viz.

Company's Surat prohibited goods, 60,813 pieces of various descriptions,  
 On Wednesday, August 3, prompt the 18th of November following,

Also,

Company's Coast white, and Surat white, piece goods, 328,072 pieces ditto  
 Coast Muslins..... 847 ditto  
 Ditto prohibited..... 30,847 ditto  
 Ditto ditto subscription..... 10,489 ditto long cloth blue  
 Surat calicoes..... 5,354 ditto white, and white dotties  
 And 218 packages, more or less, prohibited piece goods in private trade and privilege,  
 On Thursday, September 1, 1808, prompt the 13th of January, 1809.

And on Wednesday, September 7, prompt the 2d of December following, including private trade and prize,

Bohea Tea..... 600,000  
 Congou and Campoi..... 4,500,000  
 Pekoe and Souchong..... 200,000  
 Singlo and Twankay..... 900,000  
 Hyson Skin..... 100,000  
 Hyson..... 250,000

6,550,000 lbs.

Likewise, on Friday, September 30, prompt the 30th of December following, the spices as mentioned hereunder, viz.

Company's cinnamon..... 168,000 lbs.  
 Tinnevelly ditto..... 8,000 ditto  
 Private trade and privilege nutmegs, 38 chests, 3 boxes.  
 Nutmegs and cloves, 12 chests, 6 boxes.  
 Long nutmegs, 2 boxes.  
 Mace..... 557 ditto  
 Prize, per Batavier... { Cloves..... 15,000 ditto  
 { Nutmegs..... 45,000 ditto  
 { Mace..... 9,000 ditto

Also other prize spices, of which an account will be published as soon as they can be ascertained.

SALES OF WEST INDIAN PRODUCE.

June 21st to June 28th.

957 hogsheads, 68 tierces sugar..... from 61s. 6d. to 73s. 6d. per cwt.  
 767 ditto, 39 casks, 727 bags coffee..... from 60s. 0d. to 116s. 0d. per cwt.  
 57 bags pimento..... from 10d. to 11d. per lb.

June 28th to July 5th.

202 hogsheads, 4 casks, 1723 bags coffee.... from 65s. 0d. to 120s. 0d. per cwt.  
 53 bags Barbadoes ginger..... from 72s. 0d. per cwt.

July 5th to July 12th.

40 hogsheads St. Lucia clayed sugar..... from 72s. 6d. to 81s. 0d. per cwt.  
 445 ditto, 32 casks Muscovado ditto..... from 60s. 6d. to 67s. 0d. per cwt.  
 538 ditto, 21 casks, 956 bags coffee..... from 63s. 0d. to 119s. 6d. per cwt.  
 69 serons, 2 barrels Spanish indigo..... from 4s. 8d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.  
 125 bags pimento, bonded..... from 11½d. to 1s. 0d. per lb.

July 12th to July 19th.

den sands 125 hogsheads, 104 casks, 1,740 bags coffee from 70s. 0d. to 123s. 6d. per cwt.  
 know no m... ans Carracca indigo..... from 7s. 2d. to 8s. 10d. per lb.  
 Eurac most of Guatemala ditto..... from 5s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per cwt.

Current Prices of Merchandise.

Average price of brown or Muscavado sugar, per cwt. exclusive of the duties of customs thereon,

- For the week ending June 15, was 40s. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per cwt.
- For the week ending June 22, was 39s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.
- For the week ending June 29, was 38s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.
- For the week ending July 6, was 39s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.
- For the week ending July 13, was 39s. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

SALES OF AMERICAN PRODUCE.

June 21st to June 28th.

576 bags Brazil rice ..... from 34s. 0d. to 42s. 0d. per cwt.

June 28th to July 5th.

557 whole barrels Carolina rice ..... from 31s. 0d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt.  
231 bags ditto..... from 25s. 0d. to 27s. 6d. per cwt.

July 5th to July 19th.

150 barrels superfine American flour..... from 43s. 0d. to 44s. 0d. per barrel.  
384 ditto and 183 half barrels Carolina rice ..... from 33s. 0d. to 42s. 0d. per cwt.  
1,165 bags Brazil ditto..... from 26s. 0d. to 34s. 6d. per cwt.

Alum, English	ton	£ 22 0 0	to 29 0 0	Iron, Pig, British,	ton	£ 7 0 0	to 9 0 0
Anniseeds, Alicant	cwt.	7 7 0	7 15 0	Ditto, in bars		15 0 0	16 0 0
Ditto German		0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto Swedish, bars		23 0 0	24 10 0
Ashes, American Pot		3 17 0	4 10 0	Ditto Norway		24 0 0	25 0 0
Ditto Pearl		3 12 0	4 2 0	Ditto Archangel		25 0 0	26 0 0
Barilla, Carthagen		3 16 0	4 0 0	Juniper Berries, German	cwt.	4 0 0	4 5 0
Ditto Sicily		3 10 0	3 12 0	Ditto Italian		3 15 0	4 2 0
Ditto Teneriffe		3 9 0	3 11 0	Lead in pigs	fod.	27 0 0	28 0 0
Bark, Oak British, 45 cwt. L.		35 10 0	38 0 0	Ditto red	ton	26 0 0	27 0 0
Ditto Foreign		10 10 0	15 0 0	Ditto white		42 0 0	42 1 0
Brandy, Cogniac	gal.	1 1 0	1 2 0	Lignum Vitæ, American		15 0 0	27 10 0
Ditto Spanish		0 19 6	1 0 0	Ditto Tortola		0 0 0	0 0 0
Camphire, refined	lb.	0 4 10	0 5 0	Logwood, Camp.		19 10 0	21 0 0
Ditto unrefined	cwt.	19 10 0	22 0 0	Ditto Honduras Chipt		17 0 0	19 0 0
Cochineal, garbled	lb.	1 4 0	1 10 0	Ditto Unchipt		uncertain	
Ditto East Indian		0 4 6	0 6 6	Ditto Jamaica Chipt		17 0 0	17 15 0
Coffee, fine	cwt.	5 15 0	6 0 0	Ditto Unchipt		uncertain	
Ditto ordinary		3 10 0	4 10 0	Madder Roots, Smyrea	cwt.	5 10 0	6 5 0
Ditto Mocha in Time		12 0 0	12 15 0	Ditto Dutch Crop		7 10 0	8 10 0
Copperas, Green	lb.	0 6 0	0 7 0	Mahogany, Honduras	ft.	0 1 1	0 1 6
Ditto White		2 0 0	2 5 0	Ditto Jamaica		0 1 1	0 1 9
Cotton-wool, Surinam		0 2 0	0 2 2	Ditto Hispaniola		0 1 3	0 2 0
Ditto Jamaica		0 1 4	0 1 8	Molasses	cwt.	1 11 6	1 12 0
Ditto Sinyra		0 1 4	0 1 6	Oak plank, Dantzic,			
Ditto Bourton		0 2 1	0 2 8	4 & 3 inch	load	11 0 0	12 0 0
Ditto Parhambuca		0 2 3	0 2 5	Oil,			
Ditto East Indian		0 1 3	0 1 4	Læca - 25 gal. jar		1 10 0	1 13 0
Corrants, Zam	cwt.	4 12 0	4 18 0	Ditto Spermaceti	ton	95 0 0	96 15 0
Crals, Dantz. Fir, 3 in. 40 f. piece		2 12 0	2 15 0	Ditto Whale, Greenland		29 0 0	31 10 0
Ditto 21 36		1 9 0	1 12 0	Ditto Southern		34 0 0	36 0 0
Ditto 2 30		1 8 0	0 0 0	Ditto Florence - half chest		4 0 0	4 5 0
Elephants' Teeth	1. 2. 3. cwt.	30 10 0	35 10 0	Opium, Turkey	lb.	1 8 0	1 11 0
Ditto 4. 5. 6.		24 0 0	30 0 0	Orchilla, Canary	ton	225 0 0	240 0 0
Ditto Scriven		18 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto Cape de Verd		180 0 0	180 0 0
Hags, Turkey		5 5 0	5 10 0	Ditto Madeha		0 0 0	0 0 0
Hax, Riga	ton	107 0 0	112 0 0	Pimento	lb.	0 1 3	0 1 9
Ditto Petersburg, 12 head		106 0 0	112 0 0	Pitch, American	cwt.	0 15 0	0 16 0
Hustick, Jamaica	ton	40 0 0	42 10 0	Ditto Stockholm		0 19 0	1 0 0
Ditto Cula		24 0 0	25 10 0	Ditto Archangel		0 17 6	0 19 0
Galls, Turkey	cwt.	5 5 0	7 7 0	Quicksilver	lb.	0 4 5	0 4 6
Geneva, Hollands	gal.	1 3 0	1 5 0	Raisins, Blabm	cwt.	7 18 0	9 0 0
Ditto English		0 9 6	0 9 6	Ditto Malaga		9 12 0	9 10 0
Ginger, Jamaica, White	cwt.	4 16 0	6 12 0	Ditto Sun		4 15 0	5 8 0
Ditto Black		3 5 0	3 10 0	Ditto Muscadine		10 0 0	12 12 0
Ditto Barbadoes		3 16 0	4 8 0	Rice, Carolina		1 16 0	2 5 0
Ditto East Indian		3 2 0	4 0 0	Ditto East Indian		1 12 0	2 11 0
Gum Arabic, Turkey	cwt.	6 5 0	13 0 0	Rum, Jamaica	gal.	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ditto Seneca		5 0 0	5 10 0	Ditto Leeward I.		0 3 10	0 6 0
Ditto Sandrach		8 8 0	9 0 0	Saltpetre, East India Rough	cwt.	4 3 0	4 4 0
Ditto Tragacanth		24 10 0	26 10 0	Ditto British Refined		4 10 0	4 12 0
Ditto Mastic	lb.	0 5 8	0 6 0	Shellach		5 0 0	10 0 0
Hemp, Riga Rhine	ton	100 0 0	105 0 0	Shumack, Faro		1 6 0	1 6 0
Ditto Hamburg clean		100 0 0	105 0 0	Ditto Malaga		1 5 0	1 5 0
Ditto East Indian		75 0 0	90 0 0	Ditto Sicily		1 6 0	1 6 0
Hides, English	lb.	0 0 21	0 0 4	Ditto Oporto		0 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto Buenos Ayres		0 0 3	0 0 8	Silk, Thrown, Piedmont	lb.	2 16 0	2 16 0
Ditto Dutch salted		0 0 31	0 0 8	Ditto Bergam		0 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto Spanish		0 0 53	0 0 8	Silk, Raw, China, 3 Mos. Sm.		0 0 0	0 0 0
Indigo, Carnac, Ip. 18 & 24		0 10 6	0 11 9	Ditto ditto		1 7 0	1 7 0
Ditto East Indian Blue & Turp.		0 9 4	0 12 0	Ditto Eergal, Sm. Sk. g.		1 0 0	1 0 0
Ditto Brazil		0 5 6	0 6 0	Ditto Novi		1 0 0	1 0 0
				Ditto Organzine		1 0 0	1 0 0

Sugar, Jamaica	C.	£ 3 4 0 to 5 18 0	Tobacco, Virg. York River lb.	£ 0 0 0 to 0 1 1
Ditto East India		3 6 0 4 14 0	Ditto James River	0 0 0 0 1 1
Ditto Lumps		5 3 0 5 6 0	Wyn. English	cwt. 2 15 0 17 10 0
Ditto Single Loaves		4 15 0 5 15 0	Ditto Dantzic	15 0 15 15 0
Ditto Double Ditto lb.		0 1 3 0 1 8	Ditto African	9 15 0 11 0 0
Tallow, English	cwt.	4 2 6 0 0 0	Ditto American	14 15 0 15 10 0
Ditto Russia, candle, white		4 10 0 0 0 0	Whale-fins, Greenland	ton 25 10 0 28 0 0
Ditto yellow		4 15 0 0 0 0	Ditto St. Fishery	2 0 0 26 0 0
Ditto Buenos Ayres		4 14 0 4 15 0	Wine, Red Port	pipe 75 0 0 105 0 0
Tar, Archangel	B.	2 0 0 2 4 0	Ditto Lisbon	65 0 0 95 0 0
Ditto Stockholm		2 0 0 2 4 0	Ditto Madeira	74 0 0 120 0 0
Ditto American		1 15 0 2 2 0	Ditto Calcevilla	90 0 0 100 0 0
Tin in blocks	cwt.	5 18 0 0 0 0	Ditto Sherry	butt 80 0 0 105 0 0
Ditto Grain, in blocks		7 7 0 0 0 0	Ditto Mountain	65 0 0 80 0 0
Turpentine, American		1 15 0 1 17 0	Ditto Vidonia	hogs. 70 0 0 85 0 0
Tobacco, Maryl. yellow	lb.	0 0 0 0 0 0	Ditto Claret	44 0 0 55 0 0
Ditto, Mid. brown		0 0 91 0 1 1	Yarn, Mohair	lb. 0 4 6 0 5 10
Ditto, Long Leaf		0 0 8 0 0 9		

PRESENT PRICES

OF

Canal, Dock, Fire Office, Water Works, and Brewery Shares, &c. &c. at the Office of Messrs. L. WOLFE and Co.

21st July, 1808.

London Dock Stock	.....	116l. per cent.
East India ditto	.....	119l. per cent.
West India ditto	.....	151l. per cent.
Commercial Dock Shares	.....	127l. ditto
Grand Junction Canal	.....	118l. per share.
Grand Surrey Canal	.....	60l. per share.
Imperial Fire Insurance	.....	8 per cent. premium.
Globe Fire and Life ditto	.....	116l. per cent.
Albion ditto ditto	.....	2 per cent. premium.
Hope ditto ditto	.....	21s. per share premium.
Rock Life Assurance	.....	5s. per share premium.
East London Water Works	.....	50l. per share premium.
West Middlesex ditto	.....	18l. per share premium.
South London ditto	.....	45l. per share premium.
London Institution	.....	84 guineas per share.

LEWIS WOLFE and Co. Canal and Dock Brokers, No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,

Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty,

At Nine o'Clock, A. M.

1808	Barom	Ther.	Wind.	Obser.	1808	Barom	Ther.	Wind.	Obser.
Jun. 25	29.97	65	N	Fair	July 12	30.07	77	SE	Fair
26	29.96	66	NE	Ditto			89	S at S	P.M.
27	29.99	68	N	Ditto	13	29.95	82	SE	Fair
28	30.02	55	N	Ditto			91	S at S	P.M.
29	30.07	60	N	Ditto	14	29.96	83	NW	Fair
30	30.28	69	E	Ditto	15	29.96	72	E	Ditto
July 1	30.10	66	E	Ditto	16	29.89	73	SE	Ditto
2	29.99	62	NE	Ditto	17	29.91	74	SE	Ditto
3	29.97	64	NW	Ditto	18	30.00	75	SSE	Ditto
4	29.95	62	SW	Ditto	19	29.86	77	SSE	Ditto
5	29.90	60	NE	Ditto	20	29.77	73	S	Ditto
6	30.05	63	NW	Ditto	21	29.69	65	S	Ditto
7	30.07	66	W	Ditto	22	29.70	68	S	Ditto
8	29.97	65	SW	Ditto	23	29.77	69	S	Ditto
9	29.96	64	W	Rain	24	29.75	75	S	Ditto
10	29.96	66	SW	Fair	25	29.75	67	NW	Rain
11	29.97	70	S	Ditto	26	29.76	62	NW	Fair

W...  
den sands...  
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VER, SHOE LANE.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JULY, 1898.

Days	Bank Stock	Consols	1/2 per Ct	1/4 per Ct	1/8 per Ct	Navy	New	Long Anns.	4 per Ct	Imp. 1/2 per Ct	Imp. 1/4 per Ct	Irish	No. Sea	So. Sea	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	State Lot. Tickets.	Cons. for Ar.	
Jun. 25																				
27	240 1/2	68 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2			18 1/2	2 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	96 1/2				1s pr.	6s pr.	211 0s	69 1/2 a 70 1/2	
28	240 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2			18 1/2	2 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	96 1/2				1s pr.	6s pr.	211 0s	69 1/2 a 70 1/2	
29	240 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2			18 1/2	2 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	96 1/2				par	6s pr.	211 0s	69 1/2 a 70 1/2	
30	241	68 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2			18 1/2	2 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	96 1/2				1s dis.	6s pr.	211 0s	69 1/2 a 70 1/2	
July 1	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3	67 1/2	67 1/2	96 1/2				2s dis.	4s pr.	211 10s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
2	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				1s dis.	4s pr.	211 10s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
3	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				2s dis.	5s pr.	211 10s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
4	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				par	5s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
5	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				1s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
6	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				3s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
7	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
8	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				3s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
9	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
10	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
11	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
12	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
13	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
14	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
15	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
16	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
17	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
18	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
19	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
20	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
21	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
22	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
23	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
24	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
25	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
26	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
27	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
28	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
29	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
30	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	
31	241	69 1/2	85	85	85			18 1/2	3 1/2	68	68	96 1/2				5s pr.	6s pr.	221 6s	70 1/2 a 71 1/2	

EDWARD F. T. FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER and GENERAL AGENT, No. 13, CORNHILL.  
 Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks, the highest only.

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THE  
**European Magazine,**  
For AUGUST, 1808.

[Embellished with, 1, a Portrait of SIR WILLIAM PARSONS, KNT. and, 2, a View of GOSMONT CASTLE, MONMOUTHSHIRE.]

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London:

Printed by J. Gold, Stoc-lane, Fleet-street,

FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

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LONDON: IV. Aug. 1808.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

With respect to the long description of a much longer FEAST, which lately made half the mouths in the metropolis water, we positively declare we will have nothing to do with it: such luxury, the reverse of the breakfast of *Epictetus*, which *Congreve* calls a treat for an emperor, is not at all to our taste; at the same time, we lament that any circumstance should have arisen to interrupt the harmony of a public celebration certainly calculated to promote the best of purposes. We are, however, happy that this sumptuous banquet did not terminate like the classical one that was given in *Thessaly* the day that *Deidamia* was led to the altar, or one still more celebrated (though not quite so classical as the combat of the *Centaur*s and the *Lapithæ*), which, *Swift* says, happened much nearer home,

“ O'Rourk's noble fare  
Shall ne'er be forgot  
By those that were there  
And those that were not.

It gives us much concern to state, that, from the continuance of the illness of the gentleman who undertook to furnish the memoir of Sir Arthur Wellesley, we are obliged to postpone the remainder of that highly interesting article until the next month. This, it will be believed, is as great a disappointment to us, as we know, at this particular period, it is to the public.

The review of LORD LIVERPOOL'S very interesting Treatise on the Coins of the Realm is of considerable length; it shall, however, be inserted in our next.

We must endeavour to make ourselves better acquainted with the subject of “SINGLE SILK'S” hint, before we offer any observations upon it.

We are extremely obliged to our correspondent at St. John's, Newfoundland; and should have been glad to have inserted his account of the odd fish that was cast on shore on the American coast, had we not been of opinion that his intention was waggish, and at the same time observed that his tale wants a head.

We received the favours of J. S. by Mr. M.

We are afraid that we shall not be able to do any thing with the Genius of Britain; nor can we promise insertion to our friend *Billy Twigg*.

CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON'S poem shall be inserted in our next; but we fear that we cannot publish the very well written letter in which it was enclosed. The reason why we decline it must appear obvious to the ingenious writer. Its being liable to be charged as an advertisement is not our objection; but it must occur, that to a publication situated as the *European Magazine* is, applications of the same nature must be very frequent: to insert all would be impossible; and to prefer one would certainly, by the friends of the other applicants, be considered as extreme partiality.

We are sorry that we are obliged to defer *Literary Gleanings* till after harvest.

The verses in praise of the Spanish Patriots, which, from our zeal in the cause, we tried to mend, are still too incorrect for publication.

We must decline inserting any more explanations of the Enigma on Snow.

Reviews of books that have not come under our own inspection are inadmissible.

We find that French and Latin poetry is considered by many of our readers as occupying a room in our Magazine that might be more advantageously employed.

We certainly should not wish “to disoblige an inoffensive Correspondent” but a detached passage from an unpublished tragedy (the mere opening dialogue in the first scene of the first act), we do not think very likely to “oblige” interest our readers; and therefore, *T. D. W.* must pardon our declining insertion.

Wotton's Lives and Letters are not so scarce a publication, as to render it expedient in our Magazine.

ERRATA, in p. 22, line 7 from bottom, *sch* evident, read prominent.—*T. Hill* does not indicate the writer's name, but his place of residence.—*Ibid.* col. 2, line 23, for *oppositio*n, read *appositio*n.—*Ibid.* col. 2, line 23, for *oppositio*n, read *appositio*n.

(For the Average Prices of Corn, see p. 1)

THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR AUGUST, 1808.

MEMOIR OF SIR WILLIAM PARSONS, KNT.

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTIES OF MIDDLESEX,  
ESSEX, KENT, THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER, F.A.S. &c. &c.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.\*]

THERE is no part of our monthly speculations that is read with greater avidity by the public in general, or written with greater difficulty by the editors in particular, than many of our biographical notices, especially those that include the memoirs of living persons, and, as may be said, speak of and to the individuals of the passing hour.

To avoid, upon these occasions, the two extremes of saying *too little* or *too much*, is a task that requires the same steadiness of intellect that Shakspeare says it does of limb,

“To o'er-alk a current roaring loud  
On the unsteady footing of a spear.”

It has, therefore, always appeared to us, that, in the reception which the world gives to *memoirs*, there has constantly been a struggle betwixt time and existence. People are reluctant to bestow their due meed of praise upon the characters of men eminent for their talents and their virtues, while they see them pass, as it were, in review before them, and consequently expect that every idea of competition, every trace of comparison, should vanish, before they confer on excellence the reward which they deem only the tribute of commemoration.

Yet, against this narrow, this illiberal, though deep-rooted prejudice of the human mind, we have very frequently opposed our arguments, and, we hope, more than once combated those of others, with success; but although sometimes successful in controversy, it is not a species of literature in which we delight; indeed, in the strong language of a learned prelate,† we may as well say, *we hate it!* therefore we are only glad that, in consequence of the manner in which it embellishes this journal,

W. now printing in water-colours by  
den sands & Co. Jun.  
know no more of it. Ilotson.  
Euras must not

ber of our Magazine, we have a subject upon which, notwithstanding the general prepossession, that we have just remarked, there is but one opinion, and that is entirely in favour of the great professional knowledge, the urbanity, and the magisterial assiduity of the gentleman to whose likeness we allude.

SIR WILLIAM PARSONS, it is well known, was, from a very early period of his life, instructed in the science of music, perhaps with a view to one of the situations which he now so ably fills. He attained the first rudiments of his professional knowledge in Westminster-abbey, under the tuition of that great master, the late Dr. Cooke. His classical education was, of course, perfected in that truly excellent seminary of academic instruction, Westminster school. Upon the learning and abilities of those masters, and the talents of those students, that have so eminently contributed to raise and continue the reputation of this institution, we could dwell with pleasure, were it not a theme too diffuse for the brief notice of an individual member which we have undertaken to sketch.

Arduous in the pursuit of his scientific researches, we find, that in the year 1768 Sir William travelled to Italy, in order to complete his musical education in a country which might, at that period, be, with propriety, termed *the land of harmony*.

As one of the objects of his journey unquestionably was, to compare the different styles of composition and execution both with each other and with that of his own country, he, in the course of this tour, resided some time in the classical and musical cities of Florence, of Rome, and of Naples. Handel, attracted by the same object, had before made the same excursion.

We have not learned the exact time of his return to England; but find, that on the death of John Stacey, Esq.

an event which happened in the year 1786, he was, by the Marquis of Salisbury, then lord chamberlain, appointed master and conductor of his majesty's band of musicians; a promotion which did equal honour to the taste and judgment of his noble patron, and to the professional talents of the gentleman appointed.

In the year 1790, Sir William Parsons had the honour of receiving from the university of Oxford the degree of a doctor of music; an honour the more agreeable, as it indicates eminence in a science which blandishes and combines the, sometimes, abstruse exertions of classical erudition with the elegant relaxation of harmonic refinement.

Sir William was in Dublin during the administration of Earl Camden in the year 1795; and that nobleman (the censure and approbation of his majesty having, through the medium of the Marquis of Salisbury, been previously obtained) conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He has since been elected a fellow of the Antiquarian society.

The attachment of Sir William to the royal family, and his professional skill, were, in the year 1796, further honoured and rewarded; he being, at this period, appointed by her majesty to instruct the princesses in the vocal department of the science of music. How his attention and assiduity have succeeded is well known by the progress which his royal pupils have made in the attainment of this elegant accomplishment. Their talents have often been the theme both of public and private praise; their musical acquisitions have been spoken of in a manner which, while it does them great honour, must afford the highest gratification to their preceptor.

We now arrive at a period in the life of Sir William Parsons, when a local circumstance in a considerable degree changed his professional object. In the year to which we have before alluded (1796) his name was inserted in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex; in consequence of which he sat for several years with the late Nicholas Bond, Esq. at the Public-office, Bow-street. Indeed he continued in this situation until that gentleman's death occasioned a vacancy, which was filled by John Nares, Esq. one of the magistrates of Worship-street, Shore-ditch. Sir William was then, through

the recommendation of her majesty, by Lord Hawkesbury, secretary of state for the home department, appointed to succeed Mr. N. at the latter office, where he has for his colleagues John Gifford and Joseph Moser, Esqrs.

Since his appointment, we have frequently had occasion to remark the assiduity of Sir William, and the attention which he pays to the multifarious concerns of an office, situated (as that at Worship-street certainly is) in the centre of a large and populous manufacturing district, where the business is, from local circumstances, not only very extensive, but, in a considerable degree, different from that of any other police-office in the metropolis.

#### ON ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

THE term "Gothic," by which that species of architecture which, commencing some time posterior to the Conquest, prevailed till the reign of Elizabeth, was distinguished, has long since been exploded by enlightened antiquaries, and the term "English" substituted in its place. The former was, in fact, merely vituperative, and, at the period of its invention, applied to the works of nations considered, and not without reason, as comparatively barbarous. In our present acceptation of the word, it excludes those styles of building which obtained before, and for some time after the Conquest. The term "English" has a far wider signification, and includes both Saxon and Norman architecture.

In viewing the remains of former magnificence which are yet extant, as classed according to the period of their erection, one idea must naturally present itself to every reflecting mind—that he is tracing the various gradations by which this nation has risen from barbarity to civilization. In their religious edifices (particularly among nations who profess the religion of the church of Rome) the genius of a people is most conspicuously seen; as may be clearly collected from the temples raised, by the most barbarous hordes, who, in no settled habitation, in honour of their gods.

The Saxon style of building, calculated for strength and durability, bears evident proofs that the art of building obtained, ornament was

ceeding. This was visible in the zig-zag work which so richly adorned the circular door-cases and windows. Except in this point, all was plain and simple; the walls were composed of rough flints, and a pebble wrought into various forms, by means of a composition applied upon it, not unfrequently formed the capitals of their pillars. In the Norman all was plain, massive, and strong; few, very few instances of ornament occur. We here find few specimens of that fine and even elegant proportion which so frequently distinguished the Saxon; but a considerable degree of heaviness prevailed throughout.

From this arose another kind of architecture, characterised by the introduction of the *pointed* arch. Here all was symmetry, lightness, and elegance. The solid, massy column was divided into innumerable pillars, which served not merely for utility but ornament. Even the walls were adorned with a profusion of decorations; and the addition of painted glass to the windows threw a pleasing and devotional gloom upon the whole.

It has been the remark of some, that this latter kind of architecture, which, by way of contradistinction, I will now call Gothic, is contrary to the principles of true taste. They object to its profusion of ornaments and the minute exactness of its work in every part, that the eye is fatigued with considering each separate member, when it ought at one glance to view the whole. As to the objection in regard to ornaments, it is, perhaps, a matter of taste: the other I cannot pass by so easily. Let any stranger enter the cathedral of St. Paul's, and he will survey it with the same curiosity and wonder with which he has before beheld any great and magnificent object, but without any emotion of piety. Let him then go to Westminster-abbey, and the difference will be most striking. He will there find his wonder restrained by a certain thrilling awe, which tells him, that he is in the house of prayer, in the presence of the Deity. This error arises from various causes. The Grecian style is properly suited to houses, palaces, or public buildings, for which the gothic is altogether unsuited; and hence it is erroneously transferred, that the latter is altogether contrived and absurd. At

W<sup>h</sup>en next place, been brought down to its present reputation, by imitations not known to be different from the original,

Eurus must no  
Eurus must no

but inconsistent in themselves. To undertake a building of this kind is, perhaps, one of the most difficult things in the world, and yet what every one imagines himself fully equal to: but the event of the scheme generally shows the weakness of the head which planned it. As a proof of this assertion, let us examine the two towers of Westminster-abbey which are the work of that celebrated architect, Sir Christopher Wren. Yet in the first instance, even at the base, a great inconsistency occurs—the introduction of an ornament purely Grecian in a gothic tower. I do not exactly recollect what is the term appropriated to this part; but the impropriety of introducing it in its present situation must strike the most careless observer.

That others should have fallen still more deeply into the errors from which so great a master of his art was not exempt, cannot be a source of wonder. Such is too truly the case. The purity and simplicity of the original are violated in almost every instance by the introduction of the Grecian; or should it escape this misfortune, by something still more monstrously absurd. In those edifices, for instance, which, in spite of the ravages of time, still retain something of their pristine appearance, the elegance of plain stone is lost, and the beauty of its delicate carving entirely destroyed by an odious coat of whitewash. Those buildings which labour under such an indignity lose, in a moment, that lightness and fine proportion which it was the sole end of the architect to obtain: presenting, in addition to a heavy appearance, a colour disagreeable and fatiguing to the eye.

A fault still worse than this consists in forming the altar-piece and organ-case in the Grecian style. This is an incurable blemish, since it is alike evident to every one, even the most tasteless: but it is, in fact, the crime of ignorance. New College Chapel, Oxford, will furnish a model for this part of architecture: there all is consistent.

Of modern refinements, the most hideous, surely, is the present fashion of erecting tomb-stones. In former times, a flat stone with the name of the interred, and "*Orate pro animâ*" inscribed on brasses suited to the purpose, was deemed sufficient. Persons of rank and consequence were buried in tombs frequently of great magnificence, or each in his own peculiar chantry. In the one case, these tombs were far

from being a disfigurement; in the other they become an ornament. Far different; I am sorry to say, is the case at present. From the various heterogeneous devices which crowd the walls of many of our cathedrals, the beauty of the building, and not infrequently that of the monuments themselves, is lost. With what emotions, except those of contempt, can we view that hideous jumble of monuments in the Poets' Corner? Yet many of these are specimens of the finest sculpture, and would, if properly disposed, excite our highest admiration. At present, it would be difficult to express the deformity which they occasion, or to reprobate in terms of sufficient severity the want of taste which could request, or permit the erection of them. We are ourselves able to judge how much the striking effect of St. Paul's cathedral is lessened by the splendid monuments lately erected; but in the former instance, beauty and order is exchanged for confusion, irregularity, and absurdity.

Another modern barbarism consists in the introduction of seats. These were but seldom allowed even in the latter ages of gothic architecture; in the early ages, not at all. The perspective of the long dark aisles, was then unbroken, and, bursting all at once upon the view, it filled the mind with great and sublime ideas suitable to the place of divine worship; church-wardens had not learned in those days to supply the deficiencies of light by means of windows bearing a near resemblance to the garret windows of a gentleman's house; nor did the dull solemnity of a clerk's whining "Amen," teach the people when to assent to the prayers of the minister; the responses were then made by the full voices of the choir, and although there was perhaps less of religion, the means used were better calculated to inspire it. Our present system of church architecture is in many respects grossly absurd and indecorous: every thing seems calculated for ease rather than the performance of religious duties. One custom in particular, offensive in many respects, is the introduction of iron stoves into our churches. The eye is thereby greatly offended, when the evil complained of is of no great magnitude, or, if it were, might be easily remedied in another way less evidently improper.

Finally, a church should be rendered worthy of the purpose to which it is

dedicated; in it nothing should be wanting, nothing superfluous, but all plain, decorous, and consistent; uniting in producing one idea in the mind; something, in short, which may mark it for the house of God. How much soever we may abhor the catholic institution of monasteries, this idea ought not to be carried too far; no means by which the influence of religion over the mind may be promoted ought to be neglected. While due regard is paid to the place of divine worship, votaries will not be wanting. Let us not consider labour and time employed on this subject as thrown away, merely to please the eye, or gratify the taste of the refined antiquarian; the reverence due to the Being who, though he dwells not in temples made with hands, must yet be worshipped in them, demands this from us, that we would honour his habitation, for the sake of Him who presides over it.

C. T. S.

#### STRUCTURES ON DR. MALTHUS' SYSTEM OF POPULATION.

BY THE REV. JAMES BROWN.

THE principles upon which Dr. Malthus founds his system is, that there is a vast disproportion between the productive power of the animal and vegetable worlds, and that the former ought, by legislative restrictions, to be brought nearly to a level with the latter, as the misery of the lower orders in society is owing to the results of such a disproportion. I mean to combat this opinion. Population is referable either to a rude or polished state of society; and as in the former the soil is not cultivated, the long detail of savage misery he gives, arising from sterility and famine, affords no reason for checking savage population, because the capabilities of the soil have not been explored. ~~can~~ can this be expected till the savage state either terminate in the condition of shepherd or agriculturists. This objection to favourite principle had certainly escaped the doctor, in that dismal picture of savage misery he exhibits, which, if it allowed to be just, would not advance his argument, because it originates in a contingent and not a stable state of things, which the progress of the arts of civilization will improve, alter and alter. Man is produced in his natural and civilized state, and must be a child, before and be...

man; and he must be rude before he can be refined. The infelicities of his unpolished state are peculiar to it, but preparatory to a refinement which they will eventually produce. Another objection to this monstrous tenet the doctor has sported is, that it is contrary to the general laws and process of nature. — Every animal is produced in a condition protective of its existence. The four elements separately, or in composition, are furnished for its support. In proportion to the difference of organization, which comprehends both that of the sex and species, is this provision extended; and although some creatures seem to be necessary as food to others, yet all have the *kind and quantity* of provision designed for them by the provident Parent of nature. Is it then, to be presumed that man, who is at the head of the animal creation, and to whom the rest, by the condition of their being, and his superior ingenuity, are subservient, should be incapable of continuing his species, from a transient or partial sterility of soils, which he can make to bloom by the force of his art, which can tame the wild, and indefinitely extend the breed of domesticated animals, and which can force nature, where she is reluctant, to supply them and himself with her choicest dainties? in short, is it to be presumed that a being so highly gifted, and with a world to operate upon, shall, as if the outcast of heaven, be doomed, with his progeny, to perish, because, by a principle of their nature, they are produced in a ratio *apparently* beyond that of the provisions nature destined for their support? Such a supposition is incompatible with the established laws and order of nature, and is contrary to that mode of existence which each creature enjoys on the immense scale of animated being.

When the population of society, in a civilized state, is considered, the doctor's principle betrays still more its inability, as if man's *strength* was to induce its *destruction*. The fact, which I repeat with usual imbecility opposes, that population advances with the extension of commerce and the arts, beyond the capability of this state to support its population, and certainly did not arise, like the Pandemonium of Milton, by necessity, but by a more unnumbered supply of provisions, and the more vigorous and industrious of this refined state of *Euras* must not

things to produce them. Effects will ever be in proportion to their causes; and if population increase in this state of things, it arises from an inherent energy it possesses to produce such extension. The tree that withered on the bleak side of a mountain, flourishes with expanded branches on the genial plain. In this state, man is not confined to indigenous productions, however wholesome and extensive, but collects from every quarter of the world the materials both of want and pleasure; an interchange of commodities is thus established among nations, by which their mutual deficiencies are supplied; the spontaneous plenty of one clime relieves the oppressed ingenuity of another; wine is exchanged for wool, and the fabricated tool for the rude material of which it was formed. This reciprocity of benefits between different nations, both produces population and supports it; it has always done so, and, by the natural and necessary operation of cause and effect, will continue to do so till the consummation of things. I am certainly justifiable in reasoning upon my own principles as well as the doctor is upon his; and I ask, what instance since the commencement of the world can be produced, where a whole nation was exterminated by the disproportion between its population and provisions; or where an accidental pressure of this kind was not mitigated by a friendly intercourse with a neighbouring nation? The longest famine on record is that mentioned in scripture, but it was relieved by the superabundance of Egypt; nor were the children of Israel exterminated by its pressure, for they came out of that country as great and numerous people. The five great empires have disappeared; but was the excess of population the cause? Is there not an inherent principle of decay, operating the destruction of nations, totally distinct from the disproportion that subsists between their population, and the means of its subsistence? Luxury, war, pestilence, earthquakes, disease, in all its forms, accidents by sea or land, and famine, afford sufficient checks on the population of the human species, without any restriction from the civil power, or from the crude and unphilosophical system of a visionary, who wishes to establish his fame upon the ruin of the best part of his species; and upon the execrable good opinion of the worst.

The late Mrs. WARREN, formerly Miss BRUNTON.

THE late Mrs. Warren, wife of Mr. Warren, one of the managers of the Philadelphia and Baltimore theatres, but perhaps, better known as Mrs. Merry, was the eldest sister of Lady Craven. She was justly admired as an actress in this country very early in life; and by all accounts she had very much improved herself by experience and reflection. She had often been invited to return to England, but was so much admired in America, and was in so promising a track to obtain a good fortune in that country, that she declined all overtures. Her conduct in private life was uniformly proper; but this is a character which, it is but justice to say, is due to the whole of her family. The following tribute of respect to her memory we extract from one of the last American papers:—

“Could the writer so command his feelings upon the present melancholy occasion, as to enable him to enter into a detail of the excellencies of Mrs. Warren’s theatrical characters, it would be superfluous, her celebrity having long since diffused itself over both her native and this her adopted country.

“In her the American stage has been deprived of its brightest ornament, not more conspicuous from her unrivalled excellence in her profession, than from her having uniformly preserved a spotless and unsullied fame; proving, by her fair example, that an unblemished reputation is by no means incompatible with a theatrical life.

“In the circle of her intimate friends her loss will be most poignantly felt; for to them the many virtues and accomplishments which adorned her private life were best known. To a warm, feeling, and affectionate heart, were added that fascinating ease and grace in conversation, which, regulated by an excellent understanding, delighted at the same time that it improved.

“But, alas! that eye is now dim and closed for ever, which has so often communicated its magic influence to the heart; and mute is that tongue whose flexible and silver tones so sympathetically vibrated upon the ear of an enraptured audience.—Never could the observation of a celebrated moralist upon a similar occasion be more applicable than upon the present: “Death eclipsed the gayety of nations, and

diminished the public stock of harmless pleasure.”

To the Editor of the European Magazine

SIR,  
THE letter of Apis, in your last poetical department, concerning the coincidence between Milton and Spenser on the subject of fire-arms, reminded me of an observation of Halhed’s, in p. li. of the preface to the Code of Gen too Laws. He there remarks, that the invention of the famous *feu Grégeois* the fatal *Greek fire* (which was the principal cause of Louis IX’s defeat in Egypt\*) is ascribed by the Poorahashasters to Reeshookerma, who forged the weapons for the war between the good and bad spirits. The sublimity of Milton is then noticed by him through which he was led to agree with this tradition; but we know not always how much we are indebted to antiquity and communication. I have no doubt that the idea was conveyed to Europe by the commercial discoveries of the sixteenth century; and thus became known to the English poet, and supplied him with the origin of “*those infernal engines*.”

Variety of subject is desirable in a magazine: allow me to digress to Mr. Tooke’s well known work, the *Diversions of Purley*, part 2. Mr. T. (p. 500) censures Sir Thomas More for his distinction between *Nay* and *No*.

“No answereth the question framed by the affirmative. As for ensample If a manne should aske Tindall hym selfe,—Ys an heretike mete to translate holy Scripture into Englishe? Lo, to thys question,”—“he must answer *Nay*, and not *No*.”

“But and if the question be aske hym thus, lo:—Is not an heretique mete to translate ~~holy~~ Scripture into English? To this question, lo, if he will answer true English, he must answer *No* and not *nay*.”

I think that Sir T. More, when made this distinction, had the remark of Quintilian in his thoughts (lib. c. 9.) respecting *ne* and *non*. “*sed, dicat, pro illo ne feceris, non si incidat in vitium: quia alterum est, alterum vetandi.*”

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Joseph, p. y of

and, br

\* See Sir T. More, wife

THE PURRAH.  
An AFRICAN TALE.  
IN THREE ACTS.

Dramatized by JOSEPH MOSER, Esq.

Dramatis Personæ:

AFRICANS.

MARRIBA, *Head-man.*  
ALIMAMA, *his Son.*  
MORREY.  
TIMMINE.  
PONGO.  
RABILA.  
DENGHIL.  
SABA.  
THE CHIEF.  
FIRST NEGRO, *and other NEGROES.*  
FOOLHAN, *an African Juggler, Buffoons,*  
&c.  
JAGO, *Negro Servant to Capt. Hatchway.*

ENGLISH.

CAPTAIN HATCHWAY, }  
STERN, *the Boatswain,* } *English*  
GANGWAY, } *Sailors.*  
BOB BOOM, *and other*  
INVOICE, *a Supercargo.*  
TRANSIT, *a Merchant.*  
ERGETTA.  
ZEMINA, *and other Negro Virgins.*  
CHARLOTTE, *disguised as VINCENT.*  
ISABELLA, *one of the Ladies of the Fac-*  
*tory.*  
BUNDA, *Priestess of the Purrah.*  
*Other Priestesses of the Purrah; male*  
*and female Africans, Dancers, &c.*  
SCENE—*Sierra Leone and other Parts of*  
*the Windward Coast of Africa.*

Act I. Scene I.

*A view of the river Sierra Leone; a ship in the distance appears riding at anchor; the fore-ground exhibits a rude shore, embellished with groupes of majestic trees; the back ground on the further side of the river displays purple, blue, and red coloured mountains, in some parts bare, in others clothed with vegetation; their tops are enveloped in clouds, and the whole series seem to vanish into the aerial perspective. Shouting and singing is heard without.*

Enter CAPTAIN HATCHWAY, STERN, the Boatswain, GANGWAY, BOB BOOM, and other Sailors.

Captain Hatchway.

WHAT to do with these fellows now we have touched the golden sands of Africa, I declare, Stern, I know no more than you.

*Lurer must not LIV. Aug. 1808.*

ENC.

Stern. Rascals, to despise my authority, the authority of an old sailor that has been, man and boy—but no matter; you remember when Hawke drove the French up the river Villaine.

Captain Hatchway. Blockhead! I remember that glorious action? Why it was thirty years before I was born.

Stern. Belike it was; but I thought every one, born or unborn, must remember that; I was not so high as a coil of cable. Jack Rig, he was a comical dog, he fell into my arms in the battle of the Nile—he used to call me the Baby, when I first went on board. He lodged at the sign of “There’s Life in a Muscle;” and there one day—

Captain Hatchway. Avast, lubber! Don’t begin one of your long stories, because that will last to the end of the voyage—But tell me what I shall do with these fellows.

Stern. Shall I try the cat?

Captain Hatchway. By no means.

Stern. Then the best way is to let them alone. When we anchored in Funchal Bay, you know what sort of a passage we had—

Captain Hatchway. Well, never mind our passage.

Stern. I am sure Davy Jones was concerned in it, though.

Captain Hatchway. You think I had better to let them alone.

Stern. I do.

Captain Hatchway. But I expect gentlemen to meet me here: these fellows will be only in the way.

Stern. You don’t know British sailors so well as I do on shore, if you suppose they will stay long in one place.

GANGWAY, BOB BOOM, and Sailors advance.

Gangway. Cheerly, my hearts. Now, Bob, let’s have your song; we’ll all bear a bob.

First Sailor. That will be a double bob, as the ringers say.

Bob Boom.

My shipmates advance,  
Now we’ve anchor’d at Bance,  
And safe from the ocean’s loud roar,  
Not a sail we’ll unfurl  
Till we’ve each had a girl,  
Nay, perhaps a round dozen or more.

CHORUS.

Not a sail we’ll unfurl, &c.

Then look to the prog,  
And hand round the grog.

[Sailors drink.]

N



We soon Palma wine shall be quaffing;  
Then we'll dance to killaras,  
Like Fatkass or lattes,  
And join in a chorus of laughing.

CHORUS.

Then we'll dance to killaras, &c.

The' beauties we lack.

We shall find them all black,

Yet why we a moment should vex;

As a general lover,

I cannot discover

All women are deem'd the fair sex.

CHORUS.

No general lover

Will ever discover, &c.

[Sailors huzza, &c.]

*Gangway.* Come, my lads, push out your running bowsprits, crowd sail, and after the girls: of such commodities I am an old smuggler. [Exit Sailors.]

*Captain Hatchway.* Stern, go after those fellows, and, if you can, keep them together. If they straggle too far from shore, I know not what will come of it.

*Stern.* I do, your honour: they'll get all the natives about their ears. When our ship dropped anchor in the Tagus, just abreast of a convent—I was then a young fellow—

*Captain Hatchway.* I wish you had continued so; for you are a most garrulous old one: however, see after them.

*Stern.* See after them; oh, Lord! they are out of sight long ago; if they are not out of hearing, I'll try if I can pipe them upon deck (*pipes*). I am afraid it won't do; I want caulking myself; every thing grows old. Our frigate, which your honour commands, begins to feel the effects of age; to be sure she was the greatest beauty when she first came off the stocks—

*Captain Hatchway.* Well, go after the men: I am anxious.

*Stern.* What shall I do with them?

*Captain Hatchway.* Put them in the stocks, if you please.

*Stern.* Well, I'll go. Our frigate was the most beautiful creature; I loved her better than I did my first wife, Bet Blossom, though she was a good girl; and so is Nan, and Peg, and little Sall, that our gunner, who goes partner with me in the concern, calls "the Jewel," because she'll turn any way. I wish we had them here, they'd be all

The African lutes.  
Male and female dancers.

queens in this country. They love whites here, and I don't know those have any thing black about them, but their eyes. [Exit STERN.]

*Captain Hatchway (solus).* That's an honest fellow, but a most tedious companion. Gentlemen, well met.

Enter TRANSIT and INVOICE.

I see you are punctual to your appointment. Welcome to the African coast.

*Transit.* After thanking you, captain, for the protection that you have afforded us, I must observe, that, however interest might induce me to undertake this voyage, I very much fear that the African coast will not be favourable to us. Slaves are not to be had.

*Captain Hatchway.* Heaven forbid they should, in any plenty; though there may be instances of crimes where the infliction of slavery is a mild commutation for death.

*Invoice.* True: but these are not exactly the slaves that my friend Transit wishes for: where the habit is thoroughly depraved, he would much rather leave the parties to the operation of their own laws.

*Captain Hatchway.* Very likely: but when we know that those laws, emanating from indigenous ferocity, are frequently strained beyond their usual bearing, I deem it humanity to step in and oppose British power to the influence of African ignorance and brutality.

*Invoice.* That idea is noble, generous, and worthy yourself and your nation. I remember to have heard that you rescued your servant Jago from the flames.

*Captain Hatchway.* I did, and have been rewarded in his fidelity and attachment: he has been the preserver of my life.

*Transit.* You fell overboard; he dashed after you: but you know the Africans are amphibious.

*Captain Hatchway.* I am still no the less obliged to him: but to the purpose of your voyage; you will I hope be disappointed of slaves; but, still anxious for the commerce of my country, I also hope you will turn your venture to a good account—elephants' teeth, gold dust, cotton, and the variety of rich articles which this luxurious land produces—

*Transit.* Will probably bring us home; but still slaves are our principal commodity. If the natives were foolish

*The Purrah.*

enough to go to war, or to law, which would do almost as well, I would venture. *[Shrieks repeated without.]* Heavens! Whence those shrieks? I have not insured my life, therefore I'll take care of number one. *[Exit TRANSIT.]*

*[Shrieks again, nearer.]*  
*Captain Hatchway.* A female voice, and in distress. I fear my rascals have got hold of some of the girls. I'll massacre every one of the villains if they have. *[Draws his sword.]*

*Invoice.* This outrage will bring down the natives: I'll join with you to repress it. *[Draws his sword.]*

*[Shrieks.]*

*Enter ERGETTA, loosely attired in white, with a narrow stripe of blue indicative of her virgin state. She flies to the captain.*

*Ergetta.* Save me, protect me, oh most generous warrior!

*Captain Hatchway.* That protection may very easily be afforded you, for I do not see that you have any thing to fear.

*Ergetta.* They come, alas! they come.

*Invoice.* Do they? then we must endeavour to make them go.

*Enter DENGHEL and SABA, armed with javelins, bows, and quivers of arrows.*

*Denghel.* Our arrows would soon have reached her, but that we are ordered to take her alive.

*Saba.* I was sorry to lose so excellent a mark as she presented in running.

*[They rush towards ERGETTA.]*

*Captain Hatchway (interposing).* Hold, my good friends! there are, as we say at sea, two words to this bargain. If this little skill has put herself under my protection, do you suppose I shall resign her?

*Invoice.* Or that I shall stand quietly by, and suffer you to carry her off?

*[DENGHEL and SABA rush upon the CAPTAIN and INVOICE. The former are joined by a number of other Africans, who nearly surround the English. Fight.]*

*Captain Hatchway.* I find we are like to have a tight job of this. I wish my fellows were here. *(Boatswain pipes.)* That's my boatswain, however; he will not flinch from us.

*Invoice.* If he does, he's a dog.

*Enter STERN, GANGWAY, BOB BOOM, and other sailors, who, after a struggle, drive the Africans off.*

*Gangway.* See, the black rascals run, faster than I could without shoes.

*Bob Boom.* Harkee! if you wish to be treated with another mess of scaldings, call at our quarters, and it shall be ready.

*Stern.* Though used to this warm climate, I fancy it will be too hot for them.

*[Seeing the CAPTAIN and INVOICE supporting ERGETTA.]*

Ah ha, my lads! our commander sent me to see after you, and heaven knows I have had trouble enough; but still he had better have employed me to take care of himself.

*Bob Boom.* Yes; I see he wanted a bit of black.

*Gangway.* That was hardly fair.

*Stern.* When we had leave to go ashore at Palermo——

*Captain Hatchway.* What are ye muttering about, lubbers?\*

*Stern.* You remember the black girl that used to play the hurdy gurdy——

*Bob Boom.* If our noble captain does not, I do.

*Sings.*

What a smart little lass,  
Her shape gave delight,  
With girdle like grass,  
And jacket so white;  
Nay more, such invincible eyes.

Her colour was black,  
Yet she conquer'd poor Jack;  
She play'd him a tune  
Night, morning, and noon;  
And music she ground  
For the officers' round,  
'Till each of them thought her his prize.

*Captain Hatchway.* If I hear a word more of this frolic, for which all concerned in it ought to have been flogged, I'll send you every one to the gibbets. Keep in the offing, and take care the negroes do not come upon us again. You shall presently take this prize in tow, and steer with her to the factory.

*Gangway.* Never fear, your honour. Bob and I will be the two repeating frigates; and if we do not hoist signals the moment the enemy is in sight, may we be condemned to board with that jury-legged dog, old Gripe'um, the purser that you cashiered because he reduced us to short allowance without any occasion for it.

*Stern.* I shall be obliged to give these fellows a full allowance of stripes—there's nothing I detest like talking—One day the purser was more than half seas over—

*Captain Hatchway.* I detest talking more than you; therefore, if you say another word—Follow the men, swab!

*Stern.* Fellows that have no command of their jaw, that will reef out their running rigging—

*Captain Hatchway.* Again!

*Stern.* That will give you ten words for one. Zounds! I hate babblers.—When we lay abreast of Constantinople—Mum was the word—I shall get them abaft.

*Captain Hatchway.* Was there ever such an old fool? Vanish, I say!

*Stern.* I'll make them vanish, if they do not reel their head tackle.

[Exit STERN.]

ERGETTA and INVOICE come forward.

*Invoice.* Like a dove escaped from the pursuit of an eagle, your trembling limbs and palpitating bosom seem to indicate that you are not yet assured of your safety.

ERGETTA sings.

When I reflect from whom I flew,  
I bow with gratitude to you.  
Already's rais'd the hallow'd pyres;  
This instant blaze the sacred fires;  
The woods resound with yells of sprights,  
And drums proclaim the dismal rites.  
Before the awful pow'rs above,  
With adoration's mingled love,  
Oh, goddess of the golden plain,  
Protect a virgin of thy train. [Kneeling.]  
When I reflect from whom I flew,  
I bow with gratitude to you;  
To you, who sav'd me from the fury  
Of horrid ministers of Purrah.

*Captain Hatchway.* This solemn appeal, Ergetta (for that, I understand, is your name), leaves us as much at a loss as before respecting the reason that has excited the fury of your countrymen against a virgin at once so elegant, and apparently so innocent.

*Ergetta.* Know you not, then, the PURRAH still remains  
Within this district of my native land,  
And from the mountains to the windward coast

All feel its influence.

*Captain Hatchway.* The Purrah! What is that?

*Ergetta.* A dreadful tribunal, which still exists

Among the Soosce and the Boolam race,  
And thro' our fertile fields engenders gloom.

It nought avails that bounteous Providence

Diffuses blessings with a liberal hand;  
That fruits spontaneous creep along the ground,

Adorn our walls, and bend our lofty trees;

That mountains glow with gold,  
And spangled sands embellish every keel;  
That maize luxurious crowns our pregnant soil,

And scarce demands the languid peasant's toil;

That free from ills our bodies long remain,

If o'er our spirits hangs a mental chain.

*Captain Hatchway.* What mental chain?

*Ergetta.* The Purrah, that dread secret inquisition,

That female tribunal which awes our sex,  
And bends our free-born minds to love or hate

Just as the leaders please.

*Invoice.* What follows else?

*Ergetta.* Those dreadful tortures I have just escap'd.

*Captain Hatchway.* How came you to offend such cruel laws?

*Ergetta.* Close by yon tow'ring mountain's fertile base,

Where palms imperial seem to guard us round,

A village rose, beneath their ample shade,

Superior in its size, in power and wealth  
Of its inhabitants. Of these my father  
Was fetishman, or chief. Our mansion shone

Beneath the spread of the fantastic vines  
In elegance superior: for myself,  
The village maidens hail'd me as their queen.

Happy I liv'd, till, on one summer's morn,

I sought the deep recesses of the grove  
To lave my limbs in the translucid stream.

Scarce had I thrown aside my flowing veil,

And given my tresses to the wanton breeze,

Before a leopard, bursting from the brake,  
Flew to the spot. I started, leaped the stream,

When sudden from a tree a warrior youth

Attack'd, and with his sabre laid him low.

*Captain Hatchway.* What followed this event?

*Ergetta.* My ardent love, and now my present terror;  
For Alimami, of Mandingo's race  
(A race obnoxious to the Boolam cast),  
Was deem'd the chief. Perfect he is in form,  
Of courage tried. Our passion grew,  
'Till it attracted envious tongues, who spread  
Their snares around which late envelop'd me.

*Invoice.* How? In what way?

*Ergetta.* The Purrah priestess summon'd me before her.  
Her dread assistants urg'd me to confession.

Our law is sacred, no equivocation  
Is e'er allowed: by my own words condemn'd,

Of ardent passion for a hostile youth,  
For having thus disgrac'd my ancient race,

I was consign'd to the severest torture.

*Captain Hatchway.* From which you have had the good fortune to escape, and on account of which we will endeavour to bring your tribe to reason. For the present, you will be in perfect safety at the factory; and if, in future, we have the happiness to find Alimami, my friend Invoice, myself, and all our crew, will dance at your wedding.

*Ergetta.* Generous protector!

*Sings.*

Let Africa no longer boast  
Her ivory teeth, her golden coast,  
That in her caverns diamonds glow:  
The riches we in Britons find  
Are those that centre in the mind,  
Compassion passes show.  
To cure the wounds of sorrow's dart  
Gives pleasure to each British heart.

[*Exeunt ERGETTA, INVOICE, and CAPTAIN HATCHWAY.*]

*Scene continues.*

*Enter JAGO.*

*Jago.* This way I heard the sound of human voices; and from the long absence of the captain, I fear some mischief has befallen him. Yet that can hardly be, for I met his men in high spirits, and one of them told me that he had a negro-girl in the wind; a tale almost as improbable as my fear. If he that has so long resisted the shafts of

British beauty falls in love with an African, what shall we say, but that he is under the influence of *Mumbo umbo*?

*Enter CHARLOTTE, in male attire.*

So, though our captain refused to accept you as a volunteer, you have contrived to obtain a passage.

*Charlotte.* I came in the *Charming Sally*, one of the convoy, having an ardent desire to see the windward coast of Africa.

*Jago.* It is the only part of it that's worth seeing.

*Charlotte.* Why?

*Jago.* Because it is my native place?

*Charlotte.* Oh! I am satisfied.

"That patriot passion strong in every breast,  
Which weds each bosom to its native soil,"

has, I suppose, influenced your mind: you intend to fix here for life.

*Jago.* No: I do not intend to stay an hour longer than my captain.

*Charlotte.* Are you so attached to him?

*Jago.* I am.

*Charlotte.* How long will that be?

*Jago.* It is impossible to say: he is stationed upon the coast, and will have the command of the new fort: so he may, for aught I know, continue for life.

*Charlotte.* He has brought no lady with him.

*Jago.* No: ladies are plenty enough every where. Stern, the boatswain, tells me, he has picked up one of my colour.

*Charlotte.* A black! what a depraved taste!

*Jago.* Not at all: a black may be as handsome as a white.

*Sings.*

While some take delight in the lily and rose,  
And dote on your pale white-wash'd faces,  
Give me the brown beauty whose colouring glows,  
And whose figure resembles the graces.

The sages of old made the people believe  
That our virgins were pregnant in wiles;  
That only fair damsels were daughters of Eve,  
And Zamains betray'd with their smiles.

But Phœbus knows better; for in his wide course,

On our nymphs his bright rays have oft shone:

His power they feel; to their charms it adds force;

So we deem each a child of the sun.

*Charlotte.* I do not blame you for being partial to your own countrywomen; but for the captain to prefer a southern to a northern beauty—

*Jago.* That depends upon his situation: you know “a sailor finds a wife in every port.”

[*A war-whoop in the woods.*]

*Charlotte.* Heaven protect us! What noise is this?

*Jago.* Draw your sword, we must protect ourselves; the savages from the woods are upon us. Draw your sword.

*Charlotte.* Draw my sword?

[*She draws with great tremulation.*]

*Jago.* If we are taken, we shall be tortured.

*Charlotte.* Tortured!

[*The negroes rush in, and surround them.*]

*Charlotte.* Quarter! quarter!

*Jago.* They never give quarter to those that will not deserve it by defending themselves.

*The Chief.* Spoke like an African.

*Jago.* I am one of the Boolam race.

*The Chief.* Are you a Boolam?

*Jago.* I am, I am!

*Charlotte.* And so am I.

*The Chief.* Then you are my friend.

[*Embracing Jago.*]

*First Negro.* We came here to afford protection to one of our virgins.

*Jago.* She is, I learn, under the protection of our captain.

*The Chief.* She cannot be in better hands. Lead us to the English factory.

*First Negro.* We must first go to the Palaver-house, and endeavour to free Alintami.

*Jago.* Who is he?

*The Chief.* Her lover.

*Charlotte.* I am glad she has got a lover, however: let us go by all means.

THE CHIEF sings.

When the sages are met, e'er sentence is past,

I mean humbly for mercy to sue.

Were each tried for courting, sure all would be cast,

And torture be ev'ry one's due.

But men of experience allow for our youth,

For nature will take no denial;

Where passion's consistent with honour and truth,

They consign them to wedlock for trial.

THE END OF THE FIRST ACT.

A SERIES OF ORIGINAL LETTERS

OF THE LATE

MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON,

AUTHOR OF PAMELA, CLARISSA, AND SIR CHARLES GRANDISON.

(Never before published.)

No. XII.

I WILL not stay till I have recovered the train of perplexing business which a three weeks absence from it has added to my disorders of head, before I acknowledge the receipt of my Miss Wescomb's kind letter sent after me to Bath, now on return to town.

“I sincerely desire,” says she, “that you never will indulge me at the expence of your ease or convenience; but take me and leave me, as the saying is, as suits with both.”—Condescending goodness!—You overwhelm me with it.—Madam, I cannot be easy till I acknowledge it.—I do acknowledge it.

How I grieve in the account you give of the fluctuating state of health of your dear mamma! God give you happiness in her established health, and preserve your own:

As for mine, which you so kindly enquire after, a twenty years chronical disorder is too brave to yield to a three weeks excursion; yet was I not worse as we travelled than I expected to be, thank God for that—And that my wife is amended in her health by the journey. We have brought Poll home; we have left Patty at Cheltenham with Miss Chappone, whose father is an excellent clergyman, and whose mother is an ornament to her sex, and one of the finest writers of it.

But why does my daughter in this letter abuse herself? “Paltry stuff” does she call her letters?—I will not allow her to do so. “Prattle prattle!” lie upon you, now I say, as I did to another lady; whose part you so kindly take in our place; yet would so—punish in another.—“Marry her first to Sir Hargrave! and make her afterwards in love with Lovelace!”—Cruel Miss Wescomb, I was going to call you! But I accept of and praise you for your qualifications.

“Are there not ugly minds as well as persons, ask you.—Who doubts it? women's eyes, you say, cannot always discern them; will not, be pleased to say, instead of cannot, and then, perhaps, you will allow that they are rather to

be blamed than pitied; and that as well for their willing ears as for their unrestrained eyes.—“O men, say you, for flattery renowned.” And O women, may I return, who never will be flattery-proof!—Men call themselves gallant because women think them so, for telling them a thousand falsehoods.

Am I not cleared of a fib or of an equivocation, madam, when I told you that I sent you long letters in print at a time when you expected long letters in writing? You try me by your expectations then? Is that fair?—But did not my Miss Wescomb take the compliment to herself, when I sent her letters in print before publication, and which having been seen by very few might be said to be written only to that few? when they are laid before the world, then are they written to that world.

You do me, my dear Miss Wescomb, great honour when you acknowledge a pleasure in our correspondence. Continue me in your favour, and allow of my paternal love, as I hope your dear mamma will of my fraternal.

My wife, my girls, join their sincere good wishes with mine for your mamma's perfect recovery, and for your good continued health. With my compliments to Miss Betsy, I beg of you both to believe me to be,

Dear Mrs. Jobson,

Dear Miss Wescomb,

Your truly affectionate and faithful  
humble servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

London, 11 Sep. 1753,

No. XIII.

FORGIVE this trouble, my dear Miss Wescomb, my daughter, my friend, my beloved correspondent, and place it to my impatience to know, after so alarming a letter as yours last, how your dear mamma does? Better I hope. I have not more than once to Mr. Spooner's chambers; but he was not at home each me.

As for my own health, which you so kindly enquired about, I have laboured under an increase of my nervous disorders—but what inclement weather have we had! Remember you ever the like? I who have lived three times your age do not.

I hope you will be able to send me good news. If you are, you must let me know how you like the winding up of my story. I have anonymous letters must not

sent me, in which abruptness is charged upon me, and an expectation of more volumes, of one more at least, expressed.

But I have done with my pen. I propose, God willing, when we shall be blessed with the return of the sun and clement skies, to take excursions from friend to friend, and begin a new course with myself. Dr. Young says, that I am deep in arrears to my health as to rational amusements. I begin to be of his opinion.

Send me good news, my dear Miss Wescomb. My best respects to your good mamma, and best wishes to your dear self, Miss Betsy also, from

Your truly paternal friend,  
and humble servant,

March 22d, 1754. S. RICHARDSON.

No. XIV.

“OUGHT to have apologized for so unlooked for, so unseasonable an intrusion as that at North End.” Dear madam, what language is this! Is it that of a daughter giving pleasure and doing honour to her papa?

“Illness!” Has my dear Miss Wescomb been ill? I am sorry for every sake that you can make such an excuse as your mother's and your own indisposition for your long silence.

“Shall you not see me soon?” Obliging question! I have thoughts of paying my respects to your mamma, and you, accompanied by a girl or two perhaps, some early day, and set out in the morning and return in the evening, and hope I shall not be disappointed; but cannot name the day, as I am not sole master of the question and company.

“Mrs. Sodrell did not serve you pretty.” How was that?

“Don't drop you quite.” Cruel Miss Wescomb, to suppose it possible for me to drop my daughter!

I cannot brag of my health. I was alarmed when your kind enquiry after me was made. These nervous maladies never quit their hold. I call them English mastiffs or bull dogs. May you and those you love never know what they are!

My wife cordially thanks you for your kind invitation.

My best respects to your good mamma, accompanied with my best wishes for her health and yours.

If you have particular engagements for any time in the next fortnight,

three weeks, or month, be pleased to apprise me of it by half a line. You know, madam, that bread and water at Enfield Wash will be a feast to

Your truly affectionate and faithful, humble servant,  
June 12th, 1754. S. RICHARDSON.

## No. XV.

London, June 23d, 1754.

LET me, my dear Miss Wescomb, by half a line know how your dear and good mamma and you do, and whether she found no inconvenience from the favor she did me in seeing me so near home?

A thousand thanks to her and to you for your polite goodness to my friends and me; they have grateful hearts, and are charmed with your mamma's and your notice of them. Miss Offley in particular, whom I have seen, begs her most thankful acknowledgments to you, and to the kind mistress of a place which they all as well as I admire. They join with me in prayers for your dear mamma's recovered health.

This dreadful cough! Will not the mild air of N. End (South End I may call it) be helpful to remove it? For a change of air, I mean—What air, what situation can be sweeter than your own?

The Adventures, and the Cry, are ready. How shall I send them? Are there any other books? Is there any other thing in which I can oblige or serve you?

When you see your reverend friend Mr. Bush, pray make my best respects acceptable to him. The approbation of so good and so amiable a man as Sir C. G. and given in so polite a manner, is a gratification to me. You will be so good as to give him one of the printed letters I left with you. I will inclose in the little parcel half a dozen more.

My dearest Miss Wescomb, send me happy news of your mamma's amended health. May you be enabled to do so by the Fountain of all Health and all Good! prays

Your truly paternal friend,  
and humble servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

My thankful respects to dear Miss Betsy, and compliments to Mr. Corderoy. Is that the name? My wife and girls join in my best wishes, respects, &c.

## No. XVI.

EVERY line, and even a single one, from my dear Miss Wescomb, will be always thought a favor by her true paternal friend. Never therefore apologize for the shortness of your letters, tho' the longer they are the more welcome.

As I grieve for what both you and your mamma must suffer by her ill health!—God restore her to comfort, and to the prayer of a daughter so pious!

Mr. Sodrell, whom I met by accident, told me you were in town, and the sad occasion, but not where you were; and I waited the kind notice from you, that I might have returned my personal thanks to you both for your last favour, and offered my best wishes for your mother's recovery. The excuse you are so condescending as to make is *too good* a one.

I am angry, methinks, at the doctor, though I know him not by name, who tells you that your mamma's case admits not of relief—Change of air has done wonders, even from one fine situation to another not so fine. But I dare not re-urge it. Your's is indeed a sweet, a delightful spot: Miss Offley is charmed with it, and has the most grateful sense of yours and your mamma's kindness to her. She now by me returns her best thanks for your invitation. She would not fail, were she to revisit Theobalds, to make enquiry after your healths, and shew her gratitude for the distinction you so kindly give her. She is indeed an excellent young lady. But how do you honor me in the exultation, as you are prepared to call it, on the words, My papa's family! I cannot express the pleasure you give me in recognizing so kindly the dear relation. Would to heaven that I could by sensible effects shew myself deserving of it!

Thank you, madam, for presenting to your reverend friend the paper; thank him from me for his kind acceptance of them. I have not seen a gentleman of whose manly civility, great knowledge, and suavity of manners I have received so early an impression, and whose favour I should sooner wish to cultivate.

Keep the books as long as you please; I want them not. Are there any others you wish to see that I can help you to?

Forgive me, madam, for my forgetfulness with regard to the printed papers. I had really forgot to inclose

them, as it seems I had engaged to do in my letter. I printed a number of them on purpose to give away. More are at your service and at your friends.

I thank you, madam, for your repeated invitation to attend you with some of my female family. My wife (who has been indisposed, but is better now) desires her best respects and wishes to so indulgent a parent as you have, and so indulgent a child as you are. She admires you both, on my telling her how you both shine in those dear and tender relations. My girls are ambitious of being considered as your sisters. They are good; and from being so, are in some measure related to Miss Wescomb.

I went last Wednesday to Dr. Young's at Welwyn, at his request. A friend carried me down (by the Barnet road). I had thoughts on my return to have made Enfield my way; but the doctor accompanied me back to Barnet, and dined with me there at his own motion; and I thought the disappointment the less, as I could not be sure your mamma and you were returned thither from town.

Repeated blessings upon you, madam, for your dutiful goodness to your mamma. Best respects to her, and wishes for her recovery, and compliments to Miss Betsey. Conclude me, my dear Wescomb,

Your truly paternal friend,  
and faithful humble servant,  
July 23d, 1754. S. RICHARDSON.

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No. XVII.

My dear Miss Wescomb having written, in her last excellent and affecting letter, that she would be glad to see me, as opportunity offered, at Enfield, or, when she came to town, in town, and not having expressed any immediate service that she could employ me in, I thought it was not amiss to wait till my grief for a loss so great and recent was, I may say, mellowed a little by the power of reflection and a few days time, not doubting but I should be favored with her instant commands if any thing offered that my assistance could be of use or comfort to her. But I cannot excuse myself from enquiry by pen and ink after the heart of a daughter, a friend so dear to me, and to rejoice with you on a departure so resigned and happy.

You must not, my dear Miss Wes-

comb, after so long a weaning time allowed you, and so much suffered by the dear departed, and such resignation and piety shewn, think too deeply of a loss, that nevertheless I will not offer to lessen in your dutiful mind. It is a great one, and I share it with you as a brother to the deceased. But a lady of your approved discretion cannot have these dangers to apprehend on being left that hundreds of others in the like case would have. You may have trouble given you, as an independent person, by presumers. But your trials of that sort will be over in a few months, and none but the worthy (as I am sure your conduct will be on those occasions) will dare to approach you. If others did, has not my dear Miss Wescomb a friend in every one who has the pleasure of being acquainted with her? Most cordially and paternally such is

Her ever faithful and affectionate,

S. RICHARDSON.

London, 2d Oct. 1754.

My wife and her girls desire their best respects to you, and wish it in their power to serve you.

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No. XVIII.

GIVE me leave, my dear Miss Wescomb, to deplore with you a loss so heavy, tho' so long expected. God Almighty be your comfort! Your own reflections on your filial piety to the dear departed must administer to it in a high and uncommon manner. I congratulate you that they can. I was greatly affected on my return last night from my new place at Parson's-green, where I had been busying myself with workmen, and had seen no newspapers, by being told the melancholy news, from a circumstance of a person's having called with a kind remembrance from my dear Miss Wescomb on the occasion.

Is there any thing in which I could be of service to my daughter, my friend? Could it be in any manner suitable for you to quit the sweet place for a few days or weeks either for N. End or Salisbury Court, with any of your attendants?—Every place and elegant apartment where you are (the more for its elegance) must be reminding. Those scenes which some time hence will give you pleasure will at present be painful to you.



Command in [ne, my dear Miss Westcomb, a sympathizing and paternal friend.

Ever, ever, your truly affectionate and faithful,

S. RICHARDSON.

London, Oct. 3d, 1754.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

**P**ERMIT me, through the channel of your agreeable Miscellany, to make my acknowledgments to Cometarius, for the arguments he adduced on the appearance and course of comets.

But the theory which he seems to commend is only specious surely. If comets passed in a right line towards the centre of the sun, and at given distances from his surface received their charge of the electric fluid, and then flew off again by the effects of repulsive powers thus obtained, we might consider the idea of Mr. Brydone not as simply ingenious, but rationally founded. The course of these bodies, however, being continued in their orbits round the sun, are certainly governed by other laws than those derived from electricity.

And it is a circumstance which merits our regard, that among the various creations which adorn the solar system, no one body forms a true circle round the sun, nor either of the satellites, as far as we know them, round their primaries. They appear to have every possible variety besides, as to position in their orbits, length of day, length of year, distance from the sun, and in the several ellipses they describe. Ours may, therefore, be defined the elliptical system; though what know we of any other in the firmament?

It is also manifest, the motions of these several bodies in space are according to their distances from the grand luminary which they periodically circumscribe, moving faster in some portions of their course, and slower in others, and this with an invariable correctness and continuance. The projectile force, therefore, of these bodies, which has been ascribed to an inherent property, either given or appropriated, I must believe originates in the sun alone, as necessary to the general laws of the system itself; and by which force the sublime and magnificent creations of our heaven perform their career with wonderful precision. And thus

Mercury perpetually moves forward in his orbit with a velocity infinitely greater than that of the remote Herschel; and this flight, caused, no doubt, by the repulsive power of the sun, counteracts its strong attraction on that planet in this proximate situation, while the latter influence operates to prevent the body from running into the regions of space, and compels it to repeat the same unvaried course. And thus, also, the comets are winged with speed as they approach the lower apsis of their orbits, according to the course of the ellipsis they describe, and again ascend from the sun by the same laws which govern the progressive motion of this earth at its perihelium, impelling it forward again to our spring and summer situation, and which happens to the inhabitants of the northern climes of the earth when the globe is farthest from the fountain of terrestrial life.

I hope Cometarius will excuse my observing, that when we speak of the atmospheres of celestial objects, our thoughts are not suffered to extend with the sense of their luminous powers; and yet your correspondent seems to consider their terreous exhalations, and the quality by which they are visible, as one and the same mass. Whereas the former are composed of various airs and vapours, partaking of the nature of the body from which they rise, thrown off by internal heat extremely rarefied for the salubrious support of animal and vegetable life by respiration—the parent sustaining thus its numerous classes by its sanative effluvia; whilst that of the latter must be somewhat essentially different, and arises, probably, from a lucid emission which in the highest degree pertains to suns. Now this quality of being luminous extends to our globe from stars of the sixth magnitude, but surely not the atmospheres of those visible points, as such again descend by attraction to the parent body, or are held suspended for a while, and form the aerial vapours which we so define, and therefore I conceive the position of a comet's tail to be effected, not by the atmosphere, but by a repulsive force which operates in every direction from the sun, and prevents the otherwise destruction of those bodies which approach him for their imagined renovation.

If the flowing vapour of a comet be visible by reflecting the sun's rays (which supposition I readily and thankfully ad-

mit), why should we not distinguish the atmospheres of planets from the body itself, as we experience in the nucleus and the head of a comet; and the vapour of our sphere is occasionally so dense, as precludes the possibility to ascertain the place of our glorious sun in the middle of the day, and consequently at such times it must be perceptible, I should think, to the rational inhabitants of our moon.

25th July, 1808.

EXPOSITUS.

THE ADVENTURES OF  
MAHOMET,  
THE WANDERING SULTAN;

OR,

A SKETCH OF  
MEN, MANNERS, AND OPINIONS  
IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

*Written in 1796.*

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

*Chapter I.*

IT is recorded, that Mahomet the IVth, the sublime emperor of the Turks, who succeeded his father Ibrahim at an early period of life, had frequently been impelled by a strong and ardent desire to learn in what manner the people whom he was born to govern spoke of his administration, and, consequently, to wish, for a short period, to descend from the solitary magnificence of the Ottoman throne, to lay aside the insignia of royalty, and mingle with society. The reasons which, in his benevolent and cultivated mind, produced this desire, arose from his observing, that although he had, to the utmost of his ability, endeavoured to blend and combine mercy with a strict and energetic attention to justice; though he had on the one side been attended by piety, on the other by charity; though he had founded mosques, endowed convents for dervises, caravansaries for the reception of travellers, and had, not only, with a liberal hand, extended his bounty to the indigent, but to his slaves, his immediate attendants, his officers, and courtiers; nay, although every person with whom he had the smallest connexion, of whom he had the slightest knowledge, had received favours from him; yet, notwithstanding the homage and deference which they returned, his

penetrating eye enabled him to observe, even through those clouds of fulsome adulation in which they attempted to conceal their real countenances, their real characters; that indignation, contempt, or dissatisfaction sat upon the brow of each; that those riches and honours which he had scattered with a hand so profuse did not appear to make the objects upon whom they fell either more apparently cheerful or innately happy; but that some envious demon seemed to have counteracted the operation of his liberality, and turned the diamonds and pearls with which he had decked his favourites to pebbles and beads, and the gold with which he had rewarded his officers to lead.

Revolving this subject deeply in his mind, placing himself in the situation of those whom he had obliged, and, indeed, considering it in every point of view, he could not from his own cogitations receive any satisfaction. The mystery, after the reflections which he made during several moons, remained to him as inexplicable as it was the first minute it presented itself to his imagination.—Achmet, the grand vizier, had been the guardian, the father to his youth; he was a man, advanced in years, of the most consummate sagacity, blended with the most unblemished rectitude of heart. To him, therefore, he determined to apply to solve this riddle, which had, by this time, so operated upon his susceptible mind as to pall his enjoyments, and in his cup of pleasure mingle bitter ingredients. The moment he had taken this resolution, the ardency of his temper impelled him to execute it. He summoned the vizier into his presence, and, though with a little hesitation, at length communicated to him his desire to be informed, why his liberality, far greater than that of any of his predecessors, had not, among his courtiers, officers, and slaves, been attended with those pleasing consequences, those kind of heartfelt, though silent acknowledgments, so gratifying to a generous spirit, and which he had supposed always to be the concomitants of favours received?

Achmet, the vizier, who heard his monarch with evident marks of astonishment, with great deference replied, “How, O sublime Mahomet! is it possible for me, your slave, to thrid the mazes and develop the intricacies of the human mind, to bare the human heart? The main spring of the actions of man-

kind; especially where either their ambition or their interest is concerned, is inscrutable to all but the omnipotent Alla, and our holy prophet, his vicerent! How therefore, I repeat, is it possible for me to explain, in a manner satisfactory to your highness, the reason why the benefits conferred upon your people seem to you to have been scattered upon an ungrateful soil, and, consequently, to be unproductive of that harvest of happiness which your generous and benevolent intentions had induced you to expect?"

"Yet," said Mahomet, "under my government, in the administration of which, taught by you, I have endeavoured to ease the burthens and conciliate the affections of my subjects, in the course of which few have, I hope, any reason to repine, and least of all my courtiers, officers, and slaves: sure the dissatisfaction I have observed cannot arise from ingratitude?"

"Why may it not?" replied the vizier.

"For the best of all possible reasons," returned the sultan; "because my own inclination, perhaps a kind of timidity, which you must have observed in my temper, and which was increased by the sternness and harsh usage of the late sultan Ibrahim, my father, has induced me to rule by love rather than fear, by stimulating them with the hope of reward, rather than the dread of punishment; which has repressed violent exertions, even against the refractory, and has often suffered me, from mere indolence, to be guided by persons whose understandings I know to be inferior to my own: but though yet young in the sovereignty, and notwithstanding the circumstances of, perhaps, partial disaffection which I have stated, I flatter myself I have, in a great degree, reformed the empire."

"You do!" returned Achmet.

"I do," continued Mahomet, "I knew that courts were systems of corruption and ambition; yet, as I have observed, too indolent to oppose the operation of the former, or clip the wings of the latter, and also knowing that I had largely the means to gratify those that were endeavouring to grasp honours and emoluments, I concluded that it would be the easiest, as, to my feelings, it certainly was the pleasantest way, to buy those services and attachments which I might otherwise have commanded."

"And this mode of governing," said Achmet, "your highness thought would not only reform the manners of your subjects in general, but secure you a host of friends?"

"Unquestionably I did," replied the sultan. "For the sacrifices which I have made to my subjects in general, I then thought, and do still think that I shall meet a return, in their moral conduct and prompt obedience, equal to my most ardent wishes; nay, I hope I shall not be disappointed in finding, in every individual whom I have obliged, a steady adherent, attached to my person and government by the strongest of all human ligatures, a sense of favours conferred, of obligations received."

"This, O Mahomet!" exclaimed Achmet, "may, for aught I know, be an excellent system of government for Europe, or Utopia; but is, I conceive, by no means calculated for the meridian of the Ottoman empire. I have already waved any pretensions to supernatural or superior intelligence. I read the human heart, as its character is depicted in human actions. I judge of the human mind by its unerring index, the human countenance—of those assemblages of persons which are termed courts, by the characters which generally compose the groupes, or individually fill the most principal parts on the brilliant stage. Yet, were I to inform you that, from my own personal knowledge, derived from experience, aided by close observation of those infallible criterions to which I have alluded, that you have, until very lately, viewed the actions of mankind through a false medium; that you have been deceived in your appreciation of the worth of every one around you, from the members of the divan down to the amoglans of the seraglio, nay to the meanest bostangi in the garden, this information would, perhaps, be ungrateful to your sublime highness: perhaps you would consider it as the effect of peevishness or malignity in me, and be induced to ask, if I am, like the rest, acting under a mask of falsehood and duplicity? As I have anticipated a natural question from you, my royal master, I answer, I am not. Why? Because ambition has been long since conquered by the iron mace of time, has been long since satiated by honours, and has, as it receded, erased every trace of avarice, if avarice did ever taint my soul. Every passion of my heart, whether aspiring or grovel-

ling, hath been long since repressed, or overwhelmed by affliction.—Your highness is acquainted with the nature of my domestic losses, and know that I stand alone in the midst of a busy world, from which I would gladly retire. Let me but tear the veil which now shrouds the sycophants from your view; let me but clear the film which now clouds the visual ray of my generous, but deluded master; and I shall then resign my honours and emoluments with greater pleasure than I accepted them, and retreating from the cares and concerns of this transitory scene, spend the few hours that remain, if the omnipotent Alla permit a few hours still to remain, in endeavouring to render my soul a more acceptable present to him at the period of my final dissolution.”

“You aver, O wise and virtuous Achmet!” replied Mahomet, “that I have been deceived in my expectation of gratitude as a return for the favours I have conferred, and seem to think that I have hitherto viewed the actions of mankind through a false medium. To be liable to deception is too frequently the concomitant of youth and ardency of temper. Happy it is for the prince who is blessed with a Mentor like you: therefore inform me, by what method you propose to undeceive me; what instrument you mean to use to remove the film from my eyes that has hitherto precluded me from exerting that keenness of penetration so necessary in those to whom the lives, the morals, and the happiness of a people are entrusted.”

“You, O sublime Mahomet!” said the vizier, “can only be the mean; you only can be the instrument to tear off the mask, and to develop the mystery that at present conceals the hearts of your courtiers from your penetrating glances. You only can remove the film from your own eyes.”

“In what manner can I effect these desirable purposes?” returned Mahomet.

“By a very simple yet strictly honourable stratagem,” continued Achmet. “You shall, if it meets the approbation of your highness, pretend to be indisposed. In a few days I will cause a report of your death to be circulated: Jasmir, the chief physician, is a man upon whose prudence and secrecy I can depend. We shall in a few hours after see what effect this report will have in the seraglio and upon the divan.”

“However I may be charmed with the idea of thus extracting, while I witness the genuine emotions of gratitude and sorrow, for such,” said Mahomet, “I am convinced I shall in very many instances witness, I must confess I feel an almost insuperable objection to this deception.”

“Will your highness do me the honour to name it?”

“You know,” continued Mahomet, “my partiality for the fair sex, my tenderness for the female character. I cannot bear—it, even in idea, harrows up my soul, when I reflect upon the emotions it will cause, the tears that will stain the lovely cheeks, the sighs that will rend the beautiful bosoms of my favourites, nay, of all the ladies of my seraglio, when my death is announced. How will they, even for an hour, be able to sustain my loss?”

“Let me intreat your sublime highness,” returned the vizier, “not to suffer a softness unworthy even of Sardanapalus to repress the divine energy of your spirit? Consider that it is equally necessary in point of honour, and in point of interest, that you should become acquainted with every character that approaches you, female as well as male. With respect to the former, I must confess, that I am not in the least apprehensive of those dreadful consequences from our deception which your sensibility inclines you to forebode. I think I may venture to assert, that I shall not be deceived in my general estimation of the feelings of the ladies of the seraglio, upon the melancholy occasion which we contemplate; but should I be so with regard to your favourite Zulima, I will take care instantly to repress the ardency of her grief for your loss, and counteract its effect by a discovery of the truth.”

Convinced by the reasoning and representations of the vizier, the sultan proceeded to carry the plan which they had formed into effect. In a few hours the seraglio was filled with lamentations for the indisposition of the sublime and magnificent Mahomet. In ten days the tragedy was concluded; his death was formally announced to the divan. A will had been previously prepared, which was now produced by Achmet, in which he had not only appointed that minister his successor in the empire, but had bequeathed to him the whole of his immense wealth, together with his palaces, slaves, and even the ladies of

his seraglio, subject, however, to a pension of ten thousand sultanins to his favourite Zulima, and five thousand to each of his other female companions. It should here be observed, that when the sultan first began to droop, the bassas, beys, and other great officers of state, filled with the apprehension of what had now happened, hourly crowded the council chamber and halls of audience, fatiguing the attendants with their inquiries. The mufti and all the colleges of dervises were continually, either upon their knees or in frantic dances, offering up prayers to Alla and his prophet for the restoration of the health of their beloved monarch. One sentiment seemed to possess both court and city; they were equally absorbed in anxiety for the life of Mahomet. There were but two other objects upon earth about which they were more anxious; and those were, in the event of his demise, what would be the nature of his will, and whom he would appoint his successor.

Ten days, as has been stated, ended all their anxiety on these interesting subjects; for in ten days the fatal news which has already been anticipated was promulgated. From the divan, the illustrious vizier Asem-Achmet, and the grave Jasmir, the physician, announced to the public, that, of the amiable, the benevolent, the magnificent, the victorious sultan Mahomet, nothing but his clay-cold corpse, the architectural monuments of his triumphs, the fame of his unbounded liberality, the abundant vestiges of his generosity, the remembrance of his charities, and the general impression which the mildness of his government, and his many virtues, had made upon the hearts of his subjects, now remained upon earth.

(To be continued.)

THE MELANGE.

No. IX.

SIR EDWARD HOWARD.

THIS noble admiral was the second son of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk. He is said to have been equally loved and feared. Henry VII. whom, in almost his infancy, he served as page of the bedchamber, used to call him "his little courtier." He was afterwards as remarkable for the elegance of his person as he was for the endow-

ments of his mind. His genius was, in all things, of the first order, but his talents were particularly adapted to war. He, therefore, never appeared so well pleased with himself, as when he was undertaking the most dangerous enterprises. By land he always led the van, and rushed into the hottest fire of the enemy; at sea he equally despised danger, and displayed a courage which his enemies said amounted to rashness. He governed himself by this maxim, that a seaman was good for nothing, and scarce worth hanging, that was not resolute even to a degree of madness.

The truth of this aphorism he afterwards proved, by the rashness of his landing a little below Brest, and the still greater rashness of his attempting to board the French admiral (Pregent's) galley: to which attempt he sacrificed his life.

EDWARD STAFFORD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

There was, we think, a statute passed so late as the time of King William III. at the instance of the Hon. Robert Boyle, to prevent the transmutation of metals. Thus we see that the reign of ALCHEMY was long; but the reign of that still greater folly which was comprehended under the title of *judicial astrology* was much longer. This species of craft, frequently stimulated by villany and operating upon absurdity, did not recede, even from enlightened minds, till the two statutes 4 Geo. I. c. 11, and 9 Geo. II. c. 5, were levelled at it. Among the prejudices of the lower orders of the people, we know that it reigns paramount even to this hour; and exercises a domination which influences their actions, and frequently their lives.

The influence of the idea of *judicial astrology*, in former times, upon men of the most liberal education and most elevated minds, was scarcely ever rendered more obvious than in the conduct of the noble duke. Like his father, he was the kindest of masters; and like him, too, he was betrayed by his most confidential domestic, Charles Knevet, his steward, whom he, who was one of the best of landlords, discharged, on the complaint of some of his tenants, for extortion; when the steward, from motives of revenge, became the principal instrument in the ruin of his lord.

It was said, at court, that the whole

pride of England was divided betwixt *Buckingham* and *Wolsey*: the former could bear no superior, and the latter no equal. Unquestionably it appeared to be pride in the first that led him into those vague denunciations and unfounded assertions of which *Knevet* took so fatal an advantage: but it seems, considering the education and talents of the duke, to have been almost insanity that could have induced him to place any confidence in the *horoscope*.

Yet it is certain, that he conferred with *Hopkins*, the *astrological monk*, respecting the future state of the kingdom. This person, who had in his mind more *terrene sagacity* than *celestial science*, advised him, as the previous step toward greatness, to acquire popularity; and added, that he was formed to govern.

Men are apt to *believe* what they wish; the nobleman, therefore, already fancied that "the golden circle adorned his brows:" he consequently took the shortest way to his own undoing.

Of this mental perversion, say the historians, "there were several instances in the reign of Henry VIII. as the witty *Sir Thomas More*, the devout *Bishop Fisher*, the politic *Cardinal Wolsey*, and the noble *Duke of Buckingham*, who were all ruined by hearkening after prophecies and predictions; the two first by *Elizabeth Barton* (the holy maid of Kent), the third by *John Sacheverel*, and the fourth by *Monk Hopkins*."

#### THOMAS HOWARD, DUKE OF NORFOLK.

This nobleman, as *lord high admiral*, had the honour of conducting the *Lady Mary*, sister to Henry VIII. cross the channel, antecedent to her nuptials with *Louis XII.* king of France. He landed at *Boloinne*, where the *French king* met her, and where the marriage was celebrated.

The *Duke of Norfolk* was about this time made *lord treasurer*: but having, in this situation, occasion to lament, that the *coffers* of his monarch were, in consequence of his *wars* and his *triumphs*, continually drained, and that, besides, the reigning taste for *shows*, *pageants*, and other *devices*, totally exhausted their contents, he *wisely* resigned his office: the people observing, that he was too honourable a man to wish to enjoy a *stipend*.

#### DR. LANGHORNE.

Dr. John Langhorne, the ingenious divine and poet,\* was, one day, in company with a very beautiful young lady. Beauty, whether a man be a grave clergyman or a gay officer, is always attractive: he, therefore, fixed his eyes upon her till her sensibility took the alarm, her blushes glowed, and she exhibited evident marks of confusion. The doctor, observing the mischief that he had occasioned, felt that he had been too particular; and therefore, by way of apology, said, "I ask your pardon, young lady, for the earnestness with which I have regarded your lovely features: but, indeed, my thoughts were not those of an admirer; on the contrary, I was contemplating what havoc *DEATH* must one day make in that beautiful countenance."

Though by this observation the young lady was thrown into greater confusion than before, she had yet the spirit to reply, "I am sorry, sir, that your thoughts have taken so *grave* a turn with respect to my countenance; at the same time I congratulate you, that it is impossible for even *death* itself to make *much* alteration in yours.† M.

#### WATERING PLACES.

##### A fashionable Dialogue.

"MY master, sir, is at Margate, and won't be home these three weeks," says the pert footman of my attorney, the other day, when I called at his house on business that required the speediest attention.

"At Margate!" exclaimed I; "and pray what has he done with my affairs?"

"'Pon my word, sir, can't say."

"What in the name of common sense has he to do with Margate, when business of the utmost moment to his clients requires his presence in town? Is he unwell?"

"Oh no, sir! master's very well; he's only gone to take a little *recreation* at this time of the year—Every body wants a little *sea air* this hot month."

\* He was a writer in the *Monthly Review*; and also published *Poems*—*Theodosius and Constantia*—*Solyman and Almena*—*Frederic and Pharamond*—*Effusions of Fancy*—*Sermons*, &c. &c.

† The doctor, it should be observed, was what is termed a *very plain man*.

"*Recreation and sea air! 'Sblood!* Where are my papers? Where's his clerk?"

"His clerk, sir! Oh, Mr. Thomas you mean, sir—Why, sir, he's gone down shooting to his father's, in Norfolk; I expect him in town in a week or two."

This account of the solicitor and his clerk, in whose hands I had deposited papers of the most serious consequence to the peace and interests of my family, made me desperate. I pushed away into the office, and, to my utter astonishment, found the desk loaded with papers tumbled together. Letters lying exposed to every eye, and, amongst others, several of my own, containing my sentiments as to the manner in which my suit in chancery was to be conducted; and looking further, I actually found the deeds upon which my rights were founded lying loose on the common heap.

I made very little ceremony in this business; but bundling the whole together, I wrote him a short note, which, following the practice of the house, I left open on the table, intimating, "that I never would again employ that man as an attorney who went to take a little recreation at Margate, and whose clerk went a shooting into Norfolk."

Having thus secured my papers, I went to the house of a nephew of mine to whom I had given a credit of five hundred pounds just to enable him to begin the world as a surgeon, and who has not as yet been a twelvemonth in a house of his own—but what was my astonishment when I found out from his apprentice, a smart youth, the son of a neighbour, with whom he got a fee of three hundred pounds through my recommendation, that he was also gone to a watering-place—Brighton, forsooth!

"Good G—d!" says I, "is the poor lad ill?—Has he got any distemper in the dissecting-room of the hospital? For heaven's sake do—tell me honestly what is the matter with him?"

"O, dear sir, don't be alarmed!" says the boy; "Mr. R— is perfectly well; he's only gone for a fortnight's trip to Brighton, to celebrate the prince's birth-day, and to recruit the fatigues of the winter."

"The fatigues of the winter, quotha! and pray who is to attend his patients all this while!"

"O, sir, this is not the *sickly* time of the year; besides, if they should want any little assistance, I dare say Mr. Blister, the apothecary at the end of

the street, would assist me in the business."

"Very well!" quoth I: "so much for my attorney and my nephew Bob; the one I have got entirely rid of, and the other I shall as assuredly get rid of, if he does not mend his manners most speedily.—What the d—l have people to do with *watering-places* who can hardly maintain themselves in any *one place* whatever—whose whole fortune is their *industry*, and whose future existence depends on the savings of their youth?"

I remember, some years ago, a trader on Cornhill, who, becoming a bankrupt, owed me 800l. He had not been in business above four years, got about 500l. with his wife, and perhaps might have as much more himself. He had then two children; and in the items of his yearly expenditure before the commissioners (which he *unblushingly* called *necessary expenses*), there appeared annually so much for *two lottery tickets—the repairs of a gig—and a trip for himself and family to Tunbridge-wells.*"

If the condition of those *aquatic maniacs* is not entirely hopeless, the publication of this letter may do good; and in that hope I remain,

Your humble servant,

ABRAHAM STEDFAST.

*Amen-corner, Aug. 18.*

ANECDOTES *relative to the CIVIL HISTORY, RELIGION, LAWS, LEARNING, ARTS, COMMERCE, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESSES, &c. of the PEOPLE of BRITAIN.*

*From the Arrival of the Saxons, A.D. 449, to the Landing of William, Duke of Normandy, A.D. 1066.*

(*Not commonly, or but partially, noticed by general Historians.*)

(*Continued from page 18.*)

—————"To know  
That which before us lies in daily life,  
Is the prime wisdom." MILTON.

*Paternal Authority.*

**T**HOUGH the parental authority did not, like the ancient Germans, extend to the power of life and death, they had a right to correct their children with becoming severity, to regulate their conduct, to sell their daughters to husbands with their own consent.

and even to sell both their sons and daughters into slavery, to relieve themselves in proved cases of extreme necessity.\*

*Laws of Succession.*

The children of fathers, as dearest to him, were always held as his heirs; and if sons, were equally divided amongst them; if all daughters, the same; but if mixed, there is some doubt whether they were considered as equal among the Anglo-Saxons, though there is a law of King Canute which makes no distinction; and when a man, at his death, had no children, his nearest relations were his heirs.

*Last Wills and Testaments.*

The ancient Germans were strangers to last wills and testaments, as the Anglo-Saxons probably were at their first settlement in this kingdom. However, after a time, they found out this method of conveying their estates, which they copied from the Romans, and other inhabitants of those countries. The monks, however, availed themselves of this, and encouraged men to leave large possessions to the church, independent of their relations. This, in process of time, became so fatal to the legal heirs, that Alfred made an express law against it. But the ignorance and superstition of the people were such, that, after his death, there was hardly a man of property who died (says Muratori) without leaving a considerable legacy to the church; and if he neglected to do so, the bishop (in order to promote the welfare of the soul of the deceased, and to wipe off the memory of such unpardonable neglect) made one for him, by which he took care to leave as much to the church as the deceased would have done, if he had made his will.

*Remarkable Customs.*

The Anglo-Saxons and Danes were first rude and unpolished in their behaviour. This is acknowledged by their own writers, who frankly say, that the French in those times very much excelled them and all the other nations of Europe in politeness and elegance of manners.† The Welch, in particular, seem to be so unpolished at this period, that there was a necessity for making a law, “that none of the cour-

ters should give the queen a blow, or snatch any thing with violence out of her hand, under the penalty of forfeiting her majesty’s protection.”\*\*

It would be easy to produce many examples of rudeness and indelicacy that were established even by law, and practised in the courts of justice, if decorum would admit it. For the amusement, however, of our curious readers, we give the following specimen of one in Latin:—

“*Si mulier stuprata lege cum viro agere velit, et si vir factum pernegaverit, mulier membro virili sinistra prehensio, et dextra reliquiis sanctorum imposita, jurat super illas, quod is per vim, se isto membro viliaverit.*”—Leges Wallicæ, p. 85.

But though the Anglo-Saxons, Danes, and Welch were, in general, indelicate and unpolished in their manners, inferiors approached their superiors with respect, and practised the laws of subordination. They were likewise respectful to the fair-sex, as appears from several laws protecting their persons and defending their honour.

*Names.*

It is said to have been the custom of the Anglo-Saxons to give their children names as soon as they were born, and those names were all expressive of some great or good quality. Surnames, or family names, were not in use amongst the English till the reign of Edward the Confessor; but as several persons who lived near each other sometimes had the same proper name, it became necessary, in conversation and writing, in order to distinguish the person of whom they spoke and wrote, to add some word to his name descriptive of his person, disposition, &c. &c.—such as the long, the short, the black, the white, the good, the peaceable, the unsteady, &c. &c. and this, in time, became a secondary name, but did not descend to his posterity. But in process of time, those distinctions becoming more necessary, they descended to their posterity, who probably might have resembled them in these particulars; and from these many of our modern surnames are derived.

*Sepulture.*

Though it is presumable that the ancient Britons, after the example of their Roman conquerors, buried their dead

\* Cesar de Bell. Gall.

† Wm. Malmsbury.

\* Leges Wallicæ.



bodies, at the time of the Saxons they buried without burning, and raised barrows over the grave to perpetuate their memory; and when they laid the body in the ground, and began to cover it with the earth, the whole company made the loudest and most bitter lamentations, as is done in Ireland and many of the northern parts of England to this day.\*

#### *War.*

Though we have already described the Anglo-Saxons and Danes as a war-like people, they had some peculiarities in war which may be classed amongst their *customs*, and seem worthy of recording. One of their early customs was, that whenever they were resolved upon a war, they did not calculate the event of it by a comparison of their own and enemies' forces, but attempted to discover the will of heaven by various arts of divination. One of these customs, described by Tacitus, of their ancestors, the ancient Germans, was—“When they were once engaged in a war, by some means or other to procure a captain of the enemy, and him they made engage in single combat with one of their own people, each armed after the manner of their own country; and from the event of that combat they drew a presage of their future victories or disgrace.” They were at no less pains to propitiate the favour of heaven by the sacrifice of human victims. After their conversion to christianity they preserved some of those customs, a little changed, and accommodated to the corruptions of their new religion; and one was, before a crew of Christian pirates set sail on a plundering expedition, with the *pious* design of robbing and murdering all who fell in their way, they never neglected to take the sacrament, confess their sins to a priest, and to perform the penances which he prescribed, in hopes, says my author, “that God would prosper and bless their undertakings.”†

#### *Retinues of the Great.*

The Anglo-Saxon kings and nobles lived in a kind of rude magnificence, and were always surrounded by a crowd of officers, retainers, and servants. Edwin, King of Northumberland (says Bede), lived in so much splendour, that

he had not only standards carried before him in time of war, but in peace, and when he travelled with his ordinary retinue through the provinces of his kingdom; and Canute the Great, who was the richest and most magnificent prince in Europe of his time, never appeared in public or made any journey without a retinue of three thousand men, well mounted and completely armed. These numerous attendants were called the king's *house ceorles*, and formed a corps of body guards, or household troops, for the honour and safety of the prince's person.

The war chariots were known and used amongst the Britons. The use of them for travelling began only to be known towards the sixth century, and even then were very rare, and only used by queens. Thus, we are told by Eddius, in the life of Archbishop Welfred, that when the Queen of Northumberland travelled in her chariot from place to place, she hung up in it a bag with the precious relics which she had violently taken from that prelate.

#### *Language of the Saxons.*

The two most ancient and original languages of Europe were the Celtic and Teutonic, or Gothic, from which many other languages were derived, particularly those which were spoken by the several nations which inhabited Britain at this period. The language of the ancient Britons was a dialect of the Celtic, which the great body of the people retained through all the Roman times. They likewise spoke it on the arrival of the Saxons, and transmitted it to their posterity in Wales, where it is spoken to this day; whilst the Caledonians in the north of Britain spoke also a dialect of the same ancient language, which continues with their posterity, with some little variations, to the present time.

The Gothic, or Teutonic, tongue was one of the most ancient and original languages of Europe; different dialects of which were spoken by all the nations of Germany and Scandinavia, and by all the different tribes which issued from those countries in the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries, and founded so many powerful states on the ruins of the Roman empire. The Anglo-Saxon, mixed with a little of the Danish, was a descendant of the ancient Gothic; of which many extravagant things have been advanced concerning its great an-

\* Wilkins's Concilia.

† Sax. Grammat. l. xiv.

liquity and splendor; some writers going so far as to say, it was the most ancient and excellent language in the world, spoken by our first parents in Paradise, and from whence they derive the names of Adam, Eve, Cain, Abel, and all the antediluvian patriarchs.\*

Leaving these extravagances to their antiquarian admirers, it is sufficiently asserted, that the Teutonic, or Anglo-Saxon, language is so ancient, that it is impossible to trace it to its origin; and that it was so excellent and copious in the period we are now speaking of, as to enable those who spoke it to express all their ideas with sufficient force and perspicuity.

To particularize, for the entertainment of the curious we subjoin a copy of the Lord's Prayer, in Saxon, about the year 900, with a literal translation:—

1.

*Thee—vre—fader the eart on heosinum.*  
Thee our father that art in heaven.

2.

*Cum—then—ric.*  
Come thine kingdom.

3.

*Si thin willa on eartham, swa-swa on heosinum.*  
Be thine will on earth—so as in heaven.

4.

*Syle us to daig urn daighthanican hlaf.*  
Give us to-day—our daily loaf.

5.

*And forgif us ure gyltes—swa-swa we forgifath.*  
And forgive us our guilts—so as we forgive

6.

*Tham the with us agyllath.*  
Them that against us are guilty.

7.

*And ne led us on costnung.*  
And not lead us into temptation.

8.

*Ac alys us from yfle.*  
And redeem us from evil.

9.

*Si it swo.*  
Be it so.

From this specimen we may be able to conceive the nature of the language of our ancestors near one thousand years ago, and its resemblance in substance to many words of modern English, though many are much changed in the manner of spelling and signification.

) *Dress of the ancient Saxons.*

It appears by a law A.D. 785, that the ancient barbarous manner of painting their bodies, used by our British ancestors, was not totally laid aside at that period, as there was a necessity for making this law.\* It also appears, from the same law, that long after the introduction of christianity, some pagan modes of dress were still retained that were much condemned by the church, but are not described.

The dress of the Anglo-Saxons, on their arrival in this country, was, after the manner of their German ancestors, very simple, consisting of a large mantle or plaid, which covered the whole body, and was fastened on the right shoulder by a button or broach;† and those who could afford it wore under those mantles a kind of tunic, exactly fitted to the shape of their bodies, and ornamented with patches of the skins of different coloured animals. To these were appended breeches made of woollen or linen cloth, which hung below the knee, like modern trowsers. About their bodies and above their tunics they wore belts or girdles, in which their swords hung almost perpendicular. These they ornamented with embroidery and precious stones, according to their circumstances.‡

As they wore no stockings, nor any kind of covering for the legs, for several centuries, they long retained their fondness for bathing in warm water, which was not only considered as one of the necessaries of life, but enjoined by the church; and the deprivation of this was among the penances inflicted by the clergy on those guilty of transgressions. To bathe, at least, every Saturday was the constant practice of all who had any regard for personal propriety, and wished to recommend themselves to the favour of the ladies. About A.D. 785 they began to wear stockings, or bandages of woollen or linen cloth tied about the legs from the foot to the knee. These bandages are very visible on the legs of Edward the Confessor, Guido, Count of Peuthieu, and a few other great personages, in the famous tapestry of Bayeux, which is one of the most curious monuments of those times now remaining.

\* Wilkins's Concilia.

† Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum.

‡ Wm. Malmsbury.

\* Vestagan, c. vii. p. 149.

They were in the habit of wearing shoes before the use of stockings; but what appears extraordinary, that, so forward as the ninth and tenth centuries, wooden shoes were the only ones worn by the highest ranks of people—those of a great king are thus described by a person who had seen them:

“The shoes which cover the feet are still remaining of wood, and the upper part is fastened with thongs: they are fitted to the shape of the foot, so that one might discern the order of the mounting in a point at the heel, so that the shoe of the right foot may not be put on the left, nor that of the left on the right.”\*

#### Beards.

Some of the ancient Saxons allowed their beards to grow, as they had killed an enemy in battle; and the Anglo-Saxons, probably, on their first arrival in Britain, and for a considerable time after, followed this fashion. After the introduction of christianity, the clergy were obliged to shave their beards, in obedience to the laws and practice of all the western churches. By degrees, the English laity began to imitate the clergy so far as to shave all their beards, except their upper lip, on which they left a lock of hair, by which they were distinguished from the French and Normans, who shaved their whole beards.

(To be continued.)

### GROSMONT CASTLE, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

[WITH A VIEW.]

Hail, KENTCHURCH woods! thy oak-clad rocks,  
Stupendous GRAIG! Still may thy flocks  
Wander in meadows spread with flowers,  
Shelter'd by GROSMONT'S ancient towers,  
Where thro' fantastic foliage gleams,  
At every break, old MUNNOW'S streams.  
Oh! grant me once more to behold  
Thy orchards glow with red and gold!  
Whose ripen'd fruit on trees and bushes  
May rival Cambrian maidens' blushes. M.

IT is with peculiar pleasure that we contemplate the august vestiges of antiquity which form the subject of our

\* Egimbert a Schunkio Edit. p. 111.

† Mutatori.

present view, because they not only recall to our recollection the original ruins near which we once resided, but also the romantic country wherein they are situated, over which we have formerly

travell'd. In this kingdom we may compare the scenery, either in its natural beauty, or in its remains of antiquity, with that of any other instance, for we may readily speak of the garden; which is a most abundant representation of the state (as they seem to contain the spirit with former periods, and naturally to display a retrospective view of the social and civil state of society during the existence of our remote ancestors.

Upon these subjects we could delight to dwell, did not that which the print exhibits attract our attention from general observations to the contemplation of a particular object, and, of course, to its necessary elucidation.

GROSMONT CASTLE is situate at the south-east end of the village of Gros-mont. It stands on an eminence near the river Munnow, is surrounded by a dry moat, and, like all castellated fabrics, was originally strengthened by buttresses, &c. On the south-east, some of those that formed the barbican are, by their vestiges, still to be traced.

The present ruins of this once splendid edifice, which stand on the ridge of the moat, enclose an area of not more than 110 feet in length, and 70 in breadth. The principal entrance to the south is formed by a pointed arch, which indicates the date of its erection to be soon after the Norman conquest. The door-way leading to the towers, and all the windows whose forms can be traced, are in the style of early gothic architecture. Indeed, the whole of its appearance proves, even to demonstration, that it was constructed at an era much posterior to Scenfrith and White Castle, which, with Grosmont, were, in former times, generally held by the same nobleman.

\* This castle is also called Grossmout, Grisemout, or Grisenmout, either at the caprice of different authors, or according to the idioms of different people.

† Early, in contradistinction to the Saxon style.



Drawn by J. H. Sturt

Engraved by J. B. Cooke

**ROSSMONT CASTLE,**  
*Remains of the Achievements of John of Kent, a Reputed Sinner.*  
*Published by the Agents of the Bible, (now) & Constitution, Cornhill, Sept. 1, 1808.*



"On the right of the entrance," says a very ingenious traveller,\* "I noticed an oblong spacious apartment, with three windows on each side, and two at each end, which measures 30 feet by 27, and was probably the great baronial hall. The castle was once much larger than at present; vestiges of dilapidated apartments may be traced in the area; several remains of walls and foundations appear to the north, particularly the ruins of an apartment with a gothic chimney, which is high tapering, and surmounted with a coronet."†

The history of Grosmont is, as we have hinted, most intimately connected with that of Scenfreth and White Castles. It anciently belonged to the families of Braase and Cantelupe; was conveyed by Henry III. to Hubert de Burgh; again seized by the king; and afterwards annexed to the immense possessions of the duchy of Lancaster. In process of time, this castle became a favourite residence of the Lancastrian princes, particularly of Henry, grandson of Edmund Crouchback, who was surnamed Grismont, from the place of his birth. He probably enlarged and beautified the structure, as the style of its architecture accords with that of the era in which he existed. It is now the property of the Duke of Beaufort, who hence takes the title of viscount.

During the reign of Henry III. Grosmont Castle was distinguished by two events. Being invested by Llewellyn, prince of Wales, "the king came," says Lamborde, "with a great army to raise the siege; whereof as some as the Welchmen had understanding, they saved their lives by their legges."

"In a subsequent expedition, however," continues Cox, "the royal troops seem to have had less understanding than the Welch. The king marching against Richard Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, who had thrown himself on the protection of Llewellyn, his provisions were cut off; and being unable to prosecute his intended enterprise, he retreated to Grosmond, and encamped his army in the vicinity of the

castle: during the night, a party of the enemy's horse surprised the king's troops asleep in the trenches, and carried away five hundred horses, with many waggons, baggage, provisions, and much treasure."

In contemplating the beautiful scenery around, we are naturally struck with a series of picturesque views. The lawn on the east side of the ruins is still called Castle-green, the farther extremity of which impends over the precipitous banks of the Munnow, which are adorned with a venerable grove of wide-spreading oaks. The appearance of the river below is extremely beautiful, more particularly as its resplendent surface and apparently divided streams are discerned through the umbrageous foliage, where suddenly turning, it bends into the form of a horse-shoe, almost encircling a field of luxuriant pasture, while its meanders embellish and fertilize the country through which it flows. The environs of the castle are delightful; the vale frequently swells into gentle eminences clothed with trees; on one side the view is bounded by the Graig, and on the other by the Garway, enriched and ornamented by the enchanting woods and plantations of Keat-church park.

The village of Grosmont, though small at present, is neat; it is situate eight miles from Monmouth, on the road to Hereford, and 139 from London; it contains 111 houses, and 519 inhabitants. It is still governed by a mayor and burgesses, but is said to have been once a place of considerable importance.

We have frequently, in and upon the borders of Wales, derived great amusement from listening to the tales of legendary or traditional miracles performed by saints, witches, wizards, and sorcerers. If in the northern parts of the principality\* they have the demon that presides over *the well*, and consigns every person whose name, written on a slip of paper, is thrown into it to perdition, they have in this place a character not less extraordinary, who is known at Grosmont, and indeed through the whole district, by the appellation of John of Kent, whose exploits are said to eclipse those of all the sorcerers, wizards, conjurors, or travellers, that have preceded or succeeded him. The adventures of this

\* The Rev. William Cox, A.M. F.R.S. F.A.S. in his Historical Tour in Monmouthshire; a work equally replete with information and amusement, from which we have quoted some of the prominent passages in this account of Grosmont.

† In the year 1783 we observed a coronetted mantle-piece in Raglan castle.

\* Caernarvon, for instance.

wonderful necromancer are the theme of every tongue: Like Dr. Faustus, he is believed to have made a compact with the devil; but, having more ingenuity than the learned doctor, he is stated to have outwitted his satanic majesty, and *fairly* to have cheated him, both during his life and at his death.

"Among the early specimens of his magical skill," it is said,\* that "while a farmer's boy in the vicinity, he confined a number of crows, which he was ordered to keep from the corn, in an old barn without a roof, that he might visit Grosmont fair; 'and sure enough,' said the old woman who told me this anecdote, 'they were there, for they would not fly away till Jack came and released them.'

"Kentchurch House, the neighbouring seat of the Scudamore family, by whom he" (John of Kent) "was hired as a servant, became afterwards the scene of his marvellous exploits, which it would be tedious to recount. But the feat of all others which most endears his memory to the inhabitants of Grosmont, was the construction of the bridge over the Munnow, leading to Kentchurch; it is still called John of Kent's bridge, and said to have been built in one night by one of his familiar spirits: 'But it could not be the devil, sir,' said the relater of the tale, 'for he would not have done so good an action.'

"An old tomb-stone in the churchyard, close to the wall of the chancel, is said to cover his body; and the legend reports, that he was interred under the wall, to evade the condition of his compact, which stipulated, that if he was buried either within the church, or out of the church, he should become the property of Satan."

According to more elegant tradition, this John of Kent was a monk educated at one of the universities, and remarkable for his learning in an age of ignorance. His acquirements excited the astonishment of his contemporaries; of course he was, like Friars Bacon and Bongey, Albertus Magnus, the *angelical* doctor, and many others, esteemed a sorcerer. He is supposed to have been a favourite poet among the Welch, and to have existed betwixt A.D. 1360 and 1430.

\* Cox's Monmouthshire.

LETTER on the SUBJECT of "APIS IRCASH'ENSIS" CRITICISM of the VERSES of J. RUDGE, Esq.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,  
TO a correspondent, who appeared in your last number under the signature of Apis Ircash'ensis,\* I beg, by your indulgent permission, to address a few observations.

This gentleman, of whose talents I am disposed to entertain the most favourable opinion, has condescended to honour me with his criticisms, and amuse me with his wit. He has objected to the correctness of the term which I have ventured to apply to the honeysuckle, and complains of the innovation which I have attempted to introduce, by calling it by the unheard-of name of *Lonicera*. If this ingenious critic had weighed more maturely the nature of his accusation; if, instead of perplexing the mind, and exhausting the patience of the curate, to whom he referred for an explication of the word; if, instead of poring over the pages of two ponderous Latin dictionaries, he had condescended to consult some work, in which the different flowers and plants are classed under their botanical names, he would, I think, have hesitated before he trespassed on the attention of the public to censure the inaccuracy of my expressions. He himself appears to be mistaken; for, if my memory be not itself treacherous, *Lonicera* is the general name for Woodbine, or Honeysuckle; and I beg to refer your correspondent to a work, lately published by Dodd, the curator of the botanical gardens at Cambridge. It is a publication of much utility, and the student in botany will not fail to discover every plant and flower, &c. arranged in perspicuous order under their different genera and species.

I trust your ingenious critic, whose

\* The bee of Irchester, and I am justified in the inference to which I am driven, by the two following lines from an author, whose name it were of little importance to know.

"Bees oft innumeros at Irchester rise,  
"And mount in busy crowds the azure  
skies," &c. &c.

If my conclusion is right, I allude to a gentleman who is a real honour to human nature, the best of men, and the most accomplished of scholars.

language bespeaks at once the scholar and the gentleman, will do credit to the motives which have dictated this letter. He may be assured, that it can never be my wish to act unjustly towards a nation, of which he is so *active* a member, and so distinguished an ornament. I would rather at all times deprecate his wrath, and cool his *passion*; and in future, whether it be my object "to smell Loniceras, play on the flute, or even write verses," I would wish to sooth the *gentleness* of his disposition, and avoid the *sting* of his displeasure!

After all, I admit your correspondent's criticism to be just. Woodbine, as being most expressive of the naturally helpless state of the Honeysuckle, should have been retained, and the *seemingly pedantic* name of Lonicera should have been rejected. Hence, the next time I am requested by a lady to write something on the Honeysuckle, I shall profit by the admonitions of your critic, and take care to be more choice in my words, and more correct in my expressions. But—*Pictoribusque poetis quidlibet audenti, &c.* and I was consoled by the reflection of the great master of poetry. In future, I shall perhaps be more select and prudent, and remember the old but salutary apologue, that men first learned the art of pruning by observing that where the branches of the vines were browzed off by an ass, the trees flourished the better for it!

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

With much consideration,

Your very obedient servant,

JAMES RUDGE.

London, August 4, 1808.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE *matres familiae*, and many of the most respectable people connected with academies in and about London, have of late had much trouble, and are much alarmed about a disorder that affects the hair of children, which some call a ring-worm, and others only a scald-head. It usually makes its first appearance in a small round spot, that appears bare, and scurfy, and that generally increases in size, while others break out in other parts of the head.

Among the various remedies proposed for this disorder, the most com-

mon is sulphur and tar; but this is a nasty application, and so tedious, that it may be used for many months without effecting a cure. Gunpowder, Scotch snuff, infusions of tobacco, vinegar, and mushroom juice, have all been tried with different success; but nothing, as yet, appears to have been discovered which can be depended on as a certain cure.

If, therefore, any of the medical readers of your useful Miscellany could make it convenient to turn his thoughts to this subject, and have the goodness to give some information as to the nature and predisposing cause, as well as the best way of preventing its spreading in large families, and of treating it, he will be entitled to the thanks of the public at large, and will oblige many of your readers, as well as,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

JAMES HALL.

London, August 13, 1808.

#### SABBATH.

BY THE REV. J. BROWN.

ALTHOUGH an observance of the Sabbath be only a duty of positive, and not of eternal obligation, it is, notwithstanding, so conducive to the culture and preservation of religion in the world, and is, in its own nature, so detached from sense, and so conversant with spiritual objects, as to merit the distinguished station it occupies in the moral law, instituted by God himself, and promulgated by Moses. The objects of its commemoration, under the Mosaic economy, were the creation of the world, and the deliverance of the Israelites from the pressure of Egyptian bondage. These were two splendid events, to which the attention of the human race, and of this nation in particular, behoved to be devoutly directed; and nothing but an event of superior magnitude could supersede them; which having taken place, under the moral government of God, that which was once principal, is now esteemed subordinate; and the day for the commemoration of the sublimest and most interesting event is changed from the 7th to the 1st of the week, on which day the Saviour of the world arose from the dead to authenticate his divine mission, and consequently the resurrection and salvation of the hu-



man race. In proportion then as it is more beneficent to *save*, than to *create*; to *regenerate moral*, than to *produce physical existence*, to *eternize mind*, than to *form body*, in the same proportion is the obligation to observe the christian Sabbath, superior to that by which the observance of the Jewish is enforced. It is conceded, that there is no express and isolated precept in the New Testament for this Sabbatical change; but as it is founded in the nature of things, as a 7th part of our time, and not a precise day of seven, is required for consecration, and as the alteration was sanctioned by the practice of the apostles, and after them, by that of the primitive church downwards, we christians, in our imitation of them, conceive that we are justified by such practice and authority, as well as by the eternal and unalterable nature and fitness of things.

EPITAPH ON POPE'S NURSE.

THERE is an inscription to the memory of the old woman who nursed Alexander Pope, Esq. the poet, in Twickenham church-yard, of which the following is a copy:—

"To the memory of MARY BEACH,  
who died Nov. 5, 1725, aged 78.

Alexander Pope, whom she nursed in his infancy,

and whom she affectionately attended for  
TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS,

In gratitude for such a faithful old servant,  
Erected this stone.

It was to this epitaph which Lady Wortley Montague alludes (when she quarrelled with Pope) in the following sarcastic lines:—

"No wonder our poet's so stout and so strong,  
Since he lugg'd and he tugg'd at the bubbly  
so long."

CURIOUS INVENTION IN CLOCK-MAKING.

MR. Grebel, watch-maker, at Paris, has obtained a patent for a discovery which may become of general utility. He has invented a pendulum which has no weight, and which has entirely the form of a ball: the dial is transparent; and, by the means of a reflecting lamp, and a current of air, shews the hour at a great distance. In consequence of a peculiar contrivance, neither the hands, the pivot on which they turn, nor the balance, cast any shadow. A considerable degree of light may be given to it; which, if necessary,

may be diminished to the simple gleam of a rushlight, thus forming a most convenient appendage to the chambers of the sick: it will also prove very advantageous to all classes of society, as it may be adapted to public clocks; and while it renders the hour distinguishable at every moment of the night, will, at the same time, prove an excellent reverberating lamp.

QUERY respecting BISHOP BONNER'S  
PALACE.

I SHOULD be glad to know whether (as I have been informed) a print of Bishop Bonner's palace, in Lambeth-marsh, was published in your European Magazine, and in what number, as I have not been able to procure any print of that building; and, which is the more extraordinary, as it has been a very favourite subject among artists, and many drawings been taken. The only account of it that I know of appeared in the "Monthly Mirror" for May, 1806.\*

JOHN MORRIS FLINDALL.

April 4, 1808.

\* To our correspondent we can only answer, that there is no print of any other palace belonging to Bishop Bonner in the Magazine, except of that at Bethnal-green, inserted Vol. XXIV. p. 3; nor indeed, as we believe, was there any other palace of the bishop in the vicinity of London to make a print from; consequently we think the account in the above-mentioned publication incorrect. No person ever pursued antiquarian researches with greater avidity, or detailed their result with greater accuracy, than Lysons; yet we do not find in his account of the parish of Lambeth any such building, which, had it existed, we are confident would not have escaped him; nor indeed would it have escaped us, who, at an humble distance, have been in the habit of following his steps. Bishop Bonner's palace at Bethnal-green is well known; the farm, now in the occupation of Mr. Ridge, still bears his name, and we have reason to believe it was the *only* residence of that execrable prelate near the metropolis. We think that which the Monthly Mirror has stated to have been at Lambeth, was the palace of the Bishop of Hereford (now, or lately, a pottery); or the palace of the Bishop of Rochester (now Carlisle-house); or that of the Bishop of Durham (a); though where any vestige of this is to be found, we are totally at a loss to guess.—EDITOR.

(a) Cuthbert Tunstall. He was Bishop of London 1521; succeeded to the see of Durham 1529. He was buried at Lambeth 1559.

THE  
LONDON REVIEW,

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR AUGUST, 1808.

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QUID SIT PULCHERUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

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*Magna Britannia: being a concise topographical Account of the several Counties of Great Britain. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A.M. F.R.S. F.A. and L.S. Rector of Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire; and Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Keeper of his Majesty's Records in the Tower of London. Volume I. containing Bedfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire. Quarto, 1806.*

WITH the Historical Account of the Environs of London, by the Rev. Daniel Lysons, we are perfectly well acquainted; we have read it with great pleasure, and have frequently drawn from it, as from a source of such useful information as was no where else to be found: we have, therefore, always esteemed it as a treasury of parochial and local antiquities, which, while it dispenses all the knowledge upon the subjects it includes that can be demanded, remains a monument of the ingenuity and industry of its author.

Under this favourable impression we open the first volume of MAGNA BRITANNIA; and, as we consider the task of compiling it still more arduous than that which Mr. Lysons was singly engaged in executing, we mean, the former work, we are glad to find that he has, in, we believe, his brother, Samuel Lysons, Esq. a coadjutor, who has unquestionably shared the toil, as he will the honour, of this elaborate collection, which may, with propriety, be termed, a GREAT NATIONAL UNDERTAKING.

"Although," it is observed in an advertisement, "copious and well-executed histories of several counties have been published; and although the *Britannia* of the learned Camden has been universally and justly regarded as an excellent work relating to the kingdom at large; yet, as the former, besides being, for the most part, very scarce, are, *Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV. Aug. 1808.*

moreover, so bulky as to form of themselves a library of no inconsiderable extent, and as the *Britannia* gives only a general view of each county, it appeared to us, that there was full room for a work which should contain an account of each parish in a compressed form, and arranged in an order convenient for reference."

These considerations are stated to have given rise to the work that we are contemplating; the first volume of which, now before us, contains the counties of Bedford, Berkshire, and Buckingham. Of these, it is observed, there are no histories; consequently, the trouble of collecting materials must have been immense.

In the general introduction, the authors seem to have relied very much upon CAMDEN; and we are sure they will pardon us, if we state, that their address is not, in our opinions, either so learned or so elegant: where they have deviated from, they have not improved upon that ancient writer, but have given us a dry detail of well known facts, and at once cut us off from all the ingenuity and all *the use* that might have attended conjecture and combination: yet from such researches as employed the mind of Camden, much benefit arose to the philological and classical worlds, still more to the antiquarian; for it must be observed, that to drag truth out of the abyss of time, to renovate countries, to restore dilapidations, and depict our most remote ancestry, are among the noblest speculations that can engage the human mind; they inspire the historian with a kind of poetic furor, and, which is better, a poetic prescience,

"Where fancy brings the vanish'd scenes to view,  
And builds imaginary Rome anew."  
In fact, we conceive, that a glorious

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opportunity to enter into a disquisition respecting the ancient locality, the aborigines of Britain, and a number of other particulars respecting the island, has been lost. In this inquiry the opinions of the early writers, who delighted in researches respecting their own country, and all the erudition of the Romans, &c. might have been drawn forth to assist conjecture, and, perhaps, upon the basis of speculation might have been erected the fabric of truth.

That this has not been done we lament; at the same time we conceive it would be wrong to accuse authors for neglecting to do what they never intended to perform. We shall, therefore, proceed to give such an account of this work as our contracted limits, and still more contracted abilities, will allow.

The volume begins with Bedfordshire; the introduction to which is short, stating merely the names of its inhabitants, viz. the *Cassil*, or *Caticuchlani*, at the time of the Roman invasion, and the locality of the county with respect to the rest of England. The authors then proceed to the historical events of the place. The ancient and modern divisions are then the objects of their consideration; which naturally includes the ecclesiastical as well as civil state of the several districts, the monasteries and hospitals, market and borough towns, and the population at different periods, down to that of the parliamentary returns, 1801, which may be supposed to give a very correct account of the numbers of persons in each parish at the time they were taken. We have always thought, that the mode of obtaining these returns, as prescribed by the statute, was admirably well calculated for country parishes, wherein the people were, generally speaking, stationary, but by no means so with respect to those cities and towns which contain a large number of manufacturers, and whose parishes extend over a large number of houses, divided and subdivided *ad infinitum*. In Bedfordshire there is but one parish returned that contains more than three thousand persons, only one that contains more than two thousand, nine that contain more than one thousand, and the great majority of the rest are under five hundred. In the parish of Wolverhampton, those of Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, London, &c. the number of inhabitants is immense, continually fluctuating;

and consequently, from this and other local and commercial circumstances, the possibility of obtaining correct returns is rendered extremely difficult.\*

The "principal landholders at various periods, and principal extinct families," next claim the attention of our authors. This, in the first instance, it will be seen, can only be a slight sketch of the names, &c. of the proprietors of estates, which, in the revolutions of ages, have experienced such transitions, and undergone such variations;† though, in the second, we have no doubt but that it is in general correct.

The noblemen's seats are mentioned, but not described; indeed we do not see how they could be in a work of this nature within any reasonable compass. The same observation will apply to those of the principal gentry, and the families of residents and non-residents.

The produce and natural history of the county are next the subjects of observation. Respecting the latter, we can remember collecting, in our youth,

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\* We were extremely pleased with Sir John Sinclair's mode of obtaining returns of the parishes in Scotland, by writing to the ministers. Those gentlemen, who are equally estimable for their piety, their learning, and their talents, have executed the tasks assigned to them in a manner which does them the highest credit. Every return is a statistical history of the district in which the respondent resides; extremely useful at the present hour, but the whole of which posterity will read with the highest interest, as specimens of the abilities by which the church of Scotland was, at the period of their publication, supported.

† Even slightly glancing at this matter, the changes that property has undergone in this island, seem to us to afford a subject for curious speculation, and one particularly appropriate to the work which we are contemplating. Leaving those that were effected by the Romans, the Saxons, the Danes, and the Britons out of the question, the transition of property enforced by the Normans was as stupendous as it was unjust. The next great change ensued in consequence of the wars betwixt the houses of York and Lancaster. The third was produced by the Reformation; the fourth by the GREAT REBELLION in the seventeenth century; since which disgraceful period, especially since the middle of the last century, there have been no general changes of property; and it is curious enough to observe, that since the moiety interest has risen to its present height, land has become more stationary.

many curious botanical specimens, in Bedfordshire, which, with others, have, we presume, been most accurately investigated by the Rev. Dr. Abbot, of Bedford, who has published a very ample Flora of its indigenous plants. Mineral waters, rivers, and roads, form the next articles. In speaking of the manufactures of Bedfordshire, the authors observe, that the principal is thread-lace, "formerly known by the name of bone-lace."\*

"Lace is made in every part of the county, excepting in a few villages where it has been superseded by the straw manufacture. The texture is not so fine as that of the lace made in some parts of Buckinghamshire, nor are the earnings of the persons employed in it so large, the average day's work of an adult producing about a shilling only. The trade is nevertheless flourishing, and the demand for the manufacture increasing. Lace-making has been generally esteemed particularly prejudicial to health; and persons travelling through the counties where this manufacture prevails, have been struck with the sickly appearance of the women and children employed in it, which, exclusively of the pernicious effects attributed by some to the posture of the manufacturers, might be sufficiently accounted for by the sedentary nature of their employment, and their habit of working together in small crowded rooms."†

\* Probably from the bones out of which the bobbins were turned. In these bobbins the girls are very fanciful, ornamenting them at the ends with bugles, coral and other beads, crystal buttons, rings, &c. &c.

† This, though plausible, is not exactly the case. To be sure, the lace-making girls do not exhibit the blooming countenances of the rosy Cambrians, who rise with the lark, and "in spite of wind or weather" bound over the mountains, perhaps ten of their miles, to market, carolling all the way: but still their appearance is not more pallid than that of other females employed in the weaving manufactory: their recumbent postures might be avoided by adjusting their cushions (a) to a proper height. Their sitting a great number together in crowded rooms (which they call *parlours*) is an act of necessity. They by this means, through the winter season, make half the fire and candle serve. In summer, they may be seen (and heard too) in the open air, sitting at their doors, in their gardens, and working in groupes under the shade of groves of trees. Any medical man in the lace-making counties would have stated whence their female disorders proceeded.

(a) The pillow upon which the pattern is pinned and the work turned.

Elucidatory of the antiquities of the county, we have a plate of three Roman urns found at Sandy, Bedfordshire; and though, as the authors observe, they are not of much importance, we think they are curious, inasmuch as they exhibit to us the improved state of the pottery, in early times, in Britain: we can easily discern, from the elegant shapes of these vessels, that they could only have been designed, or indeed used, by a polished people.

Were we to enter upon the subject of Roman roads and stations in this island, it would lead us too far from that which we deem it more correctly our duty to pursue, namely, the general investigation of this laborious work. These researches have already opened a wide field of conjecture, and produced a plentiful harvest of controversy; in which, indeed, we have ourselves been slightly engaged; but when we consider the plain good sense of our authors' opinions, probably aided by the light which they have received from the observations of the learned prelate whom they mention in the note,\* we think that they are more likely to refine the erratic fancies of antiquarians into the sterling ore of truth, than any writers upon those subjects that we have met with.

The section of this part of the work that is dedicated to "*Church Architecture*," is adorned with two plates: the first exhibiting the "Plan of the Remains of the Priory Church of Dunstable;" the second, "Part of the Nave of Dunstable Church."

"The parish-church of Dunstable," it is observed, "which was formerly that of the convent founded by Henry I. in 1131, exhibits considerable remains of the original structure. The columns are massive, and clustered with semicircular arches, and a single zig-zag moulding: the east end of the south aisle has the original groined roof of stone."

We find, that in several churches in the county, specimens of the different styles of gothic architecture (which, in our opinions, is the only style of architecture that can, with propriety, be said to be fully adapted to ecclesiastical buildings) are to be found

#### *Stained Glass.*

"The remains of ancient stained glass in the windows of Bedfordshire churches are very few, and, for the most part, in a mutilated state. The most perfect are to be seen in Eaton Socon

\* The Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

church, all the windows of which appear to have been anciently filled with those splendid ornaments. Only a few fragments remain in the windows on the south side of the church, which appear to have been decorated with designs from the New Testament; but in the range of windows along the north aisle, a considerable number are preserved, the most entire of which represent designs taken from the Legends of St. Nicholas and St. Etheldreda. These remains have little to recommend them, except the brilliancy of their colours. By the form of some of the dresses, they seem to have been executed during the reign of Edward IV.

The art of painting on, or staining glass with metallic oxides, &c. was probably brought to England by the crusaders. It was one of the discoveries made by the eastern alchymists, in their search after the philosopher's stone. The most ancient specimens of glass-painting, which we take to be those in Westminster-abbey, St. Margaret's church, and in several other churches and cathedrals in the kingdom, were the most beautiful. The art sunk in the time of Edward IV. fell with the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. and, except to blazon coats of arms in the windows of halls, was scarcely practised in the subsequent ages, till its revival about the middle of the last century. How it has been improved since, the numerous specimens in different churches sufficiently indicate; but (which indeed was our design in making these observations) we must, to correct our authors, restate, that glass-painting was little attended to in the turbulent reign of Edward IV.

The authors have enriched this part of their work with several plates: the 1st exhibiting four ancient Fonts in Bedfordshire; 2d, the Baptistry at Luton; and, 3d, Stone Stalls in Luton Church. These are accompanied by appropriate descriptions, and attended with remarks upon other vestiges of antiquity which are not delineated.

It is stated, that there are very few monastic remains of any consequence now in Bedfordshire, except those of Dunstable priory and Elstow abbey; and that most of those have been described.

"No part of the buildings of Woburn-abbey, or of the priories of Newenham or Caldwell, now exist. The site of the two last may be traced. The refectory of Bushmead-priory is converted into a stable and offices. That of Harold-priory, now a barn, has the original wooden roof. The small remains of Warden-abbey consist of a brick

building, being only part of what is represented in Buck's view."

#### *Sites of Castles and castellated Mansions.*

"All the castles in this county," the authors observe, "have been demolished, but considerable earth-works remain on their sites. The only traces now existing of Bedford Castle, formerly the chief seat of the Beauchamps, barons of Bedford, consist of a large circular mount, with a flat space at top, now used as a bowling-green, and some earth-works adjoining."

After tracing the remains of fortresses, camps, and earth-works, the authors proceed to the consideration of

#### PAROCHIAL TOPOGRAPHY;

which, we must observe, for the convenience of reference, is alphabetically arranged; but the accounts and notices are by no means so full, nor, in the smallest degree, so entertaining as that collection of parish records, descents, descriptions, anecdotes, observations, inscriptions, &c. &c. which are included in the work intitled, *An historical Account of the Environs of London*; a performance which we have already commended, though we think our commendations of it can scarcely be too often repeated. Yet if the present work is not so full as that, it does not seem to have been for want of assiduity. "Every parish," it is stated, "has been personally visited by the editors," as those gentlemen term themselves; and they have availed themselves of the assistance of the records in the public offices, and local information "obligingly communicated by the owners of landed property, their agents, and by the clergy."

With this assistance, the reader may, perhaps, think, that Messrs. Lysons might have carried their researches still further, and, in every parish, have detailed a variety of circumstances and events, equally useful and entertaining. To confess the truth, we were, at first, of the same opinion; but when we came to consider that authors must have, besides many other ends, the real end in view, and that such a disquisition respecting all the parishes in Great Britain would have lasted to the end of an antediluvian life, we could not help concluding that they were right in their plan, as we conceive that, both in its general principle and its detail, it contains enough to be extremely use-

ful; and, where the subjects would admit, that it is equally instructive and entertaining.

These parochial notices begin with AMPHILL, a place rendered remarkable by being the residence of the *first* queen of Henry VIII. while the business of the divorce was pending. It is probable that she kept her court in the castle;\* but it seems that no traces of this building, or of its inhabitants, are to be found.

It is neither necessary, nor indeed possible, to follow the editors through these voluminous parochial notices—for voluminous they are even in their present abridged state. Indeed we doubt exceedingly whether books of this nature are objects of criticism, though we can have no doubt whether they are objects of commendation, which we think they are. To increase general knowledge by the collection of local circumstances, is certainly a laudable pursuit: we shall, therefore, by way of incentive, as we peruse the subsequent pages, hint to the reader those things which we think particularly worthy of his attention.†

\* This was, we suppose, ascertained when the lease came into the possession of the Earl of Upper Ossory, 1780. A gothic column was erected on the site of the castle, by the said earl: it is inscribed with the following lines, by the late Earl of Orford:—

“In days of yore, here Amphill's tow'rs were seen,

The mournful refuge of an injur'd queen;  
Here flow'd her pure but unavailing tears;  
Here blinded zeal sustain'd her sinking years:  
Yet freedom hence her radiant banner wav'd,  
And love aveng'd a realm by priests enslav'd.  
From Cath'rine's wrongs a nation's bliss was spread,  
And Luther's light from Henry's lawless bed.”

If Lord O. had been living, we should have told him, that Colonel Okey, the *regicide*, who lived and possibly died here a century after, had as much to do with the illicit love, as he terms it, of Henry VIII. as Luther. The Reformation arose from causes totally different.

† Many instances of the use of this work will be found in the examinations of paupers respecting their settlements. Magistrates are at present very frequently puzzled to learn the names of country parishes; and when they have dragged them from their examiners, still more at a loss to discover where the said parishes are situate. This inconvenience, we conceive, will in future be obviated.

The celebrated JAMES BURVAN (of whom we shall have occasion again to speak when we mention the parish of *Turvey*) is, in the account of the county town (*Bedford*), said, as co-pastor with Samuel Fenn, at the old independent meeting-house in Mill-lane, to have exercised his ministry, in and about the place, thirty-two years; during which time he suffered twelve years imprisonment. His memory, it is added, is much revered by the congregation; and the chair in which he used to sit (like that of the venerable Bede) is preserved as a kind of relic in the vestry.

In the parish of Biggleswade, the manor of STRATTON is mentioned; a circumstance which we notice, because it is said, that Dorothy, the daughter and heiress of Sir Edmund Anderson, the lord of this manor, became the wife of Sir John Cotton, the munificent donor of the valuable Cottonian library, which had been collected by his grandfather.

“This national treasure,” continues the editors, “we are told, was, during the civil wars, in the reign of King Charles I. preserved at Stratton, whither it had been removed, for greater security, from Connington, the ancient seat of the Cottons.”

This was a fortunate circumstance, as it is probable that its most valuable books and MSS. would otherwise have been claimed as *waste paper* by some of the rebellious leaders, to wrap up their commodities. It is further said of Stratton, that

“About 300 rose-nobles of Henry V. and VI. were found by a ploughman upon the site of the old mansion.”

In the capital mansion in the manor of CAMPTON, which became the property of Sir Charles Ventris in the year 1645, is the following inscription, recorded on a pannel, which, having received the contents of a musket-shot, has never been repaired.

“In the year 1645, Sir Charles Ventris, knight banneret, created by King Charles for his bravery in the civil wars, was (in the night time), by Oliver's party, shot at as he was walking in his room, but” (the shot) “happily missed him.”

This house is now occupied as a school.

“In the parish church of CARDINGTON is a tablet to the memory of the celebrated John Howard, who fell a victim to his ex-

actions in the cause of philanthropy, being seized with the plague at Cherson, in Tartary, where he died January 21, 1794. He resided some years at Cardington, in a house near the church-yard, and in 1773 served the office of sheriff of the county. The late Samuel Whitbread, Esq. whose name stands high in the list of those who have been distinguished for works of benevolence and public utility, has a very splendid monument to his memory in Cardington church. It was put up in 1799, being the last work of the deceased statuary Bacon, and esteemed one of his best. The principal figure represents Mr. Whitbread as a dying man, supported by Religion, who points to the glories of heaven: Benevolence is weeping at his feet. There are some other monuments of the Whitbread family, who first settled at Cardington in 1650, and memorials of the Blundells, of whom the late Mr. Whitbread purchased the manor."

In Chicksand-house, Sir George Osborn, the present proprietor, has built a bed-chamber in imitation of the chapter-house at Peterborough.

"In this room is a state-bed which belonged to King James I. as appears from the initials J. A. with the crown. The traditional account of it is, that it was the bed on which the pretender was born, and that, upon that occasion, it became the perquisite of the chamberlain, by whom it was given to the Osborn family."

In the notice of the parish-church of **COPLE**, we learn, that Sir Oliver Luke, of Woodend, and his son Sir Samuel, were both in the service of the parliament during the civil wars.

"The latter was scout-master for Bedfordshire, and some adjoining counties. His name has attained much celebrity, as the supposed original of Butler's *Hudibras*. It is certain that the poet lived some time in his house, acting in the capacity of his clerk; and it is observable, that in his poem of *Dunstable Downs*, he expressly calls Sir Samuel Luke, Sir *Hudibras*. Sir Samuel was buried at Cople, in 1670. His descendants continued at Woodend, now a farm-house, till the death of George Luke, the last of the family, in 1732."

Under the head of *Dunstable*, the following curious notice occurs:—

"It may, perhaps, be thought worthy of remark, that the first attempt at theatrical representation in this kingdom is supposed to have been at *Dunstable*, where the play of the *Miracles of St. Catherine* was performed, under the direction of Geoffrey,

a secular priest,\* afterwards abbot of St. Alban's."

We very much doubt, first, whether "The *Holie Legende of St. Kathrine*" (for we apprehend it was this piéce that Mr. Warton meant) was the original of our English dramas; and, secondly, whether the abbey of *Dunstable*, which was not founded till the twelfth century, was the first place in which miracle-plays were performed. We think we could with a little research produce instances of their earlier introduction; but we shall wait to see what observations will be made by our authors upon these kinds of performances, in places where their dates are more certain.

(To be continued.)

*Queenhoo-hall, a Romance, and Ancient Times, a Drama, by the late Joseph Strutt, Author of "Rural Sports, and Pastimes of the People of England."* In four volumes, 12mo.

(Concluded from page 32.)

WE broke off, rather abruptly, it must be confessed, our account of this work at the entrance of a page who presented to Lady Matilda a gipsire richly ornamented.

"The singularity of this circumstance," continues our author, "surprised the company; and the lady inquired of the page from whom the present came. 'Indeed, Gervise,' said she, 'I think there must be some mistake.'"

This mistake the page is sent to correct; but, instantly returning, declares, that the messenger and his followers were gone, without leaving further information on the subject.

Eleanor, suspecting that the purse contained some curious piece of needle-work, with the consent of the baron opened it; when she drew forth a small packet, inscribed in letters of gold, "To the most excellent Lady Matilda Boteler," and including these lines:—

"MOST ADORABLE LADY,

"The knight of the wounded heart, your slave and professed champion, humbly sa-

\* That is, a priest not bound by monastic rules, a character which, we believe, never yet existed in any monastery: different, it must be observed, from lay brother, and we believe, in consequence of that difference, by monastic rules inadmissible."

† The reference is ultimately to Warton's *History of English Poetry*, vol. i. p. 236.

lates you, and, with the baron your noble father's consent, will pay his respects to you in person this day."

This consent is obtained; and soon after,

"Here comes the knight," says the baron.

"Then," said the Lady Emma, turning pale, "let me not see him; let me not see the murderer of my brother."

She trembled much, while the young ladies led her out of the room, and returned to the chamber.

"The baron expected to see the warrior armed cap-a-pie; but, instead of the knight of the bleeding heart, the young Saint Clere, already mentioned as a favourite at court, a friend of the baron, and the expected visitor at Queenhoo-hall, was announced, and entered. The baron caught him in his arms, and welcomed him to Queenhoo-hall."

After an afternoon passed in cheerful and delectable discourse of love and arms, Saint Clere retired to the library to write. Soon after which the attention of the company was diverted by the clangour of trumpets sounding in the outer court, answered by the shouts of the populace. The knight of the bleeding heart in consequence entered, habited as he had been on the first of May, and masked in the same manner. He declares his passion for Lady Matilda.

"At this instant the young ladies appeared, leading the stranger deeply veiled; and they set her between them to support her, for she trembled, and seemed much agitated.

"The stranger eyed her with great firmness, but did not appear to be the least moved at what had passed.

"The baron then causing the garland to be brought, and holding it to the knight, inquired if he knew that ornament.

"I know it well."

"It seems you do so. How came you by it? Did you purchase it?"

"No."

"How came you by it, then?"

"By heirship. She that once owned it now is dead, and in her right 'twas mine."

"False, false!" exclaimed the stranger.

"Who says 'tis false?" said the knight, much agitated: "by heavens 'tis true; and in the foremost rose you'll find the portrait of an armed man."

"We know it well," replied the baron; "and who is that armed man there represented? Do you know him?"

"Yes."

"Who is it?"

"'Tis myself."

"Thyself!" exclaimed the baron.

"Yes," said he, shooting up, and elevating the visor, "compare the copy with the original."

"Good heavens! Saint Clere!" cried the baron.

"Saint Clere!" said Matilda and Eleanor.

"The fair stranger exclaimed, 'Tis my brother!' and fainted."

In consequence of this discovery, we find that Henry Darcy, Lord Saint Clere, relates his history, which extends through eighty-six pages; therefore we can only touch upon its most prominent features. It appears, that when he retired for the night at the inn where his sister and himself had sought shelter from the storm, he found his mind oppressed with most uneasy sensations. It was past midnight before he closed his eyes in sleep, from which he was soon awakened by the drawing back of the bolt of the door: he saw a lantern, with no light but in front, approaching his bed-side; a figure came close to him, and presenting a sharp baselard\* to his throat, said, *Young gentleman, 'tis time to rise.* He pretended to sleep; the man retired from the bed, and going towards a cabinet at one corner of the room, essayed to force it open: he returned, and holding the light and knife as he had done before, repeated the same words: he then renewed his attack upon the cabinet with more success.

"I saw him," continued Henry, "take thence several goblets and other vessels, apparently of silver; but, in opening one of the drawers, he made more noise than usual, which brought him to me a third time, as before. Receiving no answer, he returned; but as he was putting his spoils into a wallet which he had brought with him for that purpose, the cover of one of the goblets fell upon the floor, and pitching upon its edge, it rolled round several times before he could stop it; and in order to catch it the more readily, he laid the baselard upon a stool by the side of the cabinet, and stooped down on one of his knees. I watched the moment, and conceiving that my life depended upon a single effort (for no doubt he was convinced that so much noise must have awakened me), I cast off my mantle, sprang from the bed, and, throwing myself upon his back, thrust him to the ground, and holding his arms down, to prevent his rising or striking me, I called out as loud as I could for assistance; when suddenly I received a

\* Dagger.



blow upon my head, which deprived me of all sense or motion."

The first recollection of Henry discovers to him that he is in an army-hospital. Here he is in the utmost danger, in consequence of *six* wounds in the body, besides the one that he had received upon his head. However, through the kind attention of the captain, he recovers, assumes the name of Saint Clere, volunteers into the service, is introduced to the Earl of Warwick, regent, whose court was at Abbeville, and, under his inspection, is ranked as a lieutenant. The moment he was capable of taking the field, he exerted himself with such success in several skirmishes, that he was appointed a captain.

By the Duke of York, who succeeded the Earl of Warwick\* as regent, he is employed to purchase one of the most elegant carcenets† of goldsmiths' work, embellished with oriental pearls, that he could meet with in Ponthieu. He proceeds to execute this commission; and in the course of his inquiries goes into the shop of a goldsmith, who shews him a chaplet.

"Is it possible?" cried I, taking it in my hand.—"Truly, sir," returned the goldsmith, "one would hardly think it possible. I have been many years in the profession, and dealt largely in jewels of this kind; but, in truth, I never saw a more rich or more beautiful chaplet in my life."—"In the name of heaven," said I, impatiently, "whence had you this jewel?"—He instantly replied, "It is but this moment put into my hands by a man who waits without to know if I will purchase it from him."

The goldsmith goes to fetch the man. St. Clere places himself behind the door, and sees him display a brooch of gold set with pearls, a carcenet, and a goblet of silver; but he (the man) says, "I had the misfortune to lose the cover." This man states himself to be an innkeeper at Amiens, and to reside at the St. Denis; that several English officers resided at his house, lived in the style of noblemen, run up so large a score that he was nearly ruined, and that he took these splendid articles for the reckon-

At this instant St. Clere comes forward, and says,

"I desire to know how long you have been master of the hotel of St. Denis?"—To which the innkeeper replied, "About ten years"—"Not so many months past, to my knowledge; it was occupied by one who bore not the least resemblance to you. But, villain," cried I, advancing closer to him, "dost thou not know who slept at the inn near ———, when the tempest compelled him and his sister to take shelter there?"—Thus saying, I threw back my hood; and the moment he saw my face, he fell upon a bench which stood behind him like one bereft of his senses; he stared as though his eyes would have started from their sockets, and his hair stood upright. As soon as he could give utterance to his speech, he exclaimed, "It is his ghost! Saints defend me! It is the chevalier's ghost!" and was making towards the door.—"No, thou caitiff!" said I, interposing and stopping him, "thou shalt learn to thy confusion that I am not a ghost."—In the mean time the goldsmith had called the officers, who entered the room armed with their brown bills, and seizing upon the trembling culprit, eased me of my charge."

The Baron St. Clere recognises in this man the features of the ostler of the inn the night of the robbery: he is taken before the provost, where he declares his innocence: he is, however, upon the strong suspicion which his behaviour excites, committed to prison.

When St. Clere returns to the Duke of York with a carcenet, which meets with his approbation, he relates to him the story. The duke, struck with the circumstances, determines to be present at the next examination of the culprit, which took place as soon as the two innkeepers were brought from Ponthieu.

The charge is denied by the prisoner until the torture is brought, the sight of which induces him to make a voluntary confession, which is comprised in the third chapter, intituled, "*The Progress of Iniquity; or, the Danger of associating with bad Persons exemplified in the Confession of a Murderer.*"

The investigation of this horrid transaction rendered it necessary for St. Clere, who now assumes the name of Lord Henry Darcy, to discover his birth and situation to the Duke of York.

"His excellency," he continued, "promised me his interest at court to obtain a reversal of the decree of outlawry, and put me in possession of the estates which, by right of inheritance, belonged to the Darcy: and this promise he faithfully performed."

\* Here seems to be an anachronism: it is said this nobleman died soon after this event, whereas he lived eleven years after the Duke of York.

† Chain or necklace.

Intrusted by the duke with letters of great consequence, he comes to England, has several interviews with his majesty (Henry VI.) at the last of which the monarch put two small rolls of parchment into his hands.

"One of these," said he, "is the reversal of the decree of outlawry passed upon your father; and the other is the restoration of the Darcy estates to you, his heir. I would have you," continued the monarch, "go directly into Essex, and take possession of your patrimony."

He immediately sets out, arrives at Gay Bowers, finds that his uncle had been dead some years; has an interview with Gaston, his son, which, it appears, with respect to pecuniary arrangements, does not end much to the satisfaction of Lord Henry, who observes, that

"The next day, according to the king's orders, a court was held by the justiciaries for the county, and I was reinstated in the honours and emoluments which had formerly belonged to our family."

Gaston St. Clere, apprised of this, makes the most abject submissions to Lord Henry, which that young nobleman rejects; and proceeding legally, it appears, towards the close of the narrative, he has the good fortune to cast him in several expensive suits.

This chapter is concluded with the congratulations of the company upon the change of his fortune: at which the author leaves his readers to wonder, while he returns to the inferior persons of his story.

Of the inferior persons of the story, their manners and language, we have already given our opinions. The challenge and mock combat, which form such distinguished features in this chapter, might, we think, have been more artfully arranged. There is nothing which requires greater skill in an author than the management of that species of writing which is termed *low humour*; if he uses too little exertion, his work will be flat; if he strains too much, his piece immediately becomes absurd; therefore the great principle upon which the *vis comica* depends is to hide art by art. This principle the late Henry Fielding understood better, and reduced to practice more frequently, than any author of whom we ever read or heard; and sorry we are that it has totally receded from a place where it ought never to be missed.

*Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV. Aug. 1838.*

Section IX. bears for its title,

"*A Tale at the Ale.*"

The customs of CHURCH ALE and of BRIDE ALE, our readers need not be told, seem, in the first instance, to have been local regulations, by which the inhabitants of a particular parish were, under the inspection of the principal persons, ordered to brew a certain number of quarters of malt four times a year, or oftener, which were broached at the feast or vigil of the saint to whom the church was dedicated; and further, that all the householders and other inhabitants were obliged to be at the said ales, every husband and wife paying two pence, and every cottager a penny: indiscriminate partakers, also, one penny each; which money was applied to the repair of the church: so that conviviality was made subservient to a laudable purpose. Bride ales were brewings against the celebration of nuptial festivities. There was another kind, called a *graaning ale*, with which a husband treated his friends during the delivery of his wife; a practice that, we think, still continues in some parts of England. We have mentioned these ales merely to hint at the meaning of the word; but that which Mr. S. has chosen to designate by the title of this chapter, means, in our apprehension, nothing but a tale told at a public-house, and which he terms

"THE DISSEUR'S\* TALE."

In this tale, which does no great credit either to the elegance or morality of monastic amusements, are introduced two pieces of poetry. The first, which we have reason to believe the learned author found among some monkish records, we can neither quote from nor commend, for a reason which must be obvious to every reader, the second beginning with these lines:—

"Stop, hoodsman, stop! nor pass us by,  
Counting for ay thy coral beads;  
The lusty bowl invites thine eye,  
And tells thee what thy belly needs.

"Thy glowing cheeks, thy blazing nose,  
With many rich carbuncles gay,  
Are shining lights, and well disclose  
The part at table thou canst play;" &c.

\* Dissour was a professional story-teller: one was generally attached to every company of minstrels, and used to entertain noblemen at their houses, the brotherhoods at convents, farmers, &c. This custom still prevails in Turkey; it came into England with the crusaders.

R.

is very pretty; though, with respect to the tale, we must again observe, that obsolete phrases, which were certainly not in colloquial parlance or the idioms of those times, hang like a weight upon the subject, and repress its humour. The art of expressing common, though comical ideas in elegant language is one of the most agreeable arts an author can possess; it adds a keenness, at the same time that it gives a polish to wit, and, in characteristic description, forms a sketch which obtains its mental finishing from the reader: it is, consequently, most peculiarly suited to his taste. But the attainment of this art was not the intention of Mr. S. he wished to discriminate the manners of the times in which the transactions of his novel were included. This desire was a laudable one, but has all the difficulty which would attend the delineation of the domestic manners of the classical, the heroic, the feudal, or the dark ages; therefore all our poets who have dramatized stories\* have, whether they copied or invented, given to every age the manners of their own.

Leaving the tale of the Little Tailor and the Goose, as also the confusion and disgrace of Gregory, we arrive at the fourth chapter of the fourth volume, which includes "a Hunting-party, an Adventurer, and a Deliverance," and, what is better, a hunting-song, which we shall quote:—

"Waken, lords and ladies gay,  
On the mountain dawns the day;  
All the jolly chase is here,  
With hawk, and horse, and hunting spear;  
Hounds are in their couples yelling,  
Hawks are whistling, horns are knelling,  
Merrily, merrily mingle they;  
"Waken, lords and ladies gay."

Waken, lords and ladies gay,  
The mist has left the mountain gray;  
Springlets in the dawn are streaming;  
Diamonds in the brake are gleaming;  
And foresters have busy been  
To track the buck in thicket green:  
Now we come to chant our lay,  
"Waken, lords and ladies gay."

Waken, lords and ladies gay,  
To the green-wood haste away;  
We can show you where he lies,  
Fleet of foot and tall of size;

\* We consider every novel as a dramatic piece. This is a subject which we have long contemplated, and upon which we could be exceedingly dull, had we time and space, and our readers' patience. e

We can shew the marks he made  
When 'gainst the oak his antlers fray'd:  
You shall see him brought to bay;  
"Waken, lords and ladies gay."

Louder, louder chant the lay,  
Waken, lords and ladies gay!  
Tell them, youth, with mirth and glee,  
Run a course as well as we.  
Time, stern huntsman! who can balk,  
Staunch as hound, and fleet as hawk:  
Think of this, and rise with day,  
Gentle lords and ladies gay."

The concluding chapter states, that, as Henry St. Clere, in the late hunting adventure, was riding after his sister, whose palfrey had entered with spirit into the chase, he was surprised by a cross-bow bolt whizzing by his head: he instantly draws his sword, and rushes into the thicket, but is immediately assailed by two ruffians, while two other villains made towards his sister and Gregory.

"The poor knave," he continues, "fled, crying for help, pursued by my false kinsman, now your prisoner; and the designs of the other on my poor Emma (murderous no doubt) were prevented by the sudden apparition of a brave woodman, who, after a short encounter, stretched the miscreant at his feet, and came to my assistance. I was already slightly wounded, and nearly overlaid with odds. The combat lasted some time, for the cut-throats were both well armed, strong, and desperate; at length, however, we had each mastered our antagonist, when your retinue, Lord Boteler, arrived to our relief."

This woodman proves to be the Baron Fitzosborne, who had secretly procured the means of Lady Emma's escape from Gay Bowers, and had ever since interested himself in her fate. Gaston St. Clere, who had been the author of all the mischief that had happened to Emma, and latterly to her brother, is confined in the castle, where one of his keepers soon after discovers that he has hung himself: a fate which he certainly merited, but probably not that which he would have suffered, had poetical justice been bestowed on him by the original author.

Here the novel, properly speaking, concludes; though the editor alludes to many scraps and hints, and quotes some passages of which it is impossible, as the saying is, to make head or tail, as those that connected them are lost.

"But what our fair readers will chiefly regret," says the said editor, "is the loss of three declarations of love: the first by St.

Clere to Matilda, which, with the lady's answer, occupies fifteen closely-written pages of MS. That of Fitzosborne to Emma is not much shorter; but the amours of Fitzallen and Eleanor, being of a less romantic cast, are closed in three pages only. The three noble couples were married in Queenhoo-hall upon the same day, being the twentieth Sunday after Easter."

We wish, without taking notice of the sucer upon Ireland's Shakspeare, with which the novel concludes, because we do not conceive it to be appropriate, that the late ingenious Mr. Strutt had laid the scene of his *fiction* transactions at a period less turbulent; all this loving, courting, laughing, and joking does not do very well in times

—————"When England  
Shew'd like a matron butcher'd by her sons;  
When murders, rapes, and massacres prevail'd;  
When churches, palaces, and cities blaz'd;  
When insolence and barbarism triumph'd.  
Low were laid the rev'rend crozier and the  
holy mitre,  
And devastation rag'd thro' all the land."

"ANCIENT TIMES.

"A Drama, in Five Acts."

Were modern times like the ancient, we mean in genius, we should find great pleasure, first in the investigation, and, secondly, in the recommendation of this very ingenious production: but so depraved is the dramatic taste of the age, so low have we sunk in the theatric scale of merit, that we think the author was right (which we believe was the case) in withholding it from the inspection of the managers. Such a piece must have turned the attention of the people to, at least, *common sense*, and, consequently, all the *nothings* of the day must have receded from comparison. It is not our intention, having

more than once endeavoured to rouse the mental energies of our compatriots, to enter deeper into the subject at present. These things, like the current of trade, will, probably, at last, find their own level; and if our national character for sense does not suffer, it will be well; if it does, we must suffer in common with our neighbours.

With respect to the piece now before us, we consider it as a new instance of the genius of the late Mr. Strutt, whom we have long known as an antiquary, but never imagined that he was the possessor of such poetical talents.

"So flow'rs are gather'd to adorn a grave."

We, therefore, lament exceedingly that we cannot transplant some of those flowers into our miscellaneous garden: this we shall certainly do at another opportunity, and in another *parterre*. In the mean time we must observe, that we wish, for more than one reason, that the play had been published separate from the novel. The mind that has wandered in the mazes of fiction, smiled at the manners of the fifteenth century, and, perhaps, enjoyed the gambols of the peasants, finds a kind of reluctance in recurring a thousand years from the date of the novel; and, perhaps, a little besitation to flying from the middle to the heroic ages. This, and a slight mistake of Mr. S. in making the Danes, at that period, the worshippers of *Odin* (or *Woden*) and *Thor*, which, with the addition of *Frico*, were then exclusively the gods of the Saxons, are all that we shall observe on the piece at present, except that justice to the memory of departed genius obliges us to state, that the story is interesting; the language equally strong and elegant; the characters throughout well supported; and the poetical effusions, generally speaking, beautiful.

ORIENTAL OBSERVATIONS.

No. III.

AT a period when our Asian possessions have derived additional importance from the situation of Europe, it gives us great pleasure to bring before the public any information respecting the characters, the manners, the opinions, sects, &c. of the inhabitants of *Hindustan*, who seem to vary in both mental and corporeal properties,

according to every local variation of climate and soil, and to partake of such an infinite diversity of characters and customs, as renders a philosophical contemplation of them as difficult as it is amusing.

*Hindustan*, notwithstanding the laborious researches of the very able professors of every branch of science, that have from time to time undertaken the investigation, seems to us a country as yet in a considerable degree unex-

plored; but, from the general and individual outlines already traced, it also seems to us a country capable of producing every thing that is grand, sublime, rich, necessary, and consequently, in the highest degree, commercial. It abounds with raw materials that would give energy to our manufactures, with inhabitants that would purchase with avidity their finished effusions, with articles that might be exchanged to advantage; with productions that custom has rendered absolutely necessary: in short, it abounds with such riches and resources that, under the fostering influence of this kingdom, we augur it will, *once more*, rise to that situation which it maintained in the ancient world, and that, at a future period, through the great peninsula, once termed their CRADLE, commerce and literature, will again expand into full maturity. With respect to literature, we are happy, in the ninth volume of the Asiatic Researches, just arrived, to behold its progress, and expansion, and as it regards the present subject, still more happy that through this medium we can convey to our readers a very singular paper, containing an

ACCOUNT of the JAINS, \* collected from a PRIEST of this SECT, at MUDGERI. Translated by CAVELLY BORTA, BRAHMEN, for Major C. MACKENZIE.†

In former times, the *Jains* being without a *Guru*, or spiritual director, to guide them in a good course of life, VRISHABHANAT'HA TIRT'HACAR‡ was incarnate in this terrestrial world; and reformed or corrected their errors; and made laws, purposely designed for this sect: he took upon himself the office of

\* These appear to be a very extraordinary people; the account is curious, and therefore with a view to diffuse oriental knowledge, much of which is to be collected from a contemplation of the *casts* of Hindostan, we with pleasure insert it.—EDITOR.

† The language of this translation has been corrected, and some of the passages transposed, but without altering the sense. The orthography of Indian words has been, in general, adapted to the system of Sir William Jones; which is usually followed in the Asiatic Researches: but in instances of modern names of places and persons, where the original term has not been known to me, I have left the translator's orthography untouched.—H. T. C.

‡ In *Pracrit*, TIRT'MATAN; in *Canara*, TIRT'HURU.

*Guru* of the *Jains*. At this time there existed five sects, viz. 1 *Sanc'hya*, 2 *Saugata*, 3 *Charvaca*, 4 *Yoga*, 5 *Mimansa*.

This *Guru* composed several books, on the laws, customs, ceremonies, and regulations of the *Jain* religion, from his profound knowledge, for the use and benefit of mankind.

The son of this *Guru*, who was called BHARATA CHACRAVARTI, conquered the terrestrial world, with all its islands, and ruled, for a considerable time, as chief sovereign, above all other inferior princes.

Before the death of the *Guru*, as he had placed his son BHARATA CHACRAVARTI in the government of the state, he appointed one of his disciples, in his own room, to guide and instruct the people of this religion in following his instructions and laws; he gave him the sacred name of AJITA,\* and departed from this world.

Since that period, the following principal *Tirt'hucars*, or pontiffs, were incarnate in this world at different times.

1 VRISHABHANAT'HA, 2 AJITA, 3 SAMBHAVA, 4 ABHINANDANA, 5 SUMATI, 6 PADMAPRABHA, 7 SUPARSWA, 8 CHANDRAPRABHA, 9 PUSHPA-DANTA, 10 SITALA, 11 SREYANSA, 12 VASUPOJYA, 13 VIMALA, 14 ANANTA, 15 D'HARMA, 16 SANTI, 17 CUNT'HU, 18 ARA, 19 MALLI, 20 MUNISUVRATA, 21 NAMI, 22 NEMI, 23 PARSWA, 24 VARDHAMANA.

These were the first *Gurus*, or pontiffs of this religion, who, as twenty-four incarnations of their first *Guru*, appeared in the beginning of the present age, or *Caliyuga*.

Up to the beginning of the *Caliyuga*, the world was ruled, at twelve different times, by twelve *Nara Chacravartis*, or monarchs; among whom are, 1 BHARATA, 2 SAGARA, 3 MAG'HAVAN, 4 SANATCUMARA, 5 SANTI, 6 CUNT'HU, 7 ARASUBHUMA, † 8 JAYASENA, 9 HARISHENA, 10 BRAHMEDATTA. These sovereigns of the world are said to have been *Jains*.

Besides these, nine *Ar'd'hachacravartis* ruled at different times; their names are, 1 ASWAGRIVA, 2 TARACA, 3 ME-

\* The *Jains* at *Srayana Belligola* say, that AJITA did not appear as *Guru* until many years after the death of the first *Tirthuru*.—C. M.

† Should be 7 ARA, 8 SUBHUMA, 9 PADMA, 10 HARISHENA, 11 JAYA, 12 BRAHMEDATTA.—H. T. C.

RUCA, 4 NISUNBHA, 5 CAITABHA, 6 BALI, 7 PRAHARANA, 8 RAVANA, 9 JARASANDHA: these were renowned by the title of *Vasud-vacula*.\*

The government of these kings was overthrown by a race distinguished by the honourable title of *Prati-vasudevacula*, viz. 1 TRIPRISHTA, 2 DWIPRISHTA, 3 SWAYAMBHU, 4 PURUSHOTTAMA, 5 PURUSHAVARA, 6 PONDARICA, 7 DATTA, 8 LACSHMID'HARA, 9 NARAYANA.

The title of the other inferior kings was *Mandalad'hisa*. These *Narachacravartis* and *Ard'hachacravartis*, wresting the sovereignty from each other, ruled at different periods, up to the beginning of the present age.

*Narachacravarti* signifies entire sovereign, ruling, without interruption, the six parts or divisions of the terrestrial world. † *Ard'hachacravarti* signifies half sovereign, or who ruled three *Chandas* or divisions of the earth. The *Mandalad'hisas* were *Rajas* of particular divisions: these governed the world, at different periods, to the expiration of the last age.

In the beginning of this age, during the life of VARDHAMANA SWAMI, who was the twenty-fourth *Tirthacar*, or pontiff of the *Jain* religion, there was a *Mandalad'hisa*, called SRENTICA MAHARAJ. In his reign, the religion and people of the *Jain* sect were protected; he reigned for a considerable time at *Rajagrihapur*, and departed from this world. After his death, the kings CHAMUNDARAYA, JANANTARAYA, and other princes (nine *Cholaras* and nine *Ballois* ‡) governed the dominions of *Hindustan*, to the time of BIJJALRAYA, who ruled with renown in the city of *Calcutta*. Afterward, the *Dacshin* of *Hindustan* was conquered by the *Saddapramana*, § or those who receive and admit the authority of the *Vedas*. Next, the kingdom was ruled by PRATAP-RUDRA, *Raja* of *Vorangall*; and, after his death, by the kings of *Bijaynagar*, called *Rayn*, till the time of CRISHNA-RAYA and RAMA-RAYA; from which period the

*Dacshin* fell under different *Muslem* governments.

The *Jains* are divided into four classes or casts, in like manner as the followers of the *Vedas*, viz. *Brahmens*, *Cshatris*, *Vaisyas*, and *Sudras*; the *Brahmens* are the priests, or ministers of religion, for the other three casts; their duty is to study the *Puranas* and *Sastras*, but they have no *Vedas*. However, they have the *Agama Sastra*, treating of prayers and other religious duties. They worship the fire, in the ceremony of marriage, and in that of initiation (*Upanayana*).\* The *Jains* observe the time of mourning for their deceased relations, according to their casts, as follows: An ascetic or *Yati* should mourn for the death of his relations one minute; *Brahmens* are to mourn ten days; *Cshatris*, five; *Vaisyas*, twelve; *Sudras*, fifteen. Their lower or inferior cast consists of the *Pariyas* or *Chandalas*.

There are four orders of priests among the *Jains*, as among *Hindus* in general. 1 *Brahmachari* or student, 2 *Grihastha* or householder, 3 *Fanaparasta* or hermit, 4 *Bhicshu* or mendicant.

There are sixteen ceremonies, which the *Jains*, as well as the followers of the *Vedas*, observe. Among which are, 1 (*Garbad'hana*) the ceremony at the consummation of a marriage. 2 (*Stimant*) adorning a married woman's head with flowers, when she is six months gone with child. 3 (*Jatacarma*) ceremony on the birth of a child. 4 (*Namacarma*) on naming a child. 5 (*Anna-prasana*) when, at six months old, or within a year, the child is weaned, or first fed with other sustenance than his mother's milk. 6 Boring the ear, shaving the head, and placing the sacred thread round his neck. 7 (*Vivaha*) the first marriage, or rather betrothing. 8 (*Sastrabhasa*) the ceremony observed when the young lads begin to read the *Sastras*, at the age of five years, five months, and five days. 9 They also observe other ceremonies, together with those of funerals, &c. &c. &c.

They perform the ceremony of *Upanayana*, or initiation, for a boy, between five and nine years of age; which is the period when children begin to study the books of the law. A student, till he is married, should tie only

\* This designation belongs to those named in the subsequent list.—H. T. C.

† The six *Chandas* of *Bharata varsha*.

‡ The *Ballois* or *Balharas*, as sovereigns or emperors of India, are mentioned in the relation of two Mahomedan travellers, translated by Renaudot.—C. M.

§ So the *Jains* affect to call the followers of the *Vedas*, as believing, on hearsay, what they cannot know, or demonstrate to be true, from the evidence of their senses.—C. M.

\* This must arise from employing, at those ceremonies, *Brahmens* of the orthodox sect. The *Jains*, themselves, do not appear to worship fire.—H. T. C.

a thread round his loins, with a rag to cover his nakedness: he should carry constantly in his hand a small staff. This is practised till his wedding-day; when, as soon as he is married, he attains the second rank, or that of householder: then he may dress properly at his pleasure; and should now endeavour, by labour, service, or trade, to provide for and subsist his family: he should act in all respects agreeably to the instructions of his preceptor. Besides these duties, there are six particularly assigned, to be performed in the station of householder, as follows: 1 Worshipping God; or the images of the ancient saints. 2 Venerating spiritual parents. 3 Studying or reading their holy books. 4 (*Tapasya*) internal or mental devotion, abstracted from all thoughts, but that of the deity. 5 Making and fulfilling of vows for the attainment of wishes. 6 Giving to the poor.

There are three classes of *Yatis*, or ascetics, among the *Jains*, viz. *Anuvrata*, *Mahavrata*, *Nirvana*. To attain the rank of *Anuvrata*, one must forsake his family, entirely cutting off his hair, throwing away the sacred thread, holding in his hand a bundle of peacock's feathers and an earthen pot (*Caman-dalu*), and wearing only tawny coloured clothes: he must reside for some time in one of their temples. He next proceeds to the second rank, *Mahavrata*: when, totally abandoning any degree of elegance in his dress, he uses only a rag to cover his nakedness, as a *Brahmachari*: he still retains the fan and pot; he must not shave the head with razors, but employs his disciples to pull out the hair by the roots.\* On the day on which this operation is performed, he abstains from food; at other times he eats only once, daily, of rice put in the palm of his hand. Having, for a considerable time, remained in this state of probation, he attains the third degree of *Nirvana*; he then lays aside even rags, and, being quite naked, he eats, once every second day, of rice, put by others in the palm of his hand; carrying about with him the clay pot and a bundle of peacock feathers: it is the business of his disciples to pull out his hairs; and he is not to walk or move about after the sun sets. He is now called by the

dignified title of *Nirvan*; and the *Jains* worship him as God of their tribe, in like manner as the images, which they worship in their temples, of their ancient *Nirvans* or *Gurus*. Yet they say, that these are not the likeness of God; "because no one knows God, or has seen his likeness; that he should be able to describe him." However, they adore these images of their *Nirvana-naths* as Gods.

Agreeably to their laws, the *Jains* ought to make three ablutions daily, in the morning, afternoon, and evening. In the change and vicissitudes of all things, that degree of strictness is omitted, and they now wash only once a day before they eat: generally they eat their food on leaves, and sometimes in brass vessels; but that is not practised in this country.

The *Chattris*, *Vaisyas*, and *Sudras*, among the *Jains*, may eat victuals dressed by *Jain Brahmins*; but *Brahmins* never eat food prepared by any but their own tribe.

"To abstain from slaughter is the highest perfection; to kill any living creature is sin." Hence the *Jains* abstain from food after sun-set, lest sin be incurred by depriving any animal, even the minutest insect, of its life, in their food; for the same reason, they never drink water without straining it through cloth.

The principal tenets of their religion, translated from a stanza of their books, follows: "The *Jains* should abstain from the following things, viz. eating at night; slaying any animal; eating the fruit of those trees that give milk, pumpkins, young bambu plants; tasting honey, flesh; taking the wealth of others; taking by force a married woman; eating flowers, butter, cheese; and worshipping the Gods of other religions. To abandon entirely the abovementioned is to be a proper *Jain*." The *Jains* (even the young lads) never taste honey, as it would occasion expulsion from their cast. They never taste intoxicating liquors, nor any other forbidden drink.

A man who neglects to observe due precautions, that no living creature be exposed to danger, from the following five domestic occupations,\* will not be

\* To the effects of this operation they attribute the appearance on the heads of the images of their *Gurus*, which Europeans suppose to represent curly or woolly hair.—C.M.

\* See Menu 3 v. 68. The same notion occurs there; but the orthodox have sacraments to expiate the involuntary sin. The *Jains*, not admitting the efficiency of religious acts, are content to use precautions to avoid the sin.—T. C.

admitted to the sacred presence of God. 1 In splitting firewood, 2 forming the floor, and smearing it with cowdung, 3 cleaning the fire place, 4 straining water, 5 sweeping the house. When about to perform these offices, he should first be careful that there be no insect; for it is a mortal sin to hurt any living being.

The women should marry before their monthly courses appear; though, owing to changes, and particularly their poverty and depression, they are now obliged to put off this ceremony till long after their proper age, for want of money to defray the expense. When a woman is unclean, she must stay at a distance from her relations, in unchanged clothes, for four days. On the morning of the fifth day, she is permitted to mix with her family, after ablution.

A *Jain* woman never marries but once; and, if the husband dies when she is young, she must remain a widow as long as she lives, being forbidden to wear ornaments or delicate apparel, or to use nice food. In the western quarter, towards *Saondha*, *Coodyal*, &c. when the husband departs from the world, the widow's head is shaved, in like manner as the *Brahmen* widows of other countries; but this custom has gone out of use in this country for a considerable time: a widow never dresses elegantly; and is not allowed to wear glass rings, or the *Mangalasutra* (an ornament on the wedding day, tied round the neck of the bride by the husband), nor to use the yellow and red colours or paint, by which married women are particularly distinguished. While the husband lives, they may wear all ornaments allowed by the law: opulent people of this tribe are still permitted to dress like other *Hindus*, in all kind of costly apparel suited to their station.

When a man dies, they burn the corpse, and throw the ashes into water; the rich cast the ashes into rivers. They never perform other obsequies, as their law says, "the spirit is separate or distinct from the body, which is composed of five elements; when, therefore, the corpse is burnt, the several parts, which composed it, return to their former state; consequently, to the deceased, no ceremony is due." After death, as nothing of him remains, therefore they omit to perform the monthly and annual ceremonies, which other *Hindus* observe on this occasion; and they give

these reasons in vindication, "A man should feed himself with the best food, while he lives in this world, as his body never returns after it is burnt."

They further say, that the foolish people of other tribes, being deficient in sacred knowledge, spend money in vain, on account of deceased relations; for how can a dead man feel satisfaction in ceremonies, and in the feeding of others? "even a lamp no longer gives light by pouring more oil into it, after its flame is once extinguished." Therefore it is in vain to make feasts and ceremonies for the dead; and, if it be wished to please relations, it is best to do so while they are yet living: "what a man drinketh, giveth, and eateth in this world, is of advantage to him, but he carrieth nothing with him at his end."

"A man of sense should believe only what he seeth with his own eyes; and should never believe what he heareth from others." The *Jains* do not (like the followers of the *Vedas*) believe, that this world exists by the supreme power of God; for they say, that the world is eternal, and that its changes are natural. They deny, that the world is wholly subject to destruction, for all things are born by the power of nature; God only is exempt from *Carma*, or the frailties and inconveniences of nature.

As the *Jains* profess not to put faith in oral testimony, and only believe in what is perceptible to their own organs of sense; therefore, they do not believe, that God is in the heavens, above, "because no one ever saw him," and they deem it impossible for others to see him; but they believe in their *Tirthacars*, as their ancestors have seen and given a full description of the first prophet or *Guru*, who attained the station of *Nirvana* by his extraordinary perfections and actions, to the satisfaction of mankind down to the present age. Since his time, they have images of the several *Gurus* who succeeded him, and were incarnate as protectors of their religion. These naked images they worship in their temples with all due ceremonies; they consider them as Gods, or rather as representatives of God, whom they describe as follows: "He has a likeness, and no likeness; he may be compared to an image of crystal: he has eight good qualities, and is exempt from eight evil qualities. He is all wise; all seeing; the father, or the origin of all; enjoying eternal



bliss; without name, without relation, or beginning; infinite; undescrivable." The eight evil qualities, from which the nature of God is exempt, are ignorance, mental blindness, pain incident to nature. The distinction of name, of tribe, delusion, mortality, dependence. He who possesses these good qualities, and has overcome these evils, or is superior to them, is the God of the *Jains*, or *Jineswara*, being incarnate in the shape or body of one of their *Gurus* or *Tirthacars*. Therefore, the *Jains* worship the images of their *Gurus*, as the means of attaining the following stations: 1 (*Saloca*) a station, whence God is beheld at a distance; 2 (*Samipa*) one, in the presence of, or near, God; 3 (*Sarupa*) similarity to God; 4 (*Sayoga*) union with God. According to these several gradations, he belongs either to the order of 1st (*Grihast'ha*) a householder; 2dly (*Anuvrata*) the lowest rank of ascetics; 3dly (*Mahavrata*) the second; or 4thly (*Nirvana*) the highest.

But a bad man, who leads an evil course of life, in contradiction to their sacred laws, departs at his end to hell, or *Naraca*.

The *Jains* of this country never follow any other trade than merchandise. They wear a cloth round the loins, a turband on the head, and a jacket to cover the body; and put a mark with sandal powder on the middle of their foreheads: some have a small circle with red powder, in the centre of the sandal mark, by way of further decoration.

The following is the formula used by the *Jains* of the *Carnatac*, on beginning to perform their ceremonies.

"Now, in the holy religion of *Adi-Brahman*, of the philosopher who was created by the supreme power of God: and in the centre of the three worlds, in the central world, and in the island of *Jambudwipa* (in which appears the renowned *Jambu* tree); Southward of the great mountain of *Maha-Meru*, in the land of *Bharat*, on the good soil of the renowned division of *Carnataca-Desa*, in the village or town of \_\_\_\_\_, and in the \_\_\_\_\_ part or quarter of the present age of *Caliyuga*; and it being now within the fifth division of time; according to the *Suea* of *Raja Vicramarca* (as accepted by many great and excellent people, who observe the gracious laws), and in the present year of *Sarvamanu*, and in the present year

of the cycle \_\_\_\_\_ month of \_\_\_\_\_ fortnight of \_\_\_\_\_ and on this holy day (including also weeks, stars, signs, hours, and minutes), I now begin this, &c. &c. &c."

The preliminary form of addressing letters by the *Jains*, to one another, is as follows, viz.

"To him, who possesses all good qualities, who performs all charities (or bestows alms), according to the laws, who observes the rules of the *Jains*, who has zeal to repair the *Jain* temples, who perseveres in observing the ceremonies of *Ashtami* and *Chaturdasi* (8th and 14th of each half month); he who purifies his head by the drops of the sandal water, in which the images of the *Jinas* are bathed, to such I bow my head, &c. &c."

As the *Brahmens*, who follow the *Vedas*, fast on the day called *Ecadasi* (11th of each fortnight); in like manner the *Jains* fast on the 8th and 14th days (*Ashtami* and *Chaturdasi*), twice a fortnight: they also worship the serpent *Naga*, on the festival of *Anuntachaturdasi*, in like manner as other *Hindus*, and tie over their shoulders a red thread.

At this time, the *Jains* have four *Mat'had'kipas*, or chief pontiffs, at the following places, 1 *Penugonda* or *Pen-naconda*, 2 *Canchi* or *Conjeveram*, 3 *Col-lapur*, 4 *Delhi*.

Their *anniyasis*, for a long time back, have resided in these places, with power over all those professing their religion; these pontiffs teach their laws, duties, and customs; and, if they observe any irregularities among their flocks, punish them according to the nature of the offence.

The *Jains* intermarry with women of other families or *Gotras*, and eat with the disciples of their several priests and casts. But, though the *Jains* of all countries are of the same religion, they should not employ the *Gurus* of one *Mat'ha* or college, to attend funerals and perform the ceremonies of another; but they are to behave with respect and civility to them, on account of their profession and rank.

*Sravana-Belligota* is the principal residence of the *Jain Gurus*: even the *Jains* below the *Ghats* consider it as the chief place; but, with the permission of the head pontiff, as it is too distant from them, his disciples established three subordinate *Gurus*, in three different places, below the western *Ghats*, at *Agoda*, *Beedeery*, *Carocollom*, and

*Soda*, *Jain Sannyasis* now reside in these places, to attend to the laws and ceremonies of their religion.

There is a famous image of eighteen times the height of man, upon a rock near *Belligola*, named *GOMATESWAR SWAMI*.

In the books of the *Jains*, it is mentioned, that there was formerly a golden image, of 500 times man's height, at *Padmanabh-pur*, which was inundated by the sea; and they believe, that

it can still be sometimes seen in the water.

They generally account modestly for all their tenets, and conduct themselves with propriety; and never assert, that their bodies are eternal, and that there is *no God*; nor do they, like the *Bauddhists*, say, "After death there is no pain in the flesh or feeling: since it feels not pain, nor death, what harm is there in feeding upon it, when it is necessary to procure health and strength."

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

**HAYMARKET, July 29.**—A long looked-for play, from the successful pen of Mr. Colman, was presented for the first time, under the title of "*THE AFRICANS; OR, War, Love, and Duty*:" the following being the

### DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Farulho (the Priest).....	Mr. THOMPSON.	
Torribal .....	Mr. FARLEY.	
Madiboo.....	Mr. FAWCETT.	
Selico .....	Mr. YOUNG.	
Demba Sego Jalla (King of Kasson) .....	} Mr. PALMER, jun.	
Dancari .....		Mr. CARLES.
Fetterwell .....	Mr. GROVE.	
Marrowbone .....	Mr. MENAGE.	
Henry Augustus Mug ..	Mr. LISTON.	
Mandingo Warriors	} Mr. MALE. Mr. COOKE. Mr. TREBY. Mr. TRUMAN.	
		} Mr. ATKINS. Mr. NOBLE.
		Berissa.....
Darina.....	Mrs. ST. LEGER.	
Sutta .....	Mrs. LISTON.	
Foulahs, Mandingoes, Warriors, Dancers, Musicians, Attendants, &c. &c.		

**SCENE**—The Town of Tatteconda, in Bondon; a District of Africa possessed by the Foulahs.

### THE PABLE

is taken from a collection of French novels entitled, "*Les Nouvelles du Florian*."

Darina, a widow of the Foulah tribe, is left with three sons, Selico, Madiboo, and Torribal. Selico is betrothed to Berissa, the daughter of Farulho, the priest; and when on the eve of marriage, the ceremony is interrupted by an irruption of the Mandingoes into the town of Tatteconda. Then commences the first conflict between War,

Love, and Duty." Selico, torn by contending passions, at length flies to the succour of his mother, whom he finds with his two brothers, who had taken refuge from the barbarity and massacre of the Mandingoes, in the neighbouring woods. Here they are reduced to encounter the dreadful calamity of famine; to alleviate which, Selico obtains a reluctant consent from his brother, Madiboo, to take him for sale to the slave market temporarily instituted by the king of the Mandingoes, and to apply the produce to the relief of their mother's distress. The slave merchants objecting to the weakness of Selico, he proposes to Madiboo (his brother), as a last resource, that he shall deliver him up to the Mandingo monarch, as a slave who had escaped from his tent, and for whose apprehension a reward is offered of 400 oz. of gold. An interesting struggle ensues between the brothers; Madiboo is at length prevailed upon; and the wretched Selico, wearied with life, as he thinks his mistress Berissa has perished in the massacre with her father Farulho, is delivered up to the sanguinary monarch of Mandingo, who instantly orders him to the stake. A pile is also prepared for a female slave, who has resisted the amorous advances of the tyrant. The wretched criminals are brought out; and, at the dreadful moment when the fatal torch is about to be applied, they mutually recognize each other as Selico and Berissa (the two lovers). An affecting appeal is made to the humanity of the Mandingo; but he continues unrelenting, until the appearance of the venerable priest and the agonised mother, whose united solicitations so work upon his savage nature, that he at last grants a general amnesty, and consents to the union of Selico and Berissa.

The distress of the piece is relieved by the whimsical adventures of Mr. Henry Augustus Mug, an ivory turner of London, who is first shipwrecked on the coast of Africa, is then made a slave to the Foulah tribe, and afterwards arrives at the extraordinary and high sounding situation of secretary of the foreign department to the black king of the

Mandingoes: he has also an affair of the heart with Satta, a simple yet benevolent African; and they conclude their amour by forming an additional couple in the matrimonial dance.

This play possesses, in a considerable degree, those characteristics which distinguish the muse of Mr. Colman: it blends the pathetic with the gay; and, by the force of contrast, exhibits, in strong and appropriate colours, the energetic burst of feeling, the impressive flow of sentiment, and the jocund effusions of hilarity. The sentiments are dictated by a pure morality, and expressed in language well calculated to captivate the judgment, and affect the heart. It may be thought that there is not much originality of characters; the peculiarities of each, however, are nicely discriminated, and the person once introduced upon the stage acts in a natural and probable manner until the completion of the design. *Mr. Henry Augustus Mug and Satta* bear, perhaps, too close a resemblance to *Trudge and Wowski*; but some allowances will always be made in cases where the *tout ensemble* is pleasing and effective.

In the occasional situations of the characters, technically called the stage-effect, Mr. Colman has evinced great judgment and taste; the agonizing conflict of fraternal love, the distress of the mother, and the heart-rending recognition of *Salico* and *Berissa*, at the dreadful pyre, are specimens of dramatic ability which will always excite the admiration and applause of a sympathising audience.

Mr. Young performed his part in an able and impressive manner; and the other characters were well supported. Mr. Fawcett's was a mixture of the grave and gay, or, rather, a series of transitions from the lively to the serious, to both of which he gave full effect. Mrs. Gibbs and Mr. Farley also did ample justice to their respective parts; but *Henry Augustus Mug*, the ivory-turner, from *Snow-hill*, appears to have been the object of the author's peculiar care. He is a fellow of wit and humour, and was admirably represented by Mr. Liston.

The music is very pleasing, and displays a correct and elegant taste. Its prevailing character is a chaste simplicity; yet it is diversified, and appropriate to the varying scene. The overture, particularly entitled to praise, as a pretty medley of martial and scri-

ous music, and, with the airs, does credit to Mr. Kelly, their composer.

The scenery is picturesque, consisting of a rising sun, teated fields, and various views of the country, with a bright African sky.

The piece was given out by Mr. Young, for a second representation, with unanimous applause; and it has continued to bring crowded houses till within a few days past, when its run was interrupted by the temporary indisposition of Mr. Fawcett, who, however, has since resumed his character in the play.

AUG. 22. A new farce, entitled "*FIRST COME FIRST SERVED; or, The Biter Bit,*" was performed for the first time, of which the following are the

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Twit..... Mr. MATHEWS.  
Cornelius Snub..... Mr. LISTON.  
Jeremiah Jirk..... Mr. FARLEY.  
Mr. Justice Credulous.... Mr. NOBLE.  
Mr. Debit..... Mr. TRUMAN.  
Miss Dorothy Credulous. Mrs. DAVENPORT.  
Julia..... Miss DE CAMP.

This lively piece, in two acts, is, we are told, from the pen of Sir John Carr.

Snub and Jirk are two fortune-hunters, and associates, who, driven to their last guinea, determine, without informing each other, to write to Mr. Justice Credulous, stating themselves to be men of fortune and family, and to make overtures of marriage to Julia, his niece, a young lady of large fortune. Her uncle, who is a vulgar, ignorant man, just enrolled in the commission of the peace, with most equitable credulity, returns an answer to each, by the same post, informing them, that he who arrives first at Rumble Hall, his mansion, shall have the hand of Julia. The scene in which these letters are read by each to the other is uncommonly laughable, and they both pledge their honour to start at the same hour the next day. Snub and Jirk apply to Twit, a metry, facetious, country hair-dresser, to assist each, without the knowledge of the other, in arriving first at Mr. Justice Credulous's. Twit engages himself to both, to prevent the young lady from falling a sacrifice; and much of the plot turns upon the whimsical and laughable stratagems adopted by the hair-dresser for this purpose; who, in the end, disappoints both, and enables Julia to marry the man she is attached to.

Mathews, for whose benefit this piece was performed, had full scope for his extraordinary imitative powers; and Liston, in *Snub*, displayed all that dry humour which characterises his style of

acting; Farby, in *Jirk*, also exerted himself with success; and Mrs. Davenport as an *old maid* immersed in love

and botany, was excellent. The *times* contained some neat point and effective humour, and was favourably received.

## POETRY.

### THE WILD LAYS OF THE WARLIKE BARD,

SUNG TO THE HARP OF CARUTH.

#### Lay IV.

SHALL Caruth's harp now raise the mournful lay,

That tells the horrors of that direful day,  
When fierce Cadwaller's spear the life-blood drew

From sad Llewelin's breast?—dread tale, but true!

Or shall I tune to Brana's woes its string;  
Or of the days long fled shall Caruth sing?  
No more joy's spirit soothes our bitter pains,  
Nor longer in the gloomy castle reigns:

All, all is hush'd! save when the bird of night

Pours her wild notes, the timid soul to fright;  
Or when fair Brana's sighs, by sorrow giv'n,  
Heart-rending burst, and soar to highest heav'n.

Llewelin now is fall'n! the good, the brave!  
Sweetly he sleeps in honour's grass-grown grave!

And of Caractacus's noble race,  
The last that lives in Denham's royal place,  
Now captive mourns, confin'd within the towers,

Where her forefathers spent their festive hours.

Why dost thou linger, son of Gwilliam, say,  
When thy fair Brana weeps her time away?  
Caruth no more can strike the sounding string,  
No more joy's notes his sable harp can sing;  
Break, break, my heart! Cadwaller strives to gain

Fair Brana's love, but Brana's lost in pain;  
For great Llewelin, Caruth's fondest pride,  
Is now laid low! with him all pleasure died:  
When night's advancing gloom o'er nature crept,

And the tir'd warriors on the cold earth slept;  
When the unjust man's tortur'd spirit rose,  
I sought my way amid Silaria's foes;  
I found Llewelin's corse, with many a wound,  
And laid the honour'd relics in the ground!  
Thrice I implor'd the pow'rs that all controul,

To take the much-lamented warrior's soul;  
And thrice, prostrated on his clay-cold tomb,  
With burning tears I wept his awful doom.  
Oh, lost Llewelin! pride of Caruth's age!  
My son, thou'rt fall'n beneath Cadwaller's rage!

Whilst I am left unfriended and alone,  
My only hope on earth for ever gone!  
But, oh, my soul! we yet shall meet again,  
In the blest land of spirits, freed from pain.

My half-extinguish'd ray of life wants oil,  
And feebly burns with faintly-glowing smile;  
Soon I shall fall; but who of me shall sing,  
Who o'er my grave each tribute slow will bring?

For thee, Llewelin, I have cuff'd each bloom  
That spring has giv'n, to deck thy honour's tomb:

The hyacinth and violet, sweet and fair,  
The best of ev'ry flow'r I scatter there;  
And with sad tears at ev'ry coming eve,  
I seek thy grave, with sorrow there to grieve.  
Think on thy fathers, maid of bright blue eye,

Remember them, and nobly dare to die,  
Think on Caractacus, whose blood is thine,  
Flows in your veins, and bids you not repine.  
'Yes, thou art mine;' I see within thine eye  
A fire that tells me thou wilt nobly rise—  
Tell me, that soon, to end this scene of strife,  
With thine own hand thou'lt end thy woes  
and life!—

I once had hopes that I should live to see  
Brana surrounded by her progeny;  
And when from life my spirit sought release,  
I thought to terminate that life in peace.  
But, ah! 'tis better, braver, sure to die,  
Than thus to live with ignominy nigh.  
Turn from me, maid of Dinham, turn away;  
I cannot see thee die—yet, oh! delay:  
There is a God whose eye o'erlooketh all,  
And at one glance surveys this earthly ball;  
Sainted Caractacus in heav'n shall pray,  
That mercy may be ours in death's dark day;  
Omnipotence shall hear, relent, forgive,  
And thou, oh Brana, high in heav'n shalt live!

#### Lay V.

Whence dost thou come, oh David! warrior, say!

Thine eye-balls dart around a wrathful ray;  
Thy looks are vengeance; and appear'd by thee,

Llewelin's soul to heav'nly peace shall flee.  
Who shall attempt to sing great David's rage,

Or fierce Cadwaller's wrath when they engage;

Madly they fought, and loudly clash'd their arms,

While David's godlike strength his foe alarms;

Cadwaller, feebler grown, has lost his pow'r,  
And soon he'll find the death-approaching hour;

For at Llewelin's feet he headlong falls,  
And swift his soul shall seek demonic halls;  
For with one long convulsive gasp he dies,  
And food for birds of prey his body lies!

Rise, thou art now aris'd; thy soul shall  
 And join the heroes who in heav'n are blest:  
 From thence thou shalt behold thy haughty  
 foe,  
 With gore-invested garments lying low!  
 Proud Earl Cadwallar, Castregy's fierce lord,  
 Sleeps in the dust, victim of David's sword!  
 The city's population comes to meet,  
 And with loud shouts of joy the hero greet;  
 The noble warriors join the gladden'd throngs,  
 And raise to thee, oh David, praise-fraught  
 songs.  
 At thy right hand, in loveliness array'd,  
 Sit Brana, Dinham's ever-beauteous maid;  
 Let ages yet to come her charms adore,  
 And let my song be heard when I'm no  
 more.  
 But, still thou'rt sad, oh! pride of Caruth's  
 heart,  
 And from thine eyes unbidden tear-drops  
 start;  
 Thou droop'st like the ivy's feeble bough,  
 When storms have laid the oak its twin'd  
 round, low;  
 And o'er the flowers that deck thy father's  
 tomb,  
 Yett tears have shed a brighter-seeming  
 bloom.  
 The castle sounds with joy's loud song  
 again,  
 Forgotten seems the pensive sigh of pain;  
 Brana the fair is now to David wed,  
 But where's Llewellyn?—ah! the warrior's  
 dead.  
 By his grave's side a consecrated spring  
 Rises from earth, a healing power to bring!  
 The sick man from afar seeks comfort there,  
 And health returns to sooth his pang of care:  
 O'er the blest spot that pours the precious  
 tide,  
 Llewellyn's sainted spirit doth preside;  
 And who shall dare assert with impious lips,  
 It heals not him with holy faith who sips?  
 June 4, 1808. J. M. L.

THE VISION  
 OF  
 THE BISHOP OF ST. ANDERO.  
 AN IRREGULAR ODE.

"RISE, holy man! 'tis heav'n that bids  
 thee arm,  
 Obey its dictates, and thy country's call;  
 Let these inspiring thoughts thy bosom warm,  
 Nor basely live to weep Iberia's fall."  
 Such sounds Andero's pious bishop heard,  
 As wrapt in visions of the night he lay;  
 When to his sight an awful form appear'd,  
 Around whom gleam'd a bright celestial  
 ray.  
 In his left hand a golden cross he clasp'd;  
 His right a flaming falchion furious grasp'd;  
 His blazing bosom rose with dreadful fire,  
 And his fierce eyes emitted nameless fire.  
 With hurried voice he thus indignant broke,  
 While rage inspir'd each burning word he  
 spoke.

"Rise, St. Andero! canst thou peaceful rest,  
 And know thy monarch in vile bondage held?  
 Say, does not indignation fire thy breast?  
 Is sacrilege by thee so tame beheld?  
 See where yon madman, frantic with success,  
 E'en dares bid heav'n's vicegerent yield  
 his throne:  
 Iberia's sons he'd now with chains oppress,  
 Her crown presumptuous claiming as his  
 own.  
 Spain's guardian genius gives thee these com-  
 mands,  
 Receive this cross and sword from out his hands;  
 Display this sacred emblem to their eyes,  
 And bid thy country's warriors greatly rise;  
 Tell them with these Iberia gives command  
 To hurl yon blood-stain'd monster from the  
 land.  
 Oh! bid each Spaniard Freedom's call attend:  
 Then she'll, to shew you have her great  
 applause,  
 From her own island o' the ocean send  
 Her darling sons, to aid your sacred cause,  
 Link'd with them in friendship's chain,  
 Fear yon tyrant's rage no more;  
 From their castles on the main  
 Shall the with'ring thunders roar,  
 That shall dispel ambition's dreams,  
 And blast yon lawless plund'rer's schemes.  
 With succour prompt they stem the seas,  
 The breath of freedom swells the breeze,  
 They come to break oppression's iron rod,  
 To fight your sacred cause, the cause of God.  
 Th' example great shall open Europe's eyes,  
 And indignation shall each bosom swell,  
 Soon shall Bavarians, Germans, Romans, rise,  
 And the brave Swiss recall the days of Tell.  
 Arise, then; haste thee to the field,  
 Rear this sacred cross on high;  
 Th' avenging falchion firmly wield,  
 Let shouts of valour rend the sky.  
 By each Iberian hero's name,  
 Who the Moorish hosts o'ercame;  
 By your country's wrongs and woe,  
 The acts of yon perfidious foe,  
 Arise, and on his upstart head  
 Discharge your ire in vengeance dread;  
 Tell him, that when Iberia's foes are nigh,  
 That one and all ye conquer or ye die."  
 This said, the vision vanish'd from his sight;  
 The pious bishop woke; then lowly bent:  
 In silent pray'r he pass'd the remaining night,  
 Then forth t' obey the voice of heav'n he  
 went. ALEXIS.

ODE TO HUMANITY.  
 On reading in the annual Volume of "Public  
 Characters" an affecting Account of Dr.  
 Lettson's Discovery and Relief of a lan-  
 guishing and distressed Family.

BAY divine! our orb illum'd;  
 Balm of life! thy smiles resume;  
 Where the wretched weeping lie  
 With around thy charms display;  
 Wrap our souls in endless day,  
 And our tears of sorrow dry.

Where the iron sceptre falls,  
And the pining captive calls,  
Eager wing thy welcome way.  
Where Belous thunders loud,  
'Midst the blood-contending crowd,  
All thy majesty display.

That sad form disease pervades,  
Heck'ning to eternal shades,  
Death appears in grim array.  
'Tis a mother, wretched lot!  
In this wreck of bliss forgot,  
'Till Compassion led the way.

Here, where grief and sickness lies,  
And pale want in anguish cries,  
Led by thee, is LETTSON found:  
Hungry babes the stranger eye,  
Groans in trembling accents die,  
And complaint is hush'd around.

Here let sculptur'd art prevail;  
Or shall Northcote's pencil fail,  
When humanity inspires.  
Still applaud what heav'n approves;  
Him who human woe removes,  
And our raptur'd bosom fires.

JOHN MORRIS FLINDALL.

IRISH BINDING.

**T**EAGUE, a true honest soul as e'er trod  
Irish ground,  
Once was sent, by his master, some books to  
get bound;  
Bibles, essays, and poems, and works of virtue,  
To be deck'd with gilt letters, in scarlet and  
blue.

"When the artisan ey'd them, in terms of  
his trade,  
"Some of these must be done in *marra*,"  
he said;  
"These bibles in Turkey; and, as for the  
rest,  
"I think Basil and Russel will suit them the  
best."  
"Fait," says Teagus, "hold your boddat  
and-outlandish stuff,  
"Sure and wo'nt Irish binding look just well  
enough!  
"Why these outlandish elves would ye be  
after troubling?  
"Master told me to get 'em all bound here  
in DUBLIN."

Edington, June, 1808.

N. SLONE.

IMPROMPTU.

On seeing Mr. EMERY in the Characters of  
TYKE and LOVEGOLD, at North Shields  
Theatre, in July, 1808.

**I**N APRIL DRUGGER, three score years ago,  
Garrick shone forth superior, none his  
like;  
Matchless he shone!—yet, now the world  
may know  
Another Garrick, in young Emery's TRAM.  
Thalia's sons oft, on old Drury's stage,  
Assume the miser's squalid eager mien;  
But Emery's LOVEGOLD outshines ev'ry age—  
Yates, Ryder, Shuter, ALL in him are seen!  
W. R.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED  
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(Continued from page 57.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JUNE 13.

**L**ORD Hawkesbury presented the usual  
message from his majesty previous to  
the rising of Parliament, for a vote of credit.

On his lordship's motion, a committee was  
appointed to inquire into and examine the  
contract between Mr. Palmer and govern-  
ment respecting the General Post-office;  
also to inquire into the cause of Mr. P.'s dis-  
missal from office.

His lordship also moved an address of  
thanks to his majesty for his communication  
relative to the Sicilian treaty; which, after a  
few words from Lord Holland, was agreed  
to.

14. The Distillation bill being brought  
from the Commons, Lord Lauderdale, with a  
view of obtaining information, moved that a  
message be sent to the Commons, desiring

copies of the three reports of the sugar com-  
mittee.—Ordered.

On the motion of Lord Elliot, similar mes-  
sages were ordered for a copy of the report  
on Mr. Palmer's claims, and for the attend-  
ance of Mr. Long before the committee of  
their lordships on that subject on Thursday.

On the motion of Lord Hawkesbury, the  
usual address on his majesty's message for a  
vote of credit was agreed to.

15. A message from the Commons brought  
up copies of the reports of the committees on  
Mr. Palmer's claims, and of the reports of the  
sugar committee.—Ordered to be printed.

16. Mr. Palmer's per Centage bill, the  
American Trade bill, &c. were brought from  
the Commons, and read a first time.

Lord Grenville, adverting to the bill then  
before the House for renewing the charter

of the Bank of Ireland, stated, that Catholics having been excluded by the original charter from the right of holding the office of director of the Bank, and the word "charter" not being contained in the act 1793, by which a great many of their civil disabilities were removed, doubts had arisen how far they were now competent to be elected to that office. The present bill contained no clause to remove this doubt. He therefore now moved, that the point be referred to the judges for their opinion.

A discussion arose on this question; the motion being supported by the Duke of Norfolk, Lords Lauderdale, Holland, Spencer, and Roslyn; and opposed by the Lord Chancellor, Lords Hawkesbury, Mulgrave, and Harrowby.

On a division, the numbers were—Contents, 33; non-contents, 94; majority, 61.

17. The Local Militia bill went through a committee, after a long discussion.

20. The Paddington Canal Coal bill was read a third time, and passed; as was also the Hare Shooting bill.

The Local Militia bill was reported; and an amendment made by Earl Fitzwilliam, to exempt from its operation those who had been ballotted for under the Training act, was negatived, on a declaration by ministers that there was no intention of carrying that act into effect.

21. The Hon. H. Erskine was heard, in a committee of privileges, on the claim of Gen. Ker to the Roxburgh peerage.

The Local Militia bill was read a third time, and passed.

On the motion for the second reading of Mr. Palmer's per Centage bill, Lord Elliot moved that it be rejected.

The Earl of Moira, while he regretted that the matter had not rather come before the House in its judicial capacity, was still satisfied that Mr. Palmer's invention was fully deserving of the reward proposed, and that the original agreement to that effect was binding on the government. He did not think Mr. Palmer had been fairly dealt with. While his claim was before another tribunal, an application had been made in that House for the production of evidence touching a claim which it was possible might never have come before them. The noble baron who now moved the rejection of the bill was the chairman of that committee. From the whole complexion of the case, he thought it evident that the arm of power was employed against this gentleman. Mr. Long, who had alone been examined by the House, evidently had a bias on the subject. He asked, why the Bishop of Lincoln, who was privy to the original bargain, and Earl Camden, both friends of Mr. Pitt, were not also examined? He protested, that he would not for a moment support the claim, if he were not convinced that it was founded in justice, and on the strictest interpretation of the original agree-

ment. His lordship described the wretched situation in which so important a branch of the public service had been conducted previous to Mr. Palmer's invention. The revenues arising from it did not then exceed 150,000*l.* a year; and they now, in consequence of Mr. Palmer's plans, amounted to nearly half a million, besides the augmented convenience arising from the rapidity and security with which the mail was conveyed; and could their lordships, he asked, reconcile it to themselves to take all the benefits and advantages of this invention, and not give the inventor the remuneration agreed on, and which was strictly due to his ingenuity? Their lordships had not the whole case before them, and consequently not the means of coming to an impartial judgment. To afford them an opportunity of doing so, his lordship moved, that the House do now adjourn, so that the principle of the bill would remain open for future discussion.

This line of argument was supported by Lords Erskine, Stanhope, and Radnor; and opposed by the lord chancellor, Lords Harrowby, Walsingham, and Redesdale.

On a division, the numbers were—For the amendment, 10; against it, 34; majority, 24.—The bill was then rejected.

22. Lord Grenville presented a petition from the Roman catholic merchants and bankers of Dublin; praying that they might not be excluded from acting as directors and governors of the Bank of Ireland. His lordship afterwards moved, that it be an instruction to the committee on the Irish Bank Charter bill to make provision accordingly.

A debate ensued, in which the motion was supported by Lords Lauderdale, Stanhope, and the Marquis of Buckingham; and opposed by Lords Hawkesbury, Harrowby, Westmoreland, and Redesdale.

On a division the numbers were—contents 63—non-contents 101—majority 38.

23. The second reading of the Stipendiary Curates bill was fixed for Monday.—The Sugar Distillation bill was read a second time.

24. Nothing but routine business.

25. In a committee of privileges, Mr. Brougham was heard for Lady Essex Ker, and Sir Samuel Romilly for Sir James Innes, on the right of Mr. Bellenden Ker, and Lady Essex Ker to be heard in the claim for the Roxburgh peerage. The objection to hearing Lady Essex Ker seemed in a great measure to be abandoned; and the lord chancellor stated, that he should endeavour, in the course of Monday, to consider the question as to the right of Mr. Bellenden Ker, so as to state his opinion at the sitting of the committee of privileges on Tuesday.

The royal assent was afterwards given by commission to a number of public and private bills.

27. On the bringing up of the Appropriation act,

Earl Lauderdale objected to the grant of 1,500,000*l.* to the East India Company being comprehended in that act, by which means the Lords were precluded from the right of inquiring into the propriety of it. He therefore moved that a message be sent to the Commons, desiring a copy of the report of the committee on the affairs of the East India Company.

After a few words from Lords Suffolk, Hawkesbury, and Holland, the motion was negatived.

On the second reading of the Stipendiary Curates bill, Lord Sidmouth moved, that it be read a second time this day three months.

After some discussion, a division took place—contents, 17; non-contents, 36. The bill was then read a second time.

28. In the committee of privileges on the Roxburgh peerage, it was made an instruction to the committee, that Mr. Bellenden Ker was not entitled to be heard, but that Lady Essex Ker was entitled to be heard.

The Stipendiary Curates bill went through a committee, after considerable discussions on the various clauses.

29. The Welch Coals bill was thrown out on a division, 44 against 36.

30. In the Roxburgh peerage, Mr. Brougham was heard for Lady Essex Ker, and the lord advocate and attorney-general for the crown.

The Stamp Duties bill was read a third time.

Earl Grosvenor put a question as to the rumoured erections in Hyde-park; but the discussion was thought unparliamentary.

The Stipendiary Curates bill was negatived on the third reading without a division, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Rochester, Bristol, and Carlisle, being of opinion it would do more harm than good.

On the third reading of the Appropriation act, Lords Holland and Lauderdale, and the Duke of Bedford, reprobated in strong terms the diminished grant to Maynooth college.

The Scotch Judges' Salaries' bill, Court of Session Stock bill, and Assessed Taxes bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

JULY 1. Farther proceedings in the Roxburgh peerage were postponed till the first Tuesday in next session.

A conversation took place between Lord Holland and Lord Hawkesbury relative to Spain; when the latter declared it to be the resolution of government to act towards that country both as to the orders in council, and in every other respect, with the utmost generosity and liberality.

2. The royal assent was given by commission to the Appropriation, the Assessed Taxes, the Stamp Duties, the Aquinities, the Ale Licenses, the Oyster Fishery, the Scotch Judges' Salaries, the Court of Session Stock, and several other bills.—The commissioners were, the lord chancellor, the Duke of Mon-

rose, and Lord Wingham. The other business was forwarded.

4. This day their lordships met at three o'clock. About four o'clock the speaker of the House of Commons, attended by the usher of the black rod, and followed by about fifty members, appeared at the bar; when his majesty's commission being read, the royal assent was given to the Distillation bill, the Scotch Judicature bill, the Scotch Local Militia bill, and two private bills. The commissioners were, the lord chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Camden, Lord Westmoreland, and the Duke of Montrose.—The lord chancellor then proceeded to read the following speech, in presence of the lords and commons assembled:—

*“ My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ We have it in command from his majesty to express to you the great satisfaction which he derives from being enabled, by putting an end to the present session of Parliament, to terminate the laborious attendance which the public business has required of you.

“ The measure which you have adopted for the improvement of the military force of the country, promises to lay the foundation of a system of internal defence eminently useful, and peculiarly adapted to the exigencies of these times.

“ The sanction which you have given to those measures of defensive retaliation, to which the violent attacks of the enemy, upon the commerce and resources of this kingdom, compelled his majesty to resort, has been highly satisfactory to his majesty.

“ His majesty doubts not that in the result the enemy will be convinced of the impolicy of persevering in a system which retorts upon himself, in so much greater proportion, those evils which he endeavours to inflict upon this country.

*“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ We are commanded by his majesty to return his most hearty acknowledgments for the cheerfulness and liberality with which the necessary supplies for the current year have been provided.

“ His majesty directs us to assure you, that he participates in the satisfaction with which you must have contemplated the flourishing situation of the revenue and credit of the country, notwithstanding the continued pressure of the war; and he congratulates you upon having been enabled to provide for the exigencies of the public service, with so small an addition to the public burthens.

“ His majesty commands us to thank you for having enabled him to make good his engagements with his allies; and to express to you the particular gratification which he has derived from the manner in which you have provided for the establishment of his sister, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick.



" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" His majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that, notwithstanding the formidable confederacy united against his ally the King of Sweden, that sovereign perseveres, with unabated vigour and constancy, to maintain the honour and independence of his crown, and that no effort has been wanting on the part of his majesty to support him in the arduous contest in which he is engaged.

" The recent transactions in Spain and Italy have exhibited new and striking proofs of the unbounded and unprincipled ambition which actuates the common enemy of every established and independent nation in the world.

" His majesty views with the liveliest interest the loyal and determined spirit manifested by the Spanish nation, in resisting the violence and perfidy with which their dearest rights have been assailed.

" The Spanish nation, thus nobly struggling against the tyranny and usurpation of France, can no longer be considered as the enemy of Great Britain, but is recognised by his majesty as a natural friend and ally.

" We are commanded to inform you, that his majesty has received communications from several of the provinces of Spain, soliciting the aid of his majesty. The answer of his majesty to these communications has been received in Spain with every demonstration of those sentiments of confidence and affec-

tion which are congenial to the feelings and true interests of both nations; and his majesty commands us to assure you, that he will continue to make every exertion in his power for the support of the Spanish cause; guided in the choice and in the direction of his exertions by the wishes of those in whose behalf they are employed.

" In contributing to the success of this just and glorious cause, his majesty has no other object than that of preserving unimpaired the integrity and independence of the Spanish monarchy. But he trusts that the same efforts which are directed to that great object may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, lead in their effects, and by their example, to the restoration of the liberties and the peace of Europe."

The commission for proroguing the Parliament being then read, the lord chancellor addressed both Houses as follows:—

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" By virtue of his majesty's commission to us and to other noble lords directed, and now read, we do in his majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this present Parliament to Wednesday, the 20th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday, the 20th day of August next."

The Commons having withdrawn, their Lordships soon after separated.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 13.

**I**N a committee on the Pilots' bill, a division took place on the clause for giving to the lord warden of the cinque ports the power of appointing sixty additional pilots—Ayes, 76; noes, 12.

The usual message from his majesty respecting the vote of credit was presented.

In a committee of supply, the following sums were voted:—To the East India company, on account of expenses incurred by them in the public service, 1,500,000l.—As a subsidy to the King of Sicily, 300,000l.—As an indemnification to the inhabitants of Roseau, in Dominica, for the losses sustained by them in consequence of the late invasion of that island by the French, 50,000l.—To the commissioners of military inquiry, 21,000l.—To the commissioners for distributing the American compensation, 14,000l.—To the trustees of the British Museum, 6,000l.—For repairing Margate pier, 5,000l.—For improving Holyhead harbour, 10,000l.—For the purchases and improvements carrying on in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament, 75,200l.—To Mr Palmer, as the balance of his per centage on the nett improved revenue of the Post-office, from April, 1793, to January, 1808, 51,202l.

The Distillery bill was read a third time,

after a division, in which the numbers were —74 to 34.

In a committee of ways and means, resolutions were passed for raising a certain sum by way of lottery, to consist of 60,000 tickets, in one or more lotteries; and for levying a duty of 1l. 9s. 8½d. on East India coffee imported into Ireland.

14. The reports of the committees of supply and ways and means were agreed to.

The Dublin Police bill was read a third time, and passed.

The new Coffee Duty Bill was read a first time.

Sir C. Pole moved an address to his majesty for the appointment of two or more additional king's proctors in prize cases.

This was opposed by Sir J. Nicholls and others, as unnecessary; and, after a long discussion, was negatived on a division, 35 against 16.

The Curates' bill went through a committee.

15. Mr. Rose obtained leave to bring in a bill for permitting the removal of goods warehoused in London, &c. to the out-ports for exportation.

In a committee, a resolution was passed for granting certain duties in place of those already paid on printed and painted silks.

The Privately-stealing Act Repeal bill

went through a committee, and a new clause was introduced by the Solicitor-general; the report was received, the bill ordered to be re-printed, and to be farther considered that day se'nnight.

Mr. Sheridan brought forward his motion relative to the affairs of Spain, and concluded by moving for copies of the various proclamations and other documents, connected with this subject, which had come into the hands of our government.

Gentlemen on all sides agreed in the propriety of affording every practicable aid in a contest so magnanimous, but thought any disclosure at the present moment might be attended with danger.

Mr. Sheridan was therefore persuaded to withdraw his motion.

In a committee of supply, a vote of credit was passed: For Britain, of 2,200,000*l.* For Ireland, 500,000*l.* First Fruits in Ireland, 10,000*l.* Charge of Treasury in Ireland, 6,000*l.* Protestant dissenting ministers, 9,159*l.* 4*s.*

Mr. Bankes moved, that the account of the amount of the property of foreigners in the British funds be referred to the committee of ways and means, for the purpose of extending to it the enactments of the Property Tax act.

After some conversation, the motion was negatived.

16. In answer to a question from Mr. Whitbread, whether the House was to expect any report from the finance committee during the present session.

Mr. Bankes stated, that previous to the Easter recess he had completed a report, and laid it before the committee; since which, however, discussions and differences had arisen among the committee, which were not yet brought to a conclusion, and in consequence of which it was impossible for him to say whether any report would be made this session or not.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald moved, that the petition from the county of Kerry, for a commutation of tithes in Ireland, be referred to a committee of the whole House.

A long conversation took place; and the motion was withdrawn, on an understanding that the subject should receive every attention which ministers could bestow on it, to remedy the evils which it was admitted did exist.

The Pilots' bill was passed.

In a committee on the Stamp Duties bill, Sir W. Curtis proposed that the clause limiting the date of large notes to three years should extend to small notes also.

On a division, this was negatived—59 to 16.

On the clause imposing an additional tax on conveyances of land, a long discussion took place; but the clause was carried, on a division, 73 to 18.

17. In a committee of supply, certain

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grants were voted to the Naval Asylum, &c.

Countervailing duties were imposed on spirits from Scotland to Ireland.

The debate on the Carnatic question was resumed. Sir T. Turtor's two first resolutions were negatived—Ayes, 11; noes, 35.—On the concluding resolution, the numbers were—19—97.

A vote of approbation was then passed to Marquis Wellesley and Earl Powis, for their conduct at Madras—the numbers being, 98 against 19.

20. A new writ was ordered for Great Yarmouth, in the room of S. Lushington, Esq. who had accepted of the Chiltern hundreds.

Mr. Rose brought in a bill for continuing the woollen penalties suspension.

Mr. Wynne moved an address to his majesty for the erection of a prison for criminal lunatics.—Ordered.

The Scotch Local Militia Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Windham gave notice of a motion for next session, to prevent those who had enlisted for a limited time from contracting an engagement for life till the term of their former engagement expired.

The Stipendiary Curates' bill was read a third time, and passed, after a division—73 to 20.

21. Sir W. Scott brought in a bill for the better encouragement of seamen, by allowing a greater proportion of prize-money to seamen and petty officers.

The Appropriation bill was read a first time.

In a committee, several amendments were made on the Scotch Judicature bill.

A motion made by Mr. Horner, that the commissioners, instead of being appointed by the king, should be appointed by parliament, was negatived, on a division, 44 to 12.

The Assessed Taxes Regulation bill went through a committee.

22. The Southern Whale bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Copy-right bill went through a committee. The author's right is extended to twenty-eight years. The number of copies to universities or public libraries is eleven. Those authors or publishers who choose to waive their copy-right are not obliged to give any copies; and those, again, who do not furnish the copies required, have no copy-right.

Sir S. Romilly's bill for repealing the act rendering privately stealing a capital offence was reported. He postponed, till next session, his bill for granting compensation to acquitted persons.

The Oyster Fishery bill went through a committee.

23. The Annuity bill, and the Coffee Customs and Excise Duty bills, were read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Wardle brought forward his motion as

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to the abuses which had prevailed of late years in the contracts for clothing the army. He instanced cases in which particular contractors, after bargaining privately with government to furnish great coats at 16s. set off immediately to slopsellers, and procured the articles from them for 13s. or 13s. 6d. In every other part of the clothing of the army, similar impostures were practised, to the amount of upwards of 200,000l. a-year, as he could prove, if the matter should be allowed to go before a committee; or, as persons who had been in the service of army-agents asserted, to the extent of double that sum. This abuse was entirely occasioned by the preference given to close rather than to open contracts; in consequence of which one clothier was at this moment receiving 16s. for the same article for which his tender to furnish it at 14s. 6d. had been rejected. He concluded by moving certain resolutions on this subject, which, however, it was not his intention to press during the present session.

A conversation of some length followed; and Mr. Wardle at length withdrew his motions.

Mr. Percival, agreeable to notice, moved for leave to bring in a separate bill on Mr. Palmer's grant, instead of comprehending it in the general Appropriation Act. He agreed that this was not the most ordinary mode of proceeding, but pointed out a variety of cases in which it had been resorted to.

Major Palmer, after recapitulating the different proceedings which had taken place in this business, expressed his wish, so far as he himself was interested, that no other bill should be sent to the Lords to be rejected. He begged that the House would do what they pleased both as to the arrears and the future payments; but that they would spare him the expense, as well as the mortification, of sending up any more bills to the House of Lords. He felt the justice of the claim so strongly, that he was ready to argue it with any unprejudiced man who was conversant with the case; but from the House of Lords he was not warranted, by their recent vote, to expect that unprejudiced decision.

Mr. Windham, Sir T. Norton, Messrs. Tierney, Ponsonby, and Whitbread spoke with great force and animation against the motion. They represented it as a manœuvre which was unworthy of the right hon. gentleman, either as a minister or as a private individual. The honour of the House and of the country was concerned. The House had already five different times given its judgment on the question; and that judgment it was now called on by every principle of justice, of honour, and of consistency, to maintain. As to the instances adduced as precedents, they did not at all apply. Mr. Palmer had not come to the House asking for places, emoluments, or reversions, but to give him the fifty shillings which had been promised to

him for every one hundred pounds he added to the public income. He had not, as in the instances referred to, come asking for a boon, but for the payment of a debt.

Messrs. G. Johnstone, Bankes, Rose, Burton, and Canning spoke in favour of the motion. The latter gentleman, after complimenting Major Palmer on the ability and candour he had displayed in the progress of the discussion, explicitly declared, that the present question bore no reference whatever to the merit of Mr. Palmer's claims, but merely as to the manner in which the repeated decisions of the House on that subject were best to be carried into effect. Upon the general merits of the claim he professed himself incompetent to speak, not having been able to devote to the subject the necessary consideration.

At four o'clock the House divided; when the motion was carried, the numbers being—186 against 63.

24. On bringing up the report of the Appropriation bill, Mr. Whitbread put a number of questions to Mr. Canning, as to our armament at Sweden, our situation with America, &c. From the answers he received, it appears that the inactivity of our expedition proceeds from the change in the military posture of Sweden between the sailing and arrival of the expedition; which rendered new consultations and arrangements necessary. As to America, since the return of Mr. Rose, no complaints nor communications of any kind had been made from that government to this country.

Mr. Barham moved, that the second and third reports of the West India committee be referred to a committee of the whole House.—Negatived.

The Assessed Taxes and Westminster Improvement bills were read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Huskisson brought up Mr. Palmer's Arrears bill.

Mr. Percival said, he should move the second reading of it to-morrow, unless the parties more particularly interested wished it to pass.

After a few words from Mr. Adam, Mr. Percival, and Mr. Bankes, the second reading was fixed for to-morrow.

The Scotch Judicature bill, and several other bills, were read a third time, and passed.

25. The Speaker attended in the House of Lords; and on his return stated, that he had heard the royal assent given, by commission, to a number of public and private bills, which he enumerated.

Mr. Tyrwhitt brought in a bill to enable the king to appoint a police for Plymouth dock-yard—Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed.

Mr. Grant, from the commissioners of military inquiry, presented the sixth report of that board.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Huskisson presented, pursuant to order of the 11th of April, a return of all the public offices in Great Britain.

The Marriages Legalization Bill went through a committee, was reported, read a third time, and passed; as were the Derry School bill, the Consolidated Funds Bill, and the Commissioners Meeting Bill.

Mr. Huskisson presented an account of the sums paid into the hands of the receivers-general of Great Britain, on account of the fines for substitutes in the militia.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that it was not his intention to move the second reading of Mr. Palmer's bill. A communication had been made to him, that it was not the wish of Mr. Palmer that any farther step should, at present, be taken on it; therefore, agreeably to what he had said last night, he should not proceed farther in the bill.—Adjourned till Wednesday, not a bill remaining on the table.

29. In answer to a question from Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. Perceval stated, that some progress had been made in prosecuting the inquiries into Mr. A. Davison's accounts.

Mr. Creevy gave notice of a motion early next session on the subject of Mr. Fordyce's debt to the public of 52,000*l.* no part of which had been paid for the last three years.

Mr. Bankes presented the third report of the finance committee; which, however, was somewhat different from what he once expected.

Sir S. Romilly moved for accounts of the number of persons tried, convicted, acquitted, &c. for the last eight years, with the sentences, punishments, &c.—Ordered.

30. Sir F. Burdett moved for regimental returns of all the corporal punishments awarded and inflicted in the different regiments of regulars and militia in the year 1808, the number of lashes given, and the period of each punishment. His object was, to endeavour to abolish this mode of punishment out of our military system, or at least to put it under proper regulations. The motion was objected to; and on a division, the numbers were—For the motion, 4; against it, 77; majority, 73.

Mr. Creevy brought forward a motion of which he gave notice the day before, relative to the rumoured erection of additional houses in Hyde-park; the object of which was, to procure copies and letters from J. Fordyce, Esq. surveyor-general of crown lands to the lords of the Treasury, touching the leasing of lands in Hyde-park for building.

Mr. Perceval thought the motion totally uncalled for. So far as he knew, his majesty was at this moment completely ignorant of any application of the kind alluded to having been made. At the same time he avowed his hostility to any serious encroachment, and

was certain the Treasury would not countenance any system which could go to convert the Park into a suburb town.

Mr. Windham and Mr. Sheridan deprecated any encroachment.

On a division, the motion was negatived.

JULY 1. No House.

2. The Speaker attended in the House of Lords; and on his return stated, that he had heard the royal assent given, by commission, to a number of public and private bills.

The Sugar Distillery bill was brought from the Lords, as were several other bills which had received their lordships' concurrence.

Mr. Dundas moved, that the House do agree to the Lords' amendment on the Distillery bill; the alteration which gave rise to it, and by which the word England was substituted for Great Britain having been surreptitiously made since the bill left that House. The amendment was agreed to; and Mr. Dundas gave notice of a motion for next session, for the discovery and punishment of the person by whom the alteration had been made.

The usual grants were voted to the clerks and other officers of the House.

On the motion of Sir John Sinclair, an address was ordered to be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order the sum of 1,500*l.* to be paid to the Board of Agriculture, to enable them to complete their reports, on which to ground a general report as to the internal state of agriculture in Great Britain.

Mr. Sheridan moved, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying that he would appoint a select commission to examine into the state of the prisons for the city and county of Dublin, and of such other prisons in Ireland to which they might see occasion to direct their attention. He forbore entering at large into the question, understanding that his motion was not to be opposed.

After some observations from Messrs. Perceval, W. Pole, Beresford, Whitbread, Moore, Mathew, &c. the motion was carried *nem. con.*

4. New writs were ordered for Rye, and for the county of Clare.

\*A conversation took place between Messrs. Whitbread and Wilberforce, and Lord Castlereagh, on the subject of the affairs of Spain, but which is rendered of less interest in consequence of the declaration in his majesty's speech.

The Speaker, accompanied by the members present, afterwards attended in the House of Lords; on his return, he read the speech to the members assembled round him at the table; after which they bowed, and separated.

**A GENERAL VIEW of the FINANCES, COMMERCE, and SHIPPING of GREAT BRITAIN.**

**ABSTRACT of the ordinary Revenues and extraordinary Resources constituting the public INCOME of Great Britain, for the Year ending the 5th of January, 1808.**

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<b>Nett produce of the Customs</b> .....	7,462,380	4	10½	20,701,252	0	4½
Excise (including annual malt duty) ..	17,896,145	14	2	297,757	16	1½
Stamps .....	4,456,738	14	0½	9,479,164	12	3½
Land and assessed taxes .....	7,078,530	10	8½	1,574,361	18	5
Post-office .....	1,277,538	11	4½	938,000	0	0
Shilling in the pound on pensions, &c.	62,685	5	8½	290,171	4	9½
Six pence in the pound on ditto .....	71,353	0	5½	345,390	14	11½
Hackney coaches .....	26,455	2	5½	85,359	3	3½
Hawkers and pedlars .....	10,325	9	5	438,991	13	8½
<b>Small branches of the hereditary revenue</b> .....	91,422	14	7½	235,897	10	0½
<b>Ordinary Revenues.</b>						
Interest on the public funded debt unredeemed .....						
Charges of management on ditto .....						
Sum applicable to the reduction of the debt .....						
Interest on Exchequer bills .....						
The civil list .....						
Allowances to the royal family, pensions, &c. ....						
Other charges on the consolidated fund, viz. courts of justice, the Mint, salaries, allowances, bounties, &c. ....						
The civil government of Scotland .....						
Bounties for promoting the fisheries, manufactures, corn, &c.						
Other payments in anticipation of the Exchequer receipt, viz. pensions on the hereditary revenue, militia and deserters' warrants, volunteers, &c. ....						
The navy .....						
victualling department .....						
transport ditto, sick and wounded seamen and prisoners .....						
Miscellaneous services .....						
The ordnance .....						
The Army ordinary services .....						
Extraordinary services .....						
Volunteer corps .....						
Loans to Ireland and proportion of lotteries .....						
Miscellaneous services at home, viz. for maintaining and employing convicts, prosecutions, printing Journals of the House of Commons and other papers, Naval Asylum, British Museum, Veterinary College, American loyalists, clergy and laity of France, Toulonese, Dutch, and Corsican emigrants, &c. ....						
Miscellaneous services abroad, viz. foreign secret service, maintaining forts and settlements on the coast of Africa, civil establishment of Canada, Nova Scotia, New South Wales, Sierra Leone, &c. ....						
<b>War taxes, viz.—Customs.</b> .....	2,730,792	11	6½	16,775,761	9	3
Excise .....	6,273,570	18	10½			
Property Tax .....	9,861,189	4	10			
Arrears of income duty .....	23,072	19	0			
Arrears of taxes under Aid and Contribution act .....	2,888	11	2½			
Interest on stock transferred for Ireland .....	1,967,677	14	0			
From the commissioners for issuing Exchequer bills to the merchants of Grenada .....	5,000	0	0			
Imprest-money repaid by sundry accountants .....	33,800	0	0			
Fees of regulated Exchequer offices .....	33,442	7	8½			
Lottery nett profit, part of 1806 and 1807 .....	40,545	0	2			
Surplus of revenue of the Isle of Man .....	774,691	11	0			
Sundry small articles .....	9,210	11	0			
Sum paid into the Exchequer on account of public loans, including the last instalment on the loan of 1806 .....	6,957	12	2			
Sum paid into the Exchequer on account of public loans, including the last instalment on the loan of 1806 .....	15,257,211	19	2			
<b>Extraordinary Resources.</b>						
Interest on the public funded debt unredeemed .....						
Charges of management on ditto .....						
Sum applicable to the reduction of the debt .....						
Interest on Exchequer bills .....						
The civil list .....						
Allowances to the royal family, pensions, &c. ....						
Other charges on the consolidated fund, viz. courts of justice, the Mint, salaries, allowances, bounties, &c. ....						
The civil government of Scotland .....						
Bounties for promoting the fisheries, manufactures, corn, &c.						
Other payments in anticipation of the Exchequer receipt, viz. pensions on the hereditary revenue, militia and deserters' warrants, volunteers, &c. ....						
The navy .....						
victualling department .....						
transport ditto, sick and wounded seamen and prisoners .....						
Miscellaneous services .....						
The ordnance .....						
The Army ordinary services .....						
Extraordinary services .....						
Volunteer corps .....						
Loans to Ireland and proportion of lotteries .....						
Miscellaneous services at home, viz. for maintaining and employing convicts, prosecutions, printing Journals of the House of Commons and other papers, Naval Asylum, British Museum, Veterinary College, American loyalists, clergy and laity of France, Toulonese, Dutch, and Corsican emigrants, &c. ....						
Miscellaneous services abroad, viz. foreign secret service, maintaining forts and settlements on the coast of Africa, civil establishment of Canada, Nova Scotia, New South Wales, Sierra Leone, &c. ....						
<b>Total.</b> .....	75,446,626	11	6½	75,670,641	8	2

**NATIONAL DEBT.**

	£.	s.	d.
Consolidated 3 per cent. annuities.....	422,975,453	4	5½
Reduced 3 per cent. annuities.....	174,712,794	7	10
3 per cent. annuities, 1726.....	1,000,000	0	0
Old and new South-Sea annuities.....	24,063,084	13	11½
3 per cent. annuities, 1751.....	1,919,600	0	0
Imperial 3 per cent. annuities.....	3,609,300	0	0
Consolidated 4 per cent. annuities.....	49,745,084	17	2
Consolidated 5 per cent. annuities.....	46,071,742	1	8
5 per cent. annuities, 1797 and 1802.....	2,070,043	16	9
Bank of England.....	11,686,800	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>758,498,853</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9½</b>
Transferred for land tax redeemed to the 1st of Feb. 1808	22,976,829	10	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>781,475,682</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5½</b>

Transferred for land tax redeemed to the 1st of Feb. 1808

Redeemed by the commissioners for the reduction of the debt

Debt unredeemed on the 1st of February, 1808.....

\*\* The long annuities and other terminable annuities, having no determinate capital, are not included in the above statement.

**SINKING FUND.**

	£.	s.	d.
Stock bought up by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, from the 1st of August, 1786, to the 1st of February, 1808.	57,123,000	0	0
Consolidated 3 per cents.....	65,029,628	0	0
Reduced 3 per cents.....	6,901,000	0	0
Old and new South-Sea annuities.....	753,000	0	0
3 per cent. annuities, 1751.....	2,617,400	0	0
Consolidated 4 per cent. annuities.....	142,000	0	0
Consolidated 5 per cent. annuities.....	829,426	0	0
Imperial 3 per cent annuities.....			
<b>Total of debt redeemed.....</b>	<b>133,395,454</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Total of debt redeemed.....

**UNPAID DEBT and DEMANDS outstanding on the 5th of January, 1808.**

	£.	s.	d.
Exchequer bills*.....	28,942,900	0	0
Ditto Bank charter.....	3,000,000	0	0
Treasury bills, warrants, &c.....	727,100	13	1½
Army.....	1,063,036	10	11
Barracks.....	476,536	0	8
Ordnance.....	1,165,822	13	7
Navy.....	6,561,537	9	1½
Civil list advances.....	50,430	2	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,937,113</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>

\* Of the above sum, 2,355,100*l.* has been funded, pursuant to a vote of the House of Commons of the 10th of March, 1808.

**State of the SINKING FUND on the 1st of February, 1808.**

	£.	s.	d.
Annual sum per act of 1786.....	1,000,000	0	0
Ditto per act of 1802.....	200,000	0	0
Annuities for 96 and 99 years, expired.....	54,880	14	6
Annuities for 10 years, expired.....	25,000	0	0
Expired and unclaimed life annuities.....	49,786	18	1
One per cent. on the capitals created since the 5th Jan. 1793	4,007,558	17	1
Appropriation on loan of 1807.....	646,752	5	4½
Dividend on £129,886,565 @ 0 three per cent. stock.....	3,896,598	18	11½
Ditto on... 2,617,490 @ 0 four per cent. stock.....	104,696	0	0
Ditto on... 442,000 @ 0 five per cent. stock.....	7,100	0	0
<b>Total fund.....</b>	<b>9,992,371</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>

Total fund.....

**TAXES.**

Nett Produce in the Year ending the 5th of January, 1808, of all the permanent Taxes existing before 1803, and of the Taxes imposed in each Year since.

	£.	s.	d.
Customs.....	3,153,495	1	7
Excise.....	14,367,912	0	0
Stamps.....	3,055,781	9	5
Incidents.....	5,232,389	1	6½
Duties imposed in 1803.....	310,053	10	3
Ditto.....1804.....	1,093,582	3	4
Ditto.....1805.....	1,154,015	5	2½
Ditto.....1806.....	823,261	7	9
Duties on sugar, malt, tobacco.....	4,361,326	8	0½
	34,251,816	7	2

**EXPENCE of collecting the REVENUES.**

	£.	s.	d.	Rate per Cent.
Customs.....				6 2 8
Excise.....				3 2 0
Stamps.....				2 15 1
Land and assessed taxes.....				3 17 3
Post-office.....				22 5 8
One shilling in the pound on pensions.....				0 13 9
Six pence in the pound on ditto.....				0 12 7
Hackney-coaches.....				9 1 3
Hawker's and pedlars.....				23 0 2
Total average.....				4 10 5

Total official Value of all the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of Great Britain for Three Years, ending the 5th of January, 1808.

Year ending the 5th of January,	Imports.	Exports.
1806.....	£30,344,628	£34,951,845
1807.....	28,655,907	36,327,184
1808.....	29,153,101	31,566,045

The amount of imports from India and China for the last year, is taken at the amount of the preceding year, that part of the official account not being yet complete.

The value of British produce and manufactures exported in the year ending the 5th of January, 1808, was, according to the official values at which the above account is formed, 25,190,762*l.* but the real value, computed at the average market prices of the various articles, was 40,479,863*l.*

Total Number of VESSELS, the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Boys usually employed in navigating the same, which belonged to the several Ports of the British Empire, in the Year 1807.

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
England.....	15,132	1,796,352	119,631
Jersey.....	77	6,891	552
Guernsey.....	106	9,927	993
Isle of Man.....	590	9,373	2,259
Plantations.....	2,917	184,794	13,565
Scotland.....	2,615	216,553	15,658
Ireland.....	1,098	56,901	5,217
	22,335	2,280,991	157,875

Total Number of VESSELS which entered INWARDS and cleared OUTWARDS in the Ports of Great Britain for Three Years, ending with 1807.

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
INWARDS.			
Year 1805.....	15,532	2,186,173	121,899
1806.....	15,911	2,095,568	120,342
1807.....	15,300	2,116,811	117,485
OUTWARDS.			
Year 1805.....	15,540	2,101,030	125,332
1806.....	15,710	2,034,472	124,189
1807.....	15,974	2,055,613	121,131

## INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 16, 1808.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain John Duer, of his Majesty's Ship the Aurora, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board that Ship, Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, June 2, 1808.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to represent to you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that on my passage to the West Indies, in his Majesty's ship Aurora, under my command, with a convoy, on the 29th ult. I fell in with and captured, after a chase of four hours, the French schooner privateer *le Vengeance*, pierced for 14 guns, but mounting eight 9-pounders and one long 12-pounder on a pivot, with 36 men: four of the 9-pounders she threw overboard in the chase. She had been out twenty-six days from Point-à-Petre, Guadaloupe, but had made no capture. It appears she was his majesty's late schooner, the *Tobago*.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.

JOHN DUER.

[By this Gazette, the Right Rev. Dr. John Luxmoore, Bishop of Bristol, is recommended by his majesty to be elected Bishop of Hereford, in the room of the Right Rev. Dr. Cornwall, late bishop thereof, translated to the see of Worcester.]

JULY 19.

*Letters transmitted by Vice-admiral Collingwood, Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Hon. W. W. Pole.*

*H. M. S. Unite, Cape Promontoro S. F. 7 or 8 miles, May 2, 1808.*

MY LORD,

I have the pleasure to acquaint your lordship of my having captured, this morning at day-break, the Italian brig *el Ronco*, of sixteen 32-pounder brass carronades (pierced for eighteen), and 100 men, after receiving several of her broadsides, which cut our sails and rigging a good deal. She had scarcely hauled her colours down, when we observed a frigate and schooner to windward: it being about north and very light, though chase was instantly given, they effected their escape into Pola, when we had got within two gunshot of them. The alacrity and zeal shewn by my officers and ship's company on this occasion deserve the greatest praise. *El Ronco* is only two months off the stocks, measures about 400 tons, extremely well found, and in my opinion very fit for his majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.

PAT. CAMPBELL,

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Bligh, of his Majesty's Sloop Pylades, dated at Sea, May 3, 1808, to Vice-admiral Lord Collingwood.*

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that yesterday his majesty's sloop under my command, stretching over to Cape Bon, with a fresh breeze from the N. E. at ten A. M. saw a settee coming down before the wind, for the purpose of reconnoitring us; when, perceiving what we were, immediately hauled her wind on the starboard tack, and, after a chase of five hours on the wind's eye, came up with and captured her. She proves to be *le Grand Napoleon* privateer, commanded by Jacques Boniface Morrier, pierced for ten guns, but only four mounted, one of which was thrown overboard during the chase, with a complement of 33 men. She was thirteen days from Marseilles, had taken nothing, nearly new, and equipped for a two month's cruise. I had also the pleasure to capture, on the 26th ult. *le St. Honore*, a French tartan, from Porto Ticho, in Corsica, bound to Tripoli. She had in 700 musket barrels, and locks for ditto.

(Signed) G. M. BLIGH.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

[This Gazette contains an order in Council, dated the 27th instant, declaring, that ship licenses, signed by any of the secretaries of state shall be considered as valid as if such licenses had been granted under his majesty's sign manual.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 2.

*Copy of a Letter transmitted by Sir James Saumarez, Bart.*

*H. M. S. Salsette, off Norgen Island, June 24.*

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you, that having yesterday, in his majesty's ship *Salsette*, chased a sloop of war under Russian colours to Revel, where a frigate and a brig were lying, and taken a galliot partly laden with spirits, that was at anchor in the roads, in coming out with the latter saw a cutter off the north end of Norgen island, coming down with signals up, who soon after hauled her wind for the land; made all sail in chase, and closed with her at half past eight P. M. but on opposite tacks; and the wind dying away at the time, she crossed us with her sweeps out, and returned our fire, by which, I am sorry I have to say, one, a marine, was killed; the wind continuing very light, and the cutter pulling away with her sweeps, prevented our closing again with her for some time, but a sudden squall of a few minutes brought the ship up with her about ten o'clock; yet as they were near the shore, and it just then



setting in dark, they persevered in their endeavours to escape after they were completely under and exposed to the fire of most of our guns; but being hailed to lay in their sweeps, at a quarter past ten they did so, as it was then impossible for them to get away. On taking possession, she proved to be his Russian majesty's cutter *Apith*, commanded by Lieut. G. C. Novelski, mounting 14 guns, 12-pounder carronades, and manned with 61 men, four of whom were killed, the commander and seven wounded. She left Sweaborg at noon the same day, to join the sloop of war we had chased in the morning, belonging to a squadron of four frigates and eight sloops stationed there. The cutter is a very fine vessel, about two years old, exceedingly well fitted, and found in every thing.

I am, sir, &c.

(Signed) W. BATHURST.

To Sir S. Hood, K.B. Rear-admiral  
of the *White*, &c.

Copy of an Enclosure from Commodore Owen to  
the Hon. W. W. Pole.

H. M. S. *Royalist*, off *Gottenburgh*,  
July 16.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you of his majesty's sloop *Royalist*, under my command, having captured the Danish schooner privateer *Aristides*, after a chase of three hours. She is a remarkably fine vessel, American built, pierced for 16 guns, having only 6 mounted, and 41 men. She sailed in the morning from *Flodstrand*, victualled and stored for five months, intending to cruise on the coast of *Scotland*. At the time I fell in with him he was engaging an English packet; which vessel must have been captured, had not it been for the timely aid of his majesty's sloop under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MAXWELL.

SATURDAY, AUG. 6.

Copy of a Letter transmitted to the Secretary of  
the Admiralty, by Vice-admiral *Vashon*,  
Commander-in-chief on the *Leith Station*.

His majesty's sloop *Cygnat*, at sea,  
July 27, 1808.

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you, that, after a chase of nine hours, I had the good fortune to come up with and capture the Danish brig privateer *Christiana*, mounting 14 guns, twelve 12-pounder carronades, and two long 9's, manned with 60 men; out three days from *Christiana*, without having made any capture. She is victualled and stored for one month, and was proceeding off the north end of *Shetland*, for the purpose of intercepting our homeward-bound *Greenlandmen*. The *Christiana* was formerly an English merchant brig. I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD DIX.

J. Vashon, Esq. Vice-admiral of the  
*Blue*, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 9.

A letter transmitted by Admiral Lord Gambier, commander-in-chief in the Channel, Soundings, &c. from Captain *Rodd*, of his majesty's ship *Indefatigable*, dated the 4th inst. states the capture of the French ship letter of marque *la Diane*, on the 31st ult. from *Bordeaux*, bound to the *Ile of France*. She was on her second voyage to *India*. The letters and despatches were thrown overboard and sunk in chase.

A letter transmitted by Vice-admiral *Dacres*, commander-in-chief at *Jamaica*, from Captain *Inglesfield*, of his majesty's ship *Bucchante*, states the capture of the French national brig *le Griffon*, of 16 guns and 105 men.

DOWNING-STREET, AUG. 16.

A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, has this day been received by the Right Hon. Lord Viscount *Castlereagh*, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-general Sir *Hew Dalrymple*, K.B. dated *Gibraltar*, July 24, 1808.

MY LORD,

I enclose a report from Captain *Whittingham*, containing the details of a complete victory obtained on the 19th instant, by General *Castanos*, over the French corps commanded by Generals *Dupont* and *Wedel*; and I take the liberty of congratulating your lordship upon the glorious result of the day. I have the honour also to state, that I have received a letter from General *Castanos*, by the same courier, expressing the satisfaction he has received from the services of Captain *Whittingham*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. W. DALRYMPLE.

The Viscount *Castlereagh*, &c.

Head-quarters, *Andujar*, July 21,

SIR,

1808.

I had the honour to inform you, in my letter of the 17th July, that in a council of war held on that day at head-quarters, it was resolved, that the division of the *Marquis de Caupigny* should join that of Major-general *Reding*, and that the attack upon *Baylen* should be undertaken with the united force of the two divisions, whilst the third division and the reserve should occupy the attention of the enemy by a feigned attack upon *Andujar*. Major-general *Reding* entered *Baylen* on the morning of the 18th, at nine o'clock: he met with little opposition. The enemy retreated towards *la Carolina*. The major-general wrote to the commander-in-chief for orders, either to advance against *Andujar*, or to pursue the column which was retiring upon *la Carolina*. General *Castanos* ordered him to advance upon *Andujar* without delay.

On the 19th, at two o'clock in the morning, the general received information of the

retreat of the French from Andujar. Lieutenant-general Pena, with the reserve, was ordered to advance immediately towards Baylen. The French began their retreat at nine o'clock P. M. 18th July. A letter from General Reding informed the commander-in-chief that he intended commencing his march from Baylen towards Andujar at three o'clock A. M. 19th July. - At two o'clock P. M. the advanced guard of General Pena's division came up with the enemy. At this moment an express arrived from Major-general Reding to inform the lieutenant-general that he had been engaged with the division of General Dupont from three o'clock in the morning till eleven; that he had repulsed the French and remained master of the field of battle. The guns of the advanced guard of Lieutenant-general Pena's division had scarcely begun to fire, when a flag of truce arrived to treat upon the terms of a capitulation. The discussion did not last long. General Dupont was told he must surrender at discretion.

Lieutenant-general Pena halted and formed his division upon the Heights of Umbra, distant three miles from Baylen; between four and five o'clock General Casterick, aide-de-camp to Buonaparte, was sent by General Dupont with orders to treat with General Castanos in person.

At nine o'clock P. M. Major general Reding informed the lieutenant-general, that during the truce he had been treacherously attacked by General Wedel, who was just come from la Carolina with a reinforcement of 6000 men; and that the battalion of Cordova had been surprised and taken prisoners, together with two field-pieces.

The negotiations lasted till the evening of the 20th, and the glorious result I have the honour to enclose, as also as exact an account of the killed and wounded, on both sides, as I have been able to collect in the hurry of the moment.

The French themselves acknowledge the bravery and steadiness of the Spanish troops; their firmness, constancy, and perseverance, under the greatest possible privations, are worthy of the admiration of the world, particularly when it is remembered that half the army is composed of new raised levies.

The Marquis Coupigny is detached with his division to take immediate possession of the passes of Sierra Morena.

General Castanos deserves the highest praise for his well conceived plan, and for the cool determination with which he has carried it into execution, in spite of the popular clamour for an immediate attack on the position of Andujar.

While the negotiations were carried on, General Castanos received an intercepted despatch from the Duke of Rovego to Dupont, ordering him to retreat immediately upon Madrid, as the army of Galicia was ra-

pidly advancing.—This determined the general to admit the capitulation of General Wedel.

*French Force.*

Division of Dupont, 8000 rank and file.  
Division of Wedel, 6000

14,000

*Spanish Force.*

Reding ..... 9000  
Coupigny ..... 5000  
Pena ..... 6000  
Jones ..... 5000

25,000\*

Nearly 3000 of the French killed and wounded.

From 1000 to 1200 of the Spaniards killed and wounded.

TERMS of CAPITULATION.

The division of General Dupont prisoners of war, the division of General Wedel to deliver up their arms till their arrival at Cadiz, where they are to be embarked and sent to Rochefort.

There no longer exists a French force in Andalusia.

(Signed) S. WHITTINGHAM,  
15th Light Dragoons.

N. B. The division of General Dupont is also to return to France by Rochefort.

AUGUST 16.

By letters received from Lieutenant-colonel Doyle at Corunna, and from Major Roche at Oviedo, of the 8th and 9th instant, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, it appears, that various letters from respectable authorities at Madrid, and also public gazettes had been received, both at Corunna and Oviedo, stating, that on the 29th ultimo, in the evening, the French began the evacuation of Madrid. Upon the 30th, the evacuation continued; and, upon the 31st, Joseph Bonaparte, with the remainder of his troops, quitted the capital for Segovia. This measure was attributed to the French having received the account of the surrender of General Dupont's army in Andalusia.

The French carried with them all the artillery and ammunition they could find means to convey, and spiked the cannon, and damaged the powder they left behind; they also plundered the palaces and the treasury; they were followed by the Spanish ministers who had acted under the French, and, in general, by all the French who were settled in business at Madrid. Upon the 1st of August, it was believed there was not a Frenchman remaining in the capital.

\* Of this total one half presentry.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 16.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Collingwood to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, off Cadix, the 23d July, 1808.

SIR,

I enclose to you a letter I have received from Captain Campbell, of his majesty's ship the *Unité*, informing me of the capture, by that ship, of two Italian brigs of war, mounting each 16 32-pounder carronades, with a complement of 115 men; a hired brig, which was in company with these, from the light winds was enabled to escape. Of the zeal, activity, and skill of Captain Campbell, I have had frequent occasion to write you, sir, in terms of praise; he has the king's service warmly at heart, and his enterprises never fail of producing good; of his officers he speaks in high commendation, particularly of the first lieutenant, Wilson, and I beg their lordships will allow me to second the recommendation of his captain, and offer his merits to their regard.

I am, &amp;c.

COLLINGWOOD.

His Majesty's Ship *Unité*, off Premuda,  
June 1, 1808.

MY LORD,

Having taken shelter under a rain, in a heavy N. E. gale on the 28th ult. which continued until the afternoon of the 31st, when I weighed; getting from under the land about five P. M. three sail were seen close under Premuda, on the starboard tack, with the wind at east, and were soon made out to be brigs of war; chase was instantly given. On seeing us, they wore, and stood with the apparent intention of gaining the channel of Zara. As the night was likely to be clear, and the wind moderate, I determined following them, although the navigation (as your lordship will perceive by the chart) is extremely intricate, and we not acquainted with it, but trusting entirely to the lead and a good look out. Fortunately we kept sight of them until half past eleven, and by carrying a press of sail we again got sight of two a little after three A. M. about two miles on our lee beam; the helm was immediately put up, but the sails were hardly trimmed, when the third was observed on the starboard tack on our larboard bow: we hauled to the wind, and passed her within musket-shot to leeward, and gave her our larboard broadside, with such effect, as to completely knock her up, so that she struck without firing a gun, the people having run from their quarters. Boats were immediately despatched to bring the officers on board, and secure her, and yet made after the other two, who were making off through one of the passages to get to sea; it falling little wind, and they making use of their sweeps, it was not until nearly seven, that we got within shot of the sternmost, who, after receiving a few from us, and seeing no prospect of escaping, fired her broadside,

struck her colours, and ran on shore. It continuing to fall less wind, the other brig, being much smaller, by the help of her sweeps, was leaving us fast, as there was no appearance of its freshening, and she having got amongst a cluster of small islands, I thought it most prudent to secure what we had got, and endeavour to get the one, which had run on shore, off; which we soon effected without her receiving the least damage. They prove to be the *Nettuno* and *Teulie*, of sixteen 32-pounders, brass carronades, and 115 men each, sent from Zara the day before for the purpose of attacking us, having heard that we had so many men absent and sick, that we must fall an easy prey. They are exactly the size of the *El Ronco* that we took a month ago, and but a few months old. I subjoin a return of the killed and wounded, and it affords me the greatest possible satisfaction that we had not a man hurt.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.

(Signed) PAT. CAMPBELL.

*Nettuno*—7 killed, 2 drowned, and 13 wounded.

*Teulie*—5 killed, and 16 wounded.

This gazette contains a copy of a letter from Captain Byng, of the *Belliqueux*, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated March 13, stating the arrival, off Columbo, of his majesty's ship *St. Fiorenzo*, with her prize, the *Piedmontaise* French frigate, which she captured after an action renewed three successive days, on the last of which that excellent and gallant officer, Captain Harding, was unfortunately killed. The *Fiorenzo* had 13 killed, and 24 wounded, and the *Piedmontaise* 50 killed, and 100 wounded.

Also a letter from Captain Daly, of the *Comet* sloop, giving an account of the capture of the *Sylphe* French national brig, mounting sixteen 26-pound-carronades, and two long nines, with a complement of 98 men. She was originally in company with two other larger vessels, one a corvette, and the other a brig. In the face of so superior a force, Captain Daly thought it prudent to continue his course under all sail, by which they were so far intimidated as to tack and make all sail from him. The corvette having outsailed her consorts, Captain Daly chased the two brigs, and after a close action of twenty minutes, captured the sternmost, a fine vessel, and very fit for his majesty's service. Her second lieutenant, a midshipman, and five men, were killed, and two midshipmen, and three men wounded, most of them severely.—No person on board the *Comet* was hurt, but her main and main-top masts were badly wounded, and her sails and rigging cut.

[The king has been pleased to appoint G. Fergusson, of Hermand, Esq. to be one of the lords commissioners of Justice in Scotland, in the room of Sir W. Nairne, of Duninnan, Bart. resigned.]

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**BY** the accounts published at Seville, the whole loss of the French, in the different actions which have taken place, amounts to very near 40,000 men.

The battle of Saragossa, of the 15th of June, was of the most desperate description. The first assault of the enemy produced a sanguinary conflict, of two hours duration; which was still of doubtful issue, when the brave patriots became furious, and, with irresistible impetuosity, fell upon their opponents, and gave no quarter to any that fell into their power. The result was a complete and signal defeat of the French army. The enemy, having been reinforced, renewed the attack on Tuesday the 30th, and the action which ensued continued with little intermission till the 2d of July, when the enemy were again defeated with immense slaughter. Several thousand women followed the brave patriots to battle, continually cheering their husbands, their sons, and their brothers, and uttering sentiments of the utmost detestation and abhorrence of the infamous oppressors of their country. They carried with them flagons of wine, with which they occasionally refreshed the fatigued patriots. Fearless of death, many of them shared the perils of the conflict with their heroic countrymen; and, to the eternal disgrace of the enemy be it related, five of these virtuous heroines, to whom the generosity of the ancients would have paid the most devout respect, were most cruelly put to death by the savage ruffians into whose power they unfortunately had fallen.

A Spanish gentleman, arrived at Plymouth from Bilbao, was some time at Bayonne. He says, that when the account of the surrender of the French Fleet at Cadiz to the Spaniards arrived at Bayonne, the rage of Buonaparte was ungovernable, and beyond all bounds: he stamped round his apartment, foamed at the mouth, and ran about the house, swearing vengeance against the Spaniards for the trick they had played him.

A letter received by government, from Lieutenant-colonel Doyle, dated Corunna, the 4th August, at midnight, states, that he had read a letter, dated Madrid, 27th July, which says, that on that morning the French commenced their retreat from that city; that Joseph Buonaparte had quitted Madrid, and had taken away every thing of value belonging to the court. Every Frenchman was following him, and they were taking the direction of Burgos.

"The writer of the letter is nephew to a member of the junta of the Gallicias.

"The Asturian army, under the command of General Ponte, has made an incursion on the road towards Burgos, and had taken a French convoy, with eight waggons laden with plunder. General Castanos was advancing in La Mancha."

Sir Arthur Wellesley began to land his army, consisting of 10,000 men, at Mondego bay, in Portugal, on the 1st instant; and on the 3d they were all disembarked.

Junot has assumed the title of Duke of Abrantes; and, in a proclamation to the Portuguese people, would impress upon them the great good intended them by his great master, and the error they are running into by opposing him. Every line of it, however, betrays the imminent danger of his situation, and his terrors at the rising spirit of the country. The ferocious threat at the conclusion is the language of a barbarian driven to despair, and as follows:—

"Every city, town, or village which shall take up arms against my forces, and whose inhabitants shall fire upon the French troops, shall be delivered up to pillage, and totally destroyed; and the inhabitants shall be put to the sword. Every individual taken in arms shall be instantly shot. Done at the head-quarters, in the palace of Lisbon, June 28, 1808.

(Signed) "THE DUKE OF ABRANTES."

The Dutch papers announce the arrival of Buonaparte at St. Cloud on the 14th inst.

Cambaceres has been created Duke of Parma, and the Brin Duke of Piacenza.

It is reported, that the court, after passing a few days at St. Cloud, will proceed to Fontainebleau.

Lucien Buonaparte, it seems, has left his usual residence, near Rome, supposed for Paris.

Buonaparte seems to have ample room for reflection. Those armies and those very generals who carried victory to the banks of the Niemen, and gave law to Asia, as well as to Europe, have been vanquished in Spain. Dispersed, or cut to pieces, or prisoners, they can only be sent back as captives to France. His brother, scarcely arrived at Madrid as king, is become a fugitive felon;\* while Joachim Murat has unfortunately ascended the throne of Naples, which Joseph, in an inauspicious hour, was ordered to vacate.

We are happy to announce the deliverance of a large and gallant portion of the Spanish army in the Baltic from a degrading servitude under French despotism. The fol-

\* A letter, dated from the shore of the Bay of Biscay, August 8, says, "Concerning the mode of Joseph Buonaparte's retreat not many particulars are yet known. It was on the 1st instant that he departed. He did not, however, leave the capital without taking with him all that could be transported. The regalia, the treasures of the royal chapel, were all seized by him as lawful booty; and not content with taking the property of the crown, he also seized the money lying in the national bank called the Royal Treasury of Consolidation."

lowing is a brief history of this achievement:—On the 5th instant, the British admiral Keats received instructions to co-operate with the commander of the Spanish troops in any plan which they might mutually concert for the escape of these troops from the Danish territories. Sir Robert Keats immediately communicated these instructions, together with a plan for carrying them into execution, to the Marquis de la Romana, the Spanish general, who lost no time in proceeding to attain the first object of it, the taking possession of the town of Nyborg, which he effected on the 9th instant. As soon as we were masters of the harbour, Admiral Keats seized all the small craft in it, which he employed as transports to take away the troops. They were soon embarked, together with almost all their artillery, stores, and baggage, and removed four miles from Nyborg, with the loss only of a few horses and some stores, which it was thought needless to run any risk in taking away. The number of men who escaped from Nyborg amounts to about 6,000. About 2,000 escaped from Jutland, by different means and at different times, and 1,000 more were thrown into Langeland, to strengthen the garrison in that island, which, according to some accounts, already consisted of 2,500 men. Thus there is now rescued from the Corsican's grasp, and safely landed in Langeland, 10,500 of the flower of the Spanish army;—still, however, the success of this enterprise is not so complete as was expected; for it is acknowledged, that "some untoward circumstances occasioned suspicion, and made a premature execution of the plan necessary;" and unfortunately one of the Spanish regiments is yet detained in Jutland; and two others have been disarmed in Zealand. It is said, that a body of them were drawn out and harangued by a French general, who exerted every artifice of fraud, as well as every power of eloquence, to prevail on them to declare for King Joseph; but they were obstinate in their adherence to the cause of their countrymen; and while the French officer was haranguing them, a pistol

was fired, which missed the general, but killed his aide-de-camp at his side. A tumult ensued, in which they were overpowered and disarmed. In consequence of which, all the other Spanish troops in Zealand were forced to lay down their arms.

"No doubt," says Admiral Keats, "could be entertained of the honour and patriotism of soldiers, who, indignant at the proposal of deserting their allegiance, though surrounded by hostile battalions, planted their colours in the centre of a circle they formed, and swore on their knees to be faithful to their country."

With what emotions must that tyrant read the relation of so awful a ceremony, whose infernal treachery has occasioned it!

We contemplate, indeed, this great event as superior in its consequences even to the splendid victory of the Spanish arms over Dupont, of which the details will be found in the London gazette of the 16th inst. [See page 144.]

These troops will, with all possible speed, be sent to join their gallant countrymen in arms; and they will convey to them at once the sentiment of their just abhorrence of French perfidy, and that of admiration of the honour and magnanimity of Britain.

A truly astonishing fact is stated by Admiral Keats, that the regiment of Zamora, in order to liberate itself from the toils into which it had been inveigled, marched 18 Danish miles (72 English) in 24 hours!

It is not a little amusing to contrast these facts with the statements contained in the French journals, in which the Spanish troops in Funen are represented as having taken the oath of allegiance to Joseph Napoleon on that very day, when "surrounded by hostile battalions they planted their colours in the centre of a circle they formed, and swore on their knees to be faithful to their country."—And this same regiment of Zamora, which marched seventy-two miles in twenty-one hours, is celebrated in the Altona paper, for the enthusiasm which it had manifested in the cause of the upstart sovereign!

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JULY 25.

A CORONER'S inquest sat on the body of Mrs. Roche, milliner, Bruton-street, Bond-street; who, on crossing the coach-way, Swallow-street, near Warwick-street, at ten o'clock, was run over by a coach, and killed on the spot. Verdict—Accidental Death.—It is somewhat singular that, about a year and a half ago, her husband was killed near the same spot, by a horse falling over him.

27. In the court of King's Bench, Mr. Gregory, a respectable attorney, who some time since obtained a verdict against his cousin for criminal conversation with his (the plaintiff's) wife, sought to recover da-

mages on the same account, from a Mr. M'Taggart, a sugar-broker, and a man of fortune, on the ground that he had been the original seducer. After a deal of evidence of a circumstantial nature, and a very eloquent defence by Mr. Dallas, the jury, after deliberating for two hours, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages One Shilling!

29. At the Winchester assizes, Colonel Powllett sought for 5,000l. damages against Lord Sackville, for the seduction of his wife.—Serjeant Lens stated, that Lord Sackville had been the friend of the plaintiff, and took advantage of that intimacy to debauch his wife.—He called witnesses to prove the

marriage in 1798, and the happy state in which Colonel and Mrs. Powlett lived until the crime which was the cause of this action.—The evidence, which was only circumstantial, went to show that the offence charged took place at Winchester, on the 10th of June.

After a reply from Mr. Garrow, the learned judge summed up, and the Jury found a verdict, 3,000l. damages.

At the Devon assizes, Lieutenant-colonel Guard, of the 45th regiment, obtained a verdict against C. Hodge, Esq. of Ottery, St. Mary, for crim. con. with the plaintiff's wife.—Damages 3,000l.

August 19. The 15th Light Dragoons, or King's Hussars, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, were reviewed on Wanstead Flats, Epping Forest. The duke came first on the ground, and afterwards the prince, the Dukes of York, Kent, and Cambridge. His Royal Highness the Prince de Condé was likewise in the field. The evolutions were performed with great precision, in the most masterly style. The forest was crowded with carriages, horses, and pedestrians; but the principal attraction was the appearance of

the English and French royal party. After the review, they all proceeded to Wanstead House, and partook of an early dinner, in company with the Comte de Lille (Louis XVIII), his Royal Highness Monsieur, the Duc de Berri, and several other members of the *ancien régime* of France.—This, we believe, was the first preconcerted interview between the two royal families.

SIR JOHN CARR.—This gentleman has published several literary productions; such as a Tour in France, a Tour in the Baltic, in Holland, Ireland, &c. and in the last-mentioned country he received the honour of knighthood from the Duke of Bedford. Being assailed in a publication under the title of "*My Pocket Book*," he brought his action in the court of King's Bench against the publisher, on the ground that it had injured him in the sale of a MS. which he had prepared, of a Tour in Scotland. Sir Richard Phillips and other booksellers stated, that they had declined to purchase the Tour in Scotland, in consequence of the unfavourable criticism of "*My Pocket Book*." Lord Ellenborough held that literary criticism was allowable, however severe, if not *personally* libellous against the author.—*Verdict for the defendant.*

## BIRTHS.

AT Ealing, the Duchess of Newcastle, of a daughter.

At Chaddesden, near Derby, the Lady of Sir R. M. Wilnot, Bart. of a son.

At Norwich, Lady Bedingfield, of a son.

Lady Viscountess Ashbrooke, of a son.

The Hon. Mrs. Calvert, Charges-street, Piccadilly; the ladies of Capt. J. Serrell, R. N. and of F. Freeling, Esq. General Post Office, of daughters.

Lately, in Sutherland, the wife of William Monro, gardener at Rosehall, the seat of

Lord Ashburton, of twins, a fine boy and girl. The father of the children is 90 years of age, in perfect possession of his faculties, and is as able to work as ever. He has lived at Rosehall for the last 60 years, and planted all the firs on that estate, which cover upwards of 300 acres, and are now fine timber. He married his second wife about three years since: by his first he had a large family—and he has a brother now living in Tain ten years older than himself.

## MARRIAGES.

THE Rev. J. Leslie, Dean of Cork, to Miss S. Lawrence, second daughter of the Bishop of Cork and Ross.

T. Wilson, Esq. Tooley-place, to Miss M. A. Ince, America-square.

J. S. Bray, Esq. to Miss E. Hensley, of Clapton.

T. Addison, Esq. Ludgate-street, to Mrs. Coombs, of Addington-place, Camberwell.

J. Foulston, Esq. St. Alban's-street, to the only daughter of the late D. Davies, Esq. Windsor.

D. C. Flowerdew, Esq. Blackheath, to M. A. only daughter of S. Kent, Esq. Mark-lane.

R. Brown, Esq. Bushy Heath, to Mrs. J. Brown, Vauxhall-place.

Lieutenant-colonel Vincent, to Miss F. Hoare, second daughter of E. Hoare, Esq. Factory-hill.

W. Saunders, Esq. Battersea Rise, to the eldest daughter of S. Rolleston, Esq. Arlington-street, St. James's.

Mr. S. Bickley, to the eldest daughter of Sir T. Wallace.

Lieutenant-colonel Balfour, jun. of Bal-bernie, to Miss E. Fordyce, of Ayton.

Viscount Lismore, nephew of the Right Hon. G. Ponsonby, to Lady E. Butler, sister to the Earl of Ormond.

Sir J. Gore, B. N. to Miss Montague, eldest daughter of General Montague.

At Harrington House, the Marquis of Tavistock, eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, to Lady Anna Maria Stanhope, daughter of the Earl of Harrington. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who arrived from Brighton the preceding evening for the express purpose of attending the nuptials, gave the bride away.

Sir Charles Meyrick Burrell, to the eldest daughter of the Earl of Egremont.

Sir M. Martin, Bart. of Burnham, Norfolk, and Long Melford, Suffolk, to Mrs. North, relict of the late Rev. E. North.

The Rev. Godfrey Faussett, fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Marianne, eldest daughter of T. Bridges, Esq. of Kinnamin Cottage, Glamorganshire.

At Birmingham, W. Withering, Esq. a captain in the Warwickshire militia, to Lydia, only daughter of the late J. Rickards, Esq.

Sir J. C. Honeywood, Bart. to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Sir W. H. Cooper, Bart.

G. E. B. Proctor, Esq. eldest son of Sir T. B. Proctor, of Langley-park, Norfolk, to the only daughter of R. W. Hallhad, Esq. of the Priory, Berks.

G. Ormerod, Esq. late of Brasenose College, Oxford, to the eldest daughter of J. La'ham, Esq. M. D.

W. Macdonald, Esq. of St. Martin's, advoca-

te, to Miss Miller, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir W. Miller, of Glenlee, Bart.

At Gibraltar, Captain Smith, 96th reg. to Miss S. Smith.

At Maidstone, H. Pope, Esq. of Fant House, to Miss Lee.

T. Byng, Esq. Tamworth, Staffordshire, to Miss M. Wyllym, of Clifton.

At Dublin, H. Giffard, Esq. to Miss H. Pennell.

At Cork, Captain J. B. Irwin, assistant-quarter-master-general to the forces in Ireland, and eldest son of Eyles Irwin, late of Bellevue, county of Fermanagh, Esq. to Lucy, daughter of the Rev. John Chetwood, of Glanmire.

Timothy Forde, of Ford's Grove, county Kerry, Esq. after a courtship of seventeen years and seven days, to Miss Mary Keegan, of Ballybetagh, near the Scalp, county Dublin.

Mr. J. Lewis, of Breeden Hearth, aged 17, to Miss Glover, of Ellesmere, who has attained the 83d year of her age.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

**L**A TELY, at his house at Erstry, in the county of Kent, in the 76th year of his age, after an indisposition that had for some years past confined him closely to the circle of his own family, Mr. Thomas Pettman, of that place, formerly steward to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and much employed in the county in which he resided in the valuation of estates.

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, John Boys, M. D. physician to the Westminster dispensary, and to the royal Cumberland freemasons' charity for female orphans.

In the village of Aberfeldie, Perthshire, Margaret Robinson, at the advanced age of 66 years. The history of this woman, in regard to the recovery of her sight, is somewhat remarkable, and worthy of record, not merely as declaratory of the fact itself, but as also holding out strong hopes to those who are, or may be, unhappily placed in a similar condition, of recovering that inestimable blessing, sight. About the period that this woman, who was a farmer's wife, attained the age of 63, she became totally blind; not suddenly, or by any particular cause, but by a gradual decay of sight. In this state she remained for fifteen years. In her 78th year, she recovered her sight so well, that, with the assistance of glasses, she was able to thread a needle, and to read her bible. In the course of the next year, she found it so strong and clear, that she laid aside her glasses altogether. From her 79th to the 87th year of her life, she enjoyed her sight with as much clearness as she did at any period of her life. It then began to fail again, but was not wholly lost at the time of her death. It is remarkable, that she retained all her other faculties, with undiminished vigour to the last.

At Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, in her 58th year, the *Empress of the Bullards*. This distinguished personage acquired her fame in resisting the mandate of the magistrates some years ago in their laudable endeavours to put an end to bull-baiting during the annual festival, which is held on the 13th of November. On the morning of that day it was her custom to be splendidly attired in blue, and wait upon the more opulent inhabitants, for contributions in support of what she was pleased to call "The glorious cause of the commonalty!"

Master Ovid Woodhams, second son of Mr. T. Woodhams, at Bay-hill, Pembury, in the county of Sussex. His death was occasioned by a gun going off, with its muzzle under his arm, whilst he was in the act of jumping on one of the summer-house seats in his father's garden, to take aim at some birds: shocking to relate, the contents of it lodged in his side, and terminated his existence after several days of excruciating pain.

At Hull, the widow Pinder: by the register of her baptism, it appears that she was born at Louth, in July 1704; so that she had attained the age of 103 years.

In Cripplegate workhouse, Mary Cary, aged 103 years.

Mrs. Duke, of Bandon, in Ireland, at the age of 105 years. The news-papers, in announcing her death, said, that she enjoyed the happiness during her last illness, of seeing 197 of her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren weeping by her bedside!

Mrs. Mapleton, of Reading, attacked with a paralytic affection while travelling on the outside of a coach to Newbury; and thought humanely placed in the inside, and put to bed at Speenhamland, she died the next day.

At Matlock, E. W. Hartopp, Esq. of Dalby-house, in Leicestershire. The death of this deservedly-lamented gentleman was occasioned by a bilious fever, followed by most rapid and general emaciation.

Lady Diana Beauclerc. She was first married, in 1757, to Frederick St. John Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, from whom she was divorced in 1768, and married, secondly, in 1768, the Hon. Topham Beauclerc, son of Lord Sydney Beauclerc, and grandson of the first Duke of St. Alban's.

In the 39th year of her age, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Edward Wilson, of Benwell, near Newcastle upon Tyne. It would be injustice to the memory of so amiable a woman, to allow a knowledge of the many exemplary virtues she possessed to be confined to the bosoms of those who were acquainted with her: she added to the most maternal fondness, the tenderest sympathies of the heart, a sweetness of disposition, a strength and serenity of mind, which, through a long and painful illness, supported her in silent suffering. Indeed, her patience and fortitude (qualities which strongly marked her life) seemed more than mortal. The only consolation remaining to her deeply afflicted family, and the friend on whom this painful task devolves, is the assurance that she is gone to receive her reward, where pain and sorrow are no more.

At Bognor, Matthew Richard Onslow, Esq. eldest son of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. in the 27th year of his age.

At Edge-hill, Liverpool, aged 74, Captain J. Oakes, royal navy, having been in his majesty's service upwards of fifty years.

The Rev. T. Brigstock, M. A. and one of the senior fellows of Jesus college, Cambridge: he was thrown from his carriage, at Carmarthen, and died in consequence.

At Prestonkirk, the Rev. Daniel Macqueen, forty years minister of that parish, esteemed and regretted by all who knew him.

In the Isle of Man, aged 63, Vicar-general Christian, one of the ecclesiastical judges of that island and diocese.

At Malton, in advanced life, Mr. Serjeant Tate, of that place. His death is supposed to have been caused by his having drank a quantity of skim-milk whilst in a state of perspiration.

At Ichen-stoke, Alresford, Mrs. Mary Long; and previously two of her domestic servants. Their ages together amounted to above 340 years.

At Truro, Cornwall, Mr. Eyre, commoner of Exeter college.

At Putworth, William Johnston, Esq. aged 72, upwards of forty years coroner of the western division of Sussex.

Madame Gantherot, the celebrated professor of the violin.

At Edinburgh, aged 43, Mr. James Douglas, of the Black Bull-inn.

At Annan, aged 76, Mrs. Janet Richardson, who had practised fifty-nine years as a midwife, and ushered into the world upwards of 1500 children.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Mudge, relict of the late Doctor Mudge, of that town, and mother of Captain Mudge, of his majesty's ship Phoenix.

In child-birth, the lady of Richard Devonshire Newenham, Esq. of Maryborough, county of Cork, and sister of Lord Viscount Bantry.

At Horncastle, Mr. Harrison, who has left upwards of 7,000l. acquired by jobbing in pigs.

JUNE 25. At Dulcis Farm, near Axminster, Mr. William Reed, a respectable farmer and grazier, in the prime of life. While attending his sheep-shearers, he burst a blood vessel, and expired instantaneously; leaving a widow and an infant family to lament his loss.

JULY 12. At Dumfries, William Wilson, Esq. a magistrate of that town.

At Newburgh, Fifeshire, Mr. Andrew Pirie, a very able and successful teacher of vocal music.

13. At Crowland Abbey, in his 85th year, the Rev. Moor Scribo, who had been rector of that parish upwards of forty years.

14. At Durham, General Montgomery Agnew, governor of Carlisle, aged 78.

At Springfield, James Mowbray, Esq.

17. At Oxford, aged 27, Edward Metcalfe Wardle, Esq.

19. At St. Asaph, Dr. Robert Barker, physician to the Chester infirmary.

In the prime of life, Mr. Henry Addison, surgeon, formerly of Whitehaven. He was found lying by the side of the road, between Cockermouth and Bridgefoot, with little signs of life, and expired while some humane people were carrying him to an adjacent public house.

With fewer failings than fall to the lot of almost any one, adorned with every accomplishment which this polished age can boast, and possessing virtues which are but seldom met with in these degenerate days, at her cottage, in Lewisham, Kent, aged 36, Eliza Ann Castell, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Castell, Esq. formerly of Lombard-street, banker; whose latter years were, after a series of unmerited and severe misfortunes, rendered comfortable by this daughter's uniform affectionate and dutiful attention to him.

At Oxford, where he was suddenly taken ill in his way to South Wales, Major James Harnill, late of the island of Alderney. By his death the army lost a brave officer, society a good man.

20. At Edinburgh, in his 87th year, John Bland, Esq. He was some time one of the lessees, and many years treasurer, of the theatre in that city. He was uncle to the celebrated Mrs. Jordan, and was descended



from an ancient Irish family. He was once a cornet of horse, and carried the colours of his regiment at the memorable battle of Dettingen.—He was occasionally an actor; he performed *Young Belvil*, *Sir Callaghan O'Brallaghan*, and the *Ghost in Hamlet*, in that theatre. In the country he often played the first line in both the buskin and sock; and used to relate a story of his performing *Othello*:—Having found himself on the stage, surrounded by *Brabantio's* party, with his face white; and finding he could not proceed with the character, even with the assistance of the prompter; he told the audience, "he wou'd to his G—d he could not say how this happened, for he could appeal to Nancy (his wife), that he had repeated the part to her that morning as perfect as an angel!" He was also, when but a youth, admitted a barrister in London; and was very eccentric in his manners, opinions, and phraseology, as well as in every thing he ate, drank, or wore—but, with all his peculiarities, he was an honest man, a kind husband, an indulgent parent, and a steady friend: had not an eccentricity of manners, and an unconquerable partiality for the stage, detached him from his military pursuits, he would have been one of the oldest officers in his majesty's service.

22. At Edinburgh, in the 56th year of his age, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with patience and resignation, Henry William Tytler, M. D. author of the Translation of Callimachus, and several other literary works.

23. At Gloucester, Mr. Joseph Evening, of Cheapside.

24. Suddenly, Mr. Richards, sen. aged seventy-three, dancing-master, Maidstone. While walking in his garden, with his daughters, he complained that he was not so well as he had been, and must go in doors, which he did; sat down, and expired immediately. He was much respected by a numerous acquaintance, and, perhaps, has been one of the most active men of his time.

27. H. Wilkes, Esq. son to Heaton Wilkes, Esq. and nephew to John Wilkes, Esq. the late chamberlain of London.

In Dublin, the Right Hon. John Thomas Earl of Clanricarde, general in the army, colonel of the 66th regiment, governor of Hull, and custos rotularum of the county of Galway. His lordship, had he lived until next month, would have attained his 64th year. He married Eliza, daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart. of Marble Hill, county Galway, in Ireland. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son, Ulick John, Lord Dunkellyn, now in his seventh year. He has also left two daughters; and, in the year 1800, his majesty was pleased to grant, that, in default of male issue, the earl's eldest daughter should inherit the title, and be a countess in her own right. His lordship's mother was sister of

the late Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. of Surrey, grandfather of the present baronet. The late Lord Clanricarde was the premier earl of Ireland, and his death will occasion a vacancy in the peerage representation of that part of the united kingdom. His lordship was one of the most respected officers and men of his day. Devoted to his more active profession, his lordship rarely attended his parliamentary duty.

At Edinburgh, Mr. David Ross, late purser of the Woodford East Indiaman, only son of the late David Ross, Esq. secretary, general post office.

28. At his lodgings, at Yarmouth, to which place he went with the intention of trying the warm bath, the Rev. William Leigh, dean of Hereford, and rector of Plumstead with Witton and Brundale annexed, in Norfolk.

At Randolphfield, near Stirling, Major Thomas Sparr, late in the Hon. the East India company's service at Bengal.

In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, Thomas Place, Esq.

At Islington, in his 80th year, Mr. Andrew Wilkie, of Wheeler-street, Spital-fields.

29. At Stoke Newington, in his 69th year, Thomas Compton, Esq.

30. At Clifton, the Rev. Mr. Sowerby, fellow and tutor of Queen's college, Cambridge.

31. At his house at Walthamstow, aged 80, deeply regretted by his family and friends, Solomon Barent Gompertz, Esq. after a tedious illness, which he bore with exemplary piety and resignation.

August 1. At Rochester, universally regretted, Mr. Thomas Penn, an eminent iron-founder.

In her 107th year, Dorothy Turnbull, of the Wall Knoll, in Newcastle. She was born on the 4th of July, 1702, in the reign of Queen Anne: until within three days of her death, she possessed her faculties in an amazing degree, and could relate, with astonishing exactness, a variety of events which happened during and since the rebellion of 1715.

3. In Ladgate-street, Mr. Wilkinson, woollen-draper.

4. At Camberwell, Leonard Lefevre, Esq. Mr. Stewart, of the St. James's hotel, Jermyn-street.

Mr. John Holland, Gray's-inn-lane.

5. At Hendon, of the dropsy, Mr. John Peltro, landscape engraver. This excellent artist was particularly distinguished for engraving miniature views of gentlemen's seats.

At Clifton, Hugh Muir, Esq. late of Friday-street, London, after a severe protracted illness, which he bore with exemplary fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will.

Thomas Churchyard, Esq. of Whitecross-street, in his 61st year.

Mrs. Ashmore, wife of Mr. Joseph Ashmore, of Newgate-street.

At Stannore, M<sup>rs</sup>. Learmonth.

6. At Sutton, in Yorkshire, the Rev. John Sarraude, late fellow of Exeter college. The living of Sutton, which he held, is in the gift of Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart. and his other preferment is in the gift of the dean and chapter of Durham.

At his father's house, in Lower Grosvenor-street, Lieutenant-general Churchill, who signalised himself in so many engagements in Flanders, and in St. Domingo, where he had a chief command for many years.

At her house near Ellesmere, after a lingering illness, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Kenyon, relict of the late Lord Chief Justice Kenyon.

In Tavistock-street, aged 71, Mr. Moses Lany.

9. Aged 87, the Rev. Sir W. U. Wray, Bart. at Darley, Derbyshire, of which parish he had been 44 years rector.

10. At his house at Camberwell, in the 70th year of his age, Jacob Wrench, Esq. of Thames-street, second senior common-councilman of the city of London.

12. Mrs. Pepper, relict of John Pepper, Esq. of Islington.

At Stromness, aged 41, Captain James Story, of the Gardner and Joseph, of Hull. He left the fishing-ground in good health, fell ill upon the voyage, and died the day after he arrived at Stromness.

13. At Isleworth, aged 13, Miss Julia, second daughter of Andrew Cherry, Esq. manager of the Swansea theatre.

14. As Mr. George Mitchell, of Pope's Quay, Cork, Mr. Fellows, of the royal navy, and a young lad of the name of Sullivan, were proceeding in a small sail-boat of Mr. Mitchell's, of Cove, the boat upset in a very heavy squall, in consequence of the sail being carried away while Mr. Mitchell was endeavouring to reef it; and the boat's gunwale having got under water, she was instantly swallowed up in a tremendous sea. Mr. Mitchell, the young lad, and a boatman who was on board, immediately appeared on the surface of the surge. Notwithstanding the perturbed state of the sea, Mr. Mitchell, regardless of his own life, seized the lad with one hand, while he endeavoured to swim with the other, whereby he kept him above water for a considerable time, until a wave forced the boy from his intrepid arm, and immersed them both for some minutes; but having appeared again, a boat with some men from the Trent fortunately came to their relief, and rescued them, together with the boatman, from a watery grave—but the ill-fated Mr. Fellows was entombed in the bottom of the deep, having gone down with the boat. Thus has this unfortunate gentleman, after a long and honourable service of nearly fifty years in his majesty's navy, the greater part of which was spent in active service, which consequently exposed him to the merciless ele-

ments, found his grave in the river of Cork.

Mrs. J. Sparkes, of the Adelphi-terrace.

15. At Modbury, in the county of Devon, at the great age of 87, and in full possession of his faculties, Mr. William Rosdew, who, for the last 50 years, had lived a total recluse, denying himself not only the comforts, but almost the necessaries of life; by this extreme penury he had amassed a considerable property, a great part of which he most liberally distributed among his relatives before his death. He was a man of strict integrity, and, notwithstanding his love of money, scrupulously just in all his dealings. This extraordinary turn of a naturally strong mind, is supposed to have arisen from a disappointment in his affections, in an early period of his life.

The Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of the Hay, near Brecknock. He was so severely wounded by being unfortunately thrown from his horse, that he expired immediately.

At Islington, aged 71, Mr. John Jones, formerly an eminent optician in Holborn.

In Upper Berkeley-street, Mrs. Cary; widow of the late George Cary, Esq. of Torr Abbey, Devon.

16. At Lisson-green, Mr. William Wastell, of Kirby-street, Hatton Garden.

17. Suddely, at his house on the West Cliffe, Brighton, after taking a ride to the Devil's Dyke, about four o'clock in the afternoon, Sir George Pauncefort, Bart. of Russell-square, London, aged 55 years. The body of the deceased was opened by Mr. Barrétt, in the presence of Dr. Hunter; when the cause of his dissolution became apparent in a cancer, which had destroyed a part of his stomach. The late Lord Gage died of the same complaint. The baronet's title and estate, we understand, devolve to Captain Bloomfield, of the royal navy.

18. At Southcot House, near Reading, in the 66th year of his age, the Comte d'Hector, the father of the navy of France under the monarchy. This venerable and loyal character withstood the most pressing solicitations to return to France. He determined to follow the fortunes of his king. His skill and bravery in his profession could be equalled only by his christian virtues, and his unbounded benevolence. To the politeness of the old French court, he added the openness and liberality of his profession. He leaves behind him no superior, and few equals, in public and private worth. His death is, doubtless, a subject of the deepest anguish to his beloved sovereign, whom he had very lately visited at Gosfield.

At his country seat, Eltham Lodge, in Kent, Oliver Farrer, Esq. of Bedford-square.

19. At his house at Wilmington, near Dartford, Kent, James Cumming, Esq. admiral of the white, aged 70 years.

In Newgate, Edward Gilson, the man who about nine months ago was tried and con-

victed of setting fire to his house, in Boswell-court, but whose judgment was respited on a point of law.

Aged 70, Mr. Richard Francis, of Astey's-buildings, Islington.

20. At his seat at Tortworth, in Gloucestershire, Francis Reynolds Moreton, Baron Ducie, provost marshal of Barbadoes. His lordship was in his 69th year. He was first married to Miss Purvis, daughter of Thomas Purvis, Esq. of Shepton Mallett, Somersetshire, by whom he has left two sons, Thomas, who succeeds him; and Francis, a colonel in the army. His lordship married, secondly, Mrs. Child, mother to the late amiable Countess of Westmoreland, who survived her marriage but two years. The present lord is married to Lady Francis Herbert, only daughter of the Earl of Carnarvon.

At York, aged 34, John Moore, Esq. late captain in the third regiment of dragoon guards.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

Dec. 23, 1807. Murdered at the government-house, Fort Marlborough, — Parr, Esq. the Hon. India Company's resident there. The following particulars of this atrocious affair are from a friend of the deceased:— The regulations planned, and carried into effect, by the late excellent and respected chief, had in view the comforts and benefit of the natives, as well as the emolument of the company; and both were duly sensible of this; for the government had lately advanced him to one of the most important offices in Bengal, and the others followed him in multitudes with their blessings. But great peculations had been committed previous to the arrival of Mr. Parr at Fort Marlborough. These he had detected, and, to prevent a repetition of enormous frauds, he had displaced one of the chiefs. The malignant nature of the Malays is known to every one. To revenge his detection and disgrace, this man employed a set of assassins, two of whom, on the night of the 23d of December, made their way into the government-house unperceived, entered Mr. Parr's bed-room, and effected their bloody purpose. Mrs. Parr was awake, and endeavoured, by an uncommon display of resolution and courage, to wrest the dagger from the hand of the assassin who first approached the bed. She was, however, overpowered; but not until her hands were almost cut in pieces, and she had received four severe wounds in her body. The latest accounts from Bencoolen state, that she was in a fair way of recovery.— The abilities and virtues of Mr. Parr were held in the highest esteem by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Of his integrity, it need only be said, that, placed in situations where princely fortunes have been made, he has left a widow and three children unprotected for; but they are in the hands of a liberal government, who know

how to appreciate and to reward such servants.

MARCH 8, 1808. Killed in an action with the Piedmontaise French frigate, in the Eastern seas, Capt. Hardinge, of his majesty's ship *St. Fiorenzo*. The French frigate, which had done incalculable mischief to our trade in India, was captured. Captain Hardinge, who fell at the close of the action, was no less distinguished for his modesty than for his bravery. It was he who boarded and carried with his boats a large Dutch man of war brig on the coast of Holland; for which gallant enterprise, conducted and headed by himself, Lord St. Vincent gave him the rank of post-captain; and there is a circumstance attending this officer's report of the action which ought not to be kept from the public, as it shews how much modesty is ever attendant upon true courage. Upon his landing at Siciness, and reporting to the port-admiral (Admiral Rowley) the arrival of the capture, he forbore to speak of himself; nor was it until the admiral questioned him as to what officer conducted the attack, that he acknowledged with a manly blush, that it was himself; though the Dutch captain (to whom he had offered quarter on boarding him, and who returned this generous offer with the discharge of a pistol), actually fell by Captain Hardinge's sword.

At Gogo, in the East Indies, T. Byerley, Esq. lieutenant in the Hon. the Company's service on that station.

On the 24th of March last, at the Cape of Good Hope, after a few days' illness, William Henry John Murray, only son of the commissary-general to the army in that colony. And on the 7th of April following, Mrs. Murray, the wife of that gentleman, of a nervous decline, caused by a difficult labour, in which she lost her infant child, and which, in the space of two months, terminated the existence of a most amiable and most affectionate woman, at the early age of 31.

Mrs. Warren, formerly Miss Brunton, eldest sister of the Countess of Craven, at Alexandria, in America, on the 28th of June, after a short but severe illness. She was a very amiable woman, and a most excellent actress.

At Dusseldorf, on the 28th of June last, Edmund, baron de Harold, general in the Bavarian service. This gentleman was of a very old and respectable family in the south of Ireland.

Prince Diedrichstien-proskau Leslie, at Vienna, 80 years old.

Lately, at Barbadoes, Lieutenant-colonel Bowyer, adjutant-general there, and nephew to General Bowyer.

Lately, at the island of Trinidad, of the yellow fever, Lieutenant Thomas Page, of the 37th foot, youngest son of Daniel Page, Esq. of Stafford-place, Fimlico: an officer much and justly esteemed.

At Paris, General Levassour.

**HACKNEY COACH FARES.**

By the following abstract of the act regulating Hackney Coach Fares, which passed on the 23d of June last, it will be seen, that a person hiring a coach for twelve hours will have to pay 1l. 7s. instead of 18s. (the old charge); and if taken after five o'clock in the winter, to go four miles (off the stones), the party will have to pay the sum of nine shillings. In short, the rate of charges bears no just proportion in the scale, and persons may travel cheaper in a post-chaise than in a hackney-coach. Our readers, by consulting the subj'ed scale of fares, will see that they should never hire a coach for a greater distance than two miles; as in that way, by changing their coach, they may go twelve miles for 12s. but if they hire one to go twelve miles outright, they must pay 15s. if off the stones, a guinea. A post-chaise would only be 15s.

**FARES COMPUTED BY DISTANCE.**

		s.	d.			s.	d.
Not exceeding 1 mile	.....	1	0	Not exceeding 7 miles	.....	8	6
1 mile and a half	.....	1	6	7 miles and a half	.....	9	0
2 miles	.....	2	0	8 miles	.....	9	6
2 miles and a half	.....	3	0	8 miles and a half	.....	10	6
3 miles	.....	3	6	9 miles	.....	11	0
3 miles and a half	.....	4	0	9 miles and a half	.....	11	6
4 miles	.....	4	6	10 miles	.....	12	0
4 miles and a half	.....	5	6	10 miles and a half	.....	13	0
5 miles	.....	6	0	11 miles	.....	13	6
5 miles and a half	.....	6	6	11 miles and a half	.....	14	0
6 miles	.....	7	0	12 miles	.....	15	0
6 miles and a half	.....	8	0				

And so for any further distance, after the rate of six pence for every half mile, and an additional six pence for every two miles completed. To carry four adult persons inside, and a servant outside; and if the coachman agrees to carry more, to be allowed 1s. for each above the regular fare.

If taken in town in day-time, and discharged in country,

	s.	d.	
10 miles from pavement	5	0	additional.
8 miles	4	0	
6 miles	3	0	
4 miles	2	0	

But no allowance for a less distance than four miles.

If taken off the stones, to be allowed after the same rate back to where taken; and 1s. going, and 1s. returning, above regular fare, for each adult person above four.

**FARES COMPUTED BY TIME.**

		s.	d.			s.	d.
Not exceeding 30 minutes	.....	1	0	Not exceeding 2 hours and 20 minutes	.....	6	0
45 minutes	.....	1	6	2 hours and 40 minutes	.....	7	0
1 hour	.....	2	0	3 hours	.....	8	0
1 hour and 20 minutes	.....	3	0	3 hours and 20 minutes	.....	9	0
1 hour and 40 minutes	.....	4	0	3 hours and 40 minutes	.....	10	0
2 hours	.....	5	0	4 hours	.....	11	0

And for any further time, 6d. for every fifteen minutes.

**NIGHT FARES.**

If taken in town after eight o'clock from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and after five from Michaelmas to Lady-day, full fare back to the pavement;—and if taken at a stand in country, then full fare back to either stand or pavement, at the option of the fare.

**CAUTION.**—Never keep a coach waiting, if it can be avoided; it is the direct clue to imposition.

**MONTHLY STATE OF COMMERCE.**

London, 24th August, 1808.

**SPAIN.**

The fair prospect which this ancient kingdom presents at this time to Europe, and to the world at large, will warrant our hazarding a few words relative thereto; more especially as our commercial relations with it are about to recommence, with brighter appearances than has for some time past illumined our horizon.—That the Spanish nation never fraternized with the French, even when the same family governed both, not only history, but the report of

those who have almost constantly resided amongst them, make fully apparent: the gravity of the Spaniard, added to his religious opinions, accords but ill with the frivolity and pseudo-philosophy of the Frenchman, against whom sarcasms the most biting, and proverbs the most severe, are always in circulation, and in every one's mouth; a Frenchman can scarcely make his appearance in any place, without being saluted with the appellation *Gavachos*, a term of extreme contempt, the force of which cannot be rendered in the English language; and to shew that this contemptuous opinion is not confined to the lower or middle ranks, an anecdote is related, that soon after Philip V. ascended the throne (the first of the Bourbon family who reigned in Spain), one of the grandees having occasion to sign a public instrument of some kind, added, after his name and titles, the words following, "*As noble as the king, and more so.*" on being questioned why he made this addition, he answered, "*I am a Castilian—Philip V. is only a Frenchman;*" and it is a common saying with them, "*That in the heat of the day nothing is to be found in the streets but dogs and Frenchmen;*" with respect to ourselves, the case ever was, and is exactly the reverse; as the well-known Spanish proverb,

*La paz con Inglaterra,  
Y contodo el mundo guerra,*

shews the estimation in which England is held by them, and which we again assert, always was so, for we have ample authority for saying, that the nation at large, and, as Spaniards, never cordially entered into a war with us: such being the fact, what may we not hope, should the present patriotic effort prove ultimately successful?

(To be continued.)

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of thirteen sail of East Indiamen, under convoy of his majesty's ship *Monmouth*, viz. the *Marquis Wellesley*, *Earl Howe*, *Lady Castlereagh*, *Surrey*, *Lord Hawkesbury*, *Airly Castle*, *Castle Eden*, *Lord Duncan*, and *City of London*, from *Madras* and *Bengal*: the *Devonshire*, *Metcalf*, and *Charleton*, from *Bombay*; and the *Windham* from *Bencoolen*.—Also of two fleets from the *West Indies*, one from *Jamaica*, of 146 sail, under convoy of the *Veteran*: the other from the *Leeward Islands*, of 144 sail, convoyed by the *Camilla*: these, together with 30 sail from *Oporto*, and 50 from the *Baltic*, have reached our ports during the last week.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies do hereby declare, that they will put up to sale, besides those goods already declared, the following, viz.

400 bales China raw silk, more or less.  
1,236 ditto Bengal ditto.  
218 ditto private trade ditto.  
50 ditto organzine.

On Wednesday, September 28, prompt the 30th of December following.

Also, with the goods declared for the 30th of September,

Private trade.....	{	Mace.....6,222 lbs.
		Cloves..... 593 ditto
		Nutmegs.....1,110 ditto
Prize, per Die Gesettschaft....	{	Cinnamon..... 12 bales
		Cloves..... 10 casks

Likewise, on Tuesday, September 6, prompt the 9th of December following,

Company's salt-petre.....25,000 bags, more or less.

**Cargoes of the thirteen East Indiamen, as before named, which have arrived from Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen.**

From BENGAL.

Muslins, plain and stitched..... 32,960 pieces.  
Calicoes, of various descriptions.....130,714 ditto.  
Prohibited goods..... 48,232 ditto.

From MADRAS.

Calicoes, of various descriptions..... 86,208 ditto.  
Prohibited goods ditto..... 43,642 ditto.

From BOMBAY.

Calicoes, of various descriptions..... 6,650 ditto.  
Prohibited goods, ditto.....113,647 ditto.

COMPANY'S GOODS.

Raw silk, 801 bales..... 117,675 lbs.  
Opium, 30 chests..... 4,800 ditto.  
Indigo, 1,575 ditto..... 407,925 ditto.  
Cinnamon, 4,654 bales..... 450,013 ditto.

Hemp, 240 ditto.....	647 cwt.
Cotton, 677 ditto.....	2,184 lbs.
Saltpeire, 50,960 bags.....	68,091 cwt.
Pepper.....	3,400,483 lbs.
Ditto, white.....	144,468 ditto.

PRIVILEGE GOODS.

Indigo, 9,107 chests; Silk, 4 bales; Cotton, 30 bales; Benjamin, 70 chests; Macc, 2 chests.  
 Besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.  
 At the Company's sale, private trade and privilege indigo sold from 2s. 11d. to 10s. 1d. per lb.

SALES OF WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

July 19th to July 26th.

508 hogsheads, 250 casks sugar.....	from 62s. 6d. to	70s. 6d. per cwt.
730 ditto, 32 casks, 783 bags coffee.....	from 67s. 0d. to	121s. 0d. per cwt.
578 bags cotton.....	from 1s. 10½d. to	2s. 7¾d. per lb.

July 26th to August 2d.

457 hogsheads, 2 casks St. Croix sugar.....	from 63s. 0d. to	66s. 6d. per cwt.
548 ditto, 71 casks, 1,306 bags coffee.....	from 70s. 0d. to	118s. 0d. per cwt.
192 bags Barbadoes, Grenada, and Montserrat cotton.....	from 1s. 7¾d. to	2s. 0¾d. per lb.
386 hogsheads Jamaica rum.....	from 4s. 10d. to	6s. 5d. per gallon.
126 ditto Grenada, Montserrat, and Tobago ditto.....	from 4s. 1d. to	4s. 11d. per gallon.

August 2d to August 9th.

170 hogsheads Muscovado sugar.....	from 61s. 6d. to	65s. 6d. per cwt.
787 ditto, 62 casks, 596 bags coffee.....	from 70s. 0d. to	120s. 6d. per cwt.
283 serons, 13 half serons Guatimala indigo.....	from 5s. 3d. to	9s. 6d. per lb.

August 9th to August 16th.

301 hogsheads, 64 casks, 1,147 bags coffee.....	from 70s. 0d. to	125s. 0d. per cwt.
318 bags pimento.....	from 1s. 0½d. to	1s. 1¼d. per lb.
46 bags white Jamaica ginger.....	from 12l. 6s. to	16l. 1s. per cwt.

August 16th to August 23d.

515 hogsheads, 89 casks, 1939 bags coffee.....	from 79s. 0d. to	145s. 0d. per cwt.
265 bags cotton.....	from 1s. 11¼d. to	2s. 2d. per lb.
238 ditto pimento, bonded.....	from 1s. 0¾d. to	1s. 1¾d. per lb.
26 ditto Jamaica ginger (white).....		82s. 6d. per cwt.
25 ditto Barbadoes ditto.....		76s. 0d. per cwt.
16 hogsheads, 270 puncheons Jamaica rum, bonded.....	from 4s. 6d. to	6s. 6d. per gallon.
64 puncheons Leeward Island ditto, ditto.....	from 3s. 8d. to	4s. 2d. per gallon.

Average price of brown or Muscovado sugar, per cwt. exclusive of the duties of customs thereon,

For the week ending July 20, was	41s. 0½d. per cwt.
For the week ending July 27, was	40s. 0½d.
For the week ending Aug. 3, was	39s. 11½d.
For the week ending Aug. 10, was	37s. 11½d.
For the week ending Aug. 17, was	37s. 6½d.

SALES OF AMERICAN PRODUCE.

July 19th to July 26th.

200 bags Berbice, Demerara, and Surinam cotton.....	from 1s. 8d. to	2s. 3d. per lb.
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July 26th to August 2d.

140 bags Surinam, Berbice, and Demerara cotton.....	from 1s. 11¼d. to	2s. 3d. per lb.
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August 2d to August 9th.

24 casks pearl ashes.....	from 70s. 0d. to	0s. 0d. per cwt.
2 chests Brazil indigo.....	from 2s. 6d. to	3s. 1d. per lb.

August 9th to August 23d.

5 bags Demerara, Berbice, and Surinam cotton.....	from 1s. 7d. to	2s. 4d. per lb.
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Alum, English - ton	£ 22 0 0	to 23 0 0		Madder Roots, Dutch Crop, cwt	£ 10 0 0	8 0 0
Aniseeds, Alicant - cwt.	6 12 0	6 15 0		Mahegany, Honduras - ft.	0 1 1	0 1 6
Ditto German - cwt.	4 10 0	5 0 0		Ditto Jamaica - lb.	0 1 1	0 1 6
Ashes, American Pot - cwt.	5 17 0	4 10 0		Ditto Hispaniola - lb.	0 1 1	0 2 0
Ditto Pearl - cwt.	5 11 0	4 2 0		Molasses - cwt.	1 7 8	1 8 0
Burilla, Carthagena - cwt.	5 16 0	4 0 0		Oak plank, Dantzic, 4 & 3 inch } load	11 0 0	12 0 0
Ditto Sicily - cwt.	5 10 0	3 12 0		Oil, Lucca - 25 gal. jar	27 0 0	28 10 0
Ditto Teneriffe - cwt.	3 5 0	3 8 0		Ditto Spermaceti - ton	95 0 0	96 12 0
Bark, Oak British, 45 cwt. L.	35 10 0	38 0 0		Ditto Whale, Greenland	28 0 0	23 0 0
Ditto Foreign - cwt.	10 18 0	15 0 0		Ditto southern - cwt.	54 0 0	36 0 0
Brandy, Cognac - gal.	1 2 0	1 3 0		Ditto Florence - half chest	4 0 0	4 5 0
Ditto Spanish - gal.	0 19 6	1 0 0		Opium, Turkey - lb.	1 4 0	1 5 0
Camphire, refined - lb.	0 6 6	0 7 0		Orchilla, Canary - ton	225 0 0	240 0 0
Ditto unrefined - cwt.	27 15 0	30 0 0		Ditto Cape de Verd - lb.	130 0 0	150 0 0
Cochineal, garbled - lb.	1 4 0	1 10 0		Ditto Madeira - lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto East Indian - lb.	0 4 8	0 6 6		Pimento - lb.	0 1 9	0 1 11
Coffee, fine - cwt.	5 15 0	6 5 0		Pitch, American - cwt.	0 14 0	0 15 0
Ditto ordinary - cwt.	3 15 0	4 10 0		Ditto Stockholm - cwt.	0 18 0	0 19 0
Ditto Mocha in Time - cwt.	12 0 0	12 15 0		Ditto Archangel - cwt.	0 17 6	0 19 0
Copperas, Green - lb.	0 6 0	0 7 0		Quicksilver - lb.	0 4 1	0 4 3
Ditto White - lb.	2 0 0	2 5 0		Raisins, Bloom - cwt.	7 12 0	9 0 0
Cotton-wool, Surinam - c.	0 2 0	0 2 2		Ditto Malaga - cwt.	2 12 0	3 6 0
Ditto Jamaica - c.	0 1 8	0 2 0		Ditto Sun - cwt.	4 5 0	4 10 0
Ditto Smyrna - c.	0 1 4	0 1 7		Ditto Muscadine - cwt.	10 0 0	12 12 0
Ditto Bourbon - c.	0 2 4	0 2 9		Rice, Carolina - cwt.	2 0 0	2 9 0
Ditto Pernambuco - c.	0 2 5	0 2 5		Ditto East Indian - cwt.	1 15 0	2 4 0
Ditto East Indian - c.	0 1 3	0 1 4		Rum, Jamaica - gal.	0 4 5	0 6 5
Currants, Zant - cwt.	4 12 0	4 18 0		Ditto Leeward I. - gal.	0 3 10	0 4 5
Deals, Dantz. Fir, 3 in. 40 f. piece	2 12 0	2 15 0		Saltpetre, East India Rough cwt.	3 12 0	3 16 0
Ditto 21 36 - cwt.	1 9 0	1 12 0		Ditto British Refined - cwt.	3 18 0	4 0 0
Ditto 2 30 - cwt.	1 8 0	0 0 0		Shellach - lb.	5 0 0	10 0 0
Elephants' Teeth 1. 2. 3. cwt.	28 10 0	35 0 0		Shumack, Faro - lb.	1 6 0	1 8 0
Ditto 4. 5. 6. - cwt.	22 0 0	28 0 0		Ditto Malaga - lb.	1 3 0	1 5 0
Ditto Scrivell - lb.	15 0 0	22 0 0		Ditto Sicily - lb.	1 8 0	1 9 0
Figs, Turkey - cwt.	3 5 0	3 10 0		Ditto Oporto - lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Flax, Riga - ton	107 0 0	112 0 0		Silk, Thrown, Piedmont - lb.	2 16 0	4 0 0
Ditto Petersburg, 12 head	106 0 0	112 0 0		Ditto Bergamo - lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Justick, Jamaica - ton	20 0 0	22 10 0		Silk, Raw, China, 5 Mos. Sm. - lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto Cuba - ton	24 0 0	25 10 0		Ditto ditto - lb.	1 18 0	2 10 0
Galls, Turkey - cwt.	5 10 0	7 12 0		Ditto Bengal, Sm. Sk. g. - lb.	1 2 0	1 10 0
Geneva, Hollands - gal.	1 0 6	1 2 0		Ditto Novi - lb.	1 10 0	2 10 0
Ditto English - gal.	0 9 6	0 14 0		Ditto Organaine - lb.	2 5 0	3 6 0
Ginger, Jamaica, White - cwt.	0 0 0	0 0 0		Sugar, Jamaica - c.	3 0 0	3 16 0
Ditto Black - cwt.	3 0 0	3 6 0		Ditto East India - c.	3 6 0	4 11 0
Ditto Barbadoes - cwt.	3 16 0	4 5 0		Ditto Lumpa - c.	5 1 0	5 6 0
Ditto East Indian - cwt.	3 2 0	4 0 0		Ditto Single Leaves - lb.	4 15 0	5 12 0
Gum Arabic, Turkey - cwt.	6 0 0	12 15 0		Ditto Double Ditto - lb.	0 1 3	0 1 8
Ditto Seneca - cwt.	5 0 0	5 10 0		Tallow, English - cwt.	4 9 6	0 0 0
Ditto Sambach - cwt.	8 8 0	9 0 0		Ditto Russia, candle, white - lb.	4 8 0	4 10 0
Ditto Tragacanth - lb.	24 10 0	26 10 0		Ditto, yellow - lb.	4 15 0	4 15 0
Ditto Mastic - lb.	0 5 8	0 6 0		Ditto, Buenos Ayres - lb.	4 10 0	4 11 0
Hemp, Riga Rhine - ton	95 0 0	100 0 0		Tar, Archangel - B.	1 18 0	2 0 0
Ditto Petersburg clean - ton	93 0 0	100 0 0		Ditto, Stockholm - B.	2 0 0	2 3 0
Ditto East Indian - ton	72 0 0	90 0 0		Ditto, American - B.	1 15 0	2 0 0
Hides, English - lb.	0 0 24	0 0 45		Tin in blocks - cwt.	5 18 0	0 0 0
Ditto Buenos Ayres - lb.	0 0 5	0 0 8		Ditto, Grain, in blocks - cwt.	7 7 0	0 0 0
Ditto Dutch salted - lb.	0 0 31	0 0 8		Turpentine, American - cwt.	1 18 0	2 0 0
Ditto Spanish - lb.	0 0 54	0 0 8		Tobacco, Maryl. yellow - lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Indigo, Caracc. Flo. 1s & 2d - lb.	0 10 3	0 11 6		Ditto, Mid. brown - lb.	0 0 91	0 1 1
Ditto East Indian Blue & Purp. - lb.	0 9 3	0 12 0		Ditto, Long Leaf - lb.	0 0 8	0 0 9
Ditto Brazil - lb.	0 5 6	0 6 6		Tobacco, Virg. York River lb.	0 0 91	0 1 1
Iron, Pig, British - ton	7 0 0	9 0 0		Ditto, James River - lb.	0 0 91	0 1 1
Ditto in bars - ton	15 0 0	16 0 0		Wax, English - cwt.	15 15 0	17 10 0
Ditto Swedish, bars - ton	23 0 0	24 10 0		Ditto Dantzic - cwt.	15 0 0	15 15 0
Ditto Norway - ton	24 0 0	25 0 0		Ditto African - cwt.	9 15 0	11 0 0
Ditto Archangel - ton	25 0 0	26 0 0		Ditto American - cwt.	14 15 0	15 10 0
Juniper Berries, German - cwt.	4 0 0	4 7 0		Whale-fins, Greenland - ton	26 10 0	28 0 0
Ditto Italian - cwt.	3 15 0	4 5 0		Ditto S. Fishery - ton	21 0 0	26 0 0
Lead in pigs - fod.	27 0 0	28 0 0		Wine, Red Port - pipe	75 0 0	105 0 0
Ditto red - ton	26 0 0	27 0 0		Ditto Lisbon - pipe	85 0 0	95 0 0
Ditto white - ton	42 0 0	42 1 0		Ditto Madeira - pipe	74 0 0	125 0 0
Lignum Vitae, American - lb.	15 0 0	29 10 0		Ditto Calcavilla - pipe	90 0 0	100 0 0
Ditto Tortola - lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0		Ditto Sherry - butt	80 0 0	105 0 0
Logwood, Camp. - lb.	19 10 0	21 0 0		Ditto Mountain - butt	65 0 0	80 0 0
Ditto Honduras Chipt - lb.	17 0 0	19 0 0		Ditto Vidonia - hogs.	70 0 0	85 0 0
Ditto Unchipt - lb.	uncertain	uncertain		Ditto Claret - hogs.	44 0 0	95 0 0
Ditto Jamaica Chipt - lb.	17 0 0	17 15 0		Yarn, Mohair - lb.	0 4 6	0 8 10
Ditto Unchipt - lb.	uncertain	uncertain				
Madder Roots, Smyrna - cwt.	5 6 0	6 5 0				

PRICES

OF

Canal, Dock, Fire Office, Water Works, Brewery Shares, &c. &c.  
at the Office of Messrs. L. WOLFE and Co. No. 9, Change-alley  
Cornhill.

22<sup>d</sup> August, 1808.

London Dock Stock	116l. per cent.
East India ditto	121l. per cent.
West India ditto	157l. per cent.
Commercial Dock Shares	11l. ditto





EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR AUGUST, 1908.

Day	Bank Stock	Consols	3 per C. Reduc	1 per C. Navy Consol	5 per C. New	Long Anns.	Imp. 3 per C. Scrip.	Imp. Anns.	Irish 5 per C.	So. Sea Stock.	So. Sea Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.	State Lot Tickets.	Cons. for A.C.
26	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	85 1/2	69	99 1/2	19 1-16	19	67 1/2	7 1/2	98 1/2				6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
27	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	85 1/2	68 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16				184 1/2	6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 a 1/2	
28	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	85	68 1/2	99	18 15-16	18 15-16	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 a 1/2	
29	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	85	68 1/2	99 1/2	19	19	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
30	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	85	68 1/2	99 1/2	19	19	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
1	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	85	68 1/2	99	19	19	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
2	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	85	68 1/2	99	19	19	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
3	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	85	68 1/2	99	19	19	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
4	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	19 15-16	19 15-16	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
5	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 15-16	18 15-16	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
6	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 15-16	18 15-16	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
7	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
8	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
9	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
10	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
11	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
12	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
13	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
14	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
15	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
16	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
17	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
18	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
19	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
20	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
21	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
22	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
23	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
24	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
25	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	
26	67 1/2 a 68 1/4	84 1/2	68 1/2	99	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	7 11-16					6s pr.	22 1/2 6s	68 1/2 a 68 3/4	

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THE  
**European Magazine,**  
For **SEPTEMBER, 1808.**

[Embellished with, 1, a Portrait of the late **LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LAKE**; and, 2, a View of the **TOWN-HALL** and **PRINCIPAL STREET** of **MONMOUTH.**]

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**FOR JAMES ASPERNE,**

At the **BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,**

No. 32, CORNHILL.

*Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, and any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

It is with very considerable concern that we are, from the *indisposition* of the gentleman who engaged to write the memoir of SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, obliged to defer its continuation until the next month, when it shall certainly be concluded. In the mean time, we cannot help making one remark, which has not so much the Memoir in view, as a wish founded upon general principles, that the public would suspend its judgment with regard to the late transactions in PORTUGAL, at least so far as the conqueror of VIMERA was concerned in them. Without referring to the numerous instances that might be adduced in which the ravings of *clamour* have, for a while, been taken for the *voice of truth*, we shall only observe, that *Audi alteram partem* is an excellent maxim; that an officer actively and distantly engaged in the service of his country *ought* and *must* consider his country as the guardian of his honour; and that, at any rate, he has a right, inherent to all British subjects, to be esteemed perfectly innocent, till he can be *proved* guilty.

The great length of some of the articles in the present number has obliged us, reluctantly we confess, to postpone the second act of Mr. Moser's drama, intituled "THE PURRAH."

This, our readers will exclaim, is the month of apologies, for we have yet another to make, which is with respect to a very accurate Map of SPAIN and PORTUGAL, that has been some time in the hands of the engraver, but which, we are sorry to learn, cannot be finished in time for the present publication, though it will be observed it is referred to at the head of the Account of Spain, in p. 169.

The first of the three letters of BENEVOLENS shall appear next month; the two others in regular succession.

The *Origin and History of Bartholomew Fair* is, we think, to be found in the works of all our civic historians. How far its enormities will warrant the interference of the magistrates towards its suppression, is a subject to which we may, probably, at some future period, direct our attention.

*Additional Remarks on English Architecture* in our next.

It is intended to insert a review of "BAYNES'S Discourses." We think both the motive of our correspondent, and the volume he has favoured us with, are extremely good.

The answer of *Apis Ircushensis* to the strictures on *Dr. Malthus*, &c. shall appear in our next.

"DILAPIDATION EXEMPLIFIED" had better be contemplated on the spot alluded to.

Without any disparagement to the memory of either Mr. Pitt or Lord Nelson, we must think the time a little gone by for apostrophising them in verse.

We could wish that "the gods had made" some of our correspondents either a little more or a little less "poetical."

### AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from September 10 to September 17, 1808.

#### MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	87 8/47	9/43	3/41	9/63	0
Kent	88 3/47	0/44	3/41	3/57	6
Sussex	81 4/00	0/44	0/41	2/52	0
Suffolk	82 8/48	4/37	2/35	1/51	4
Cambridge	82 6/51	6/39	6/31	9/00	0
Norfolk	82 7/00	0/38	6/31	0/00	0
Lincoln	87 6/51	3/43	10/31	0/63	4
York	83 3/00	0/43	7/33	10/56	0
Durham	96 7/00	0/00	0/30	3/00	0
Northumb.	92 2/68	4/45	0/30	10/00	0
Cumberland	90 2/66	0/49	0/36	5/00	0
Westmorl.	98 5/64	0/43	4/32	2/00	0
Lancaster	81 10/00	0/40	9/33	4/64	0
Chester	75 3/00	0/00	0/33	0/00	0
Gloucester	85 11/00	0/36	2/38	0/00	0
Somerset	91 11/00	0/37	0/33	4/60	8
Monmouth	82 5/00	0/38	4/29	4/00	0
Devon	76 4/00	0/33	7/28	2/00	0
Cornwall	74 6/00	0/38	0/26	2/00	0
Dorset	77 3/00	0/40	0/00	0/68	0
Hants	81 3/00	0/43	8/39	2/69	0

#### INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Middlesex	91 0/52	0/45	5/38	5/60	3
Surrey	93 4/50	4/47	0/42	2/64	0
Hertford	85 4/45	6/43	9/37	2/50	9
Bedford	83 2/51	7/45	0/39	8/67	8
Huntingdon	83 8/00	0/40	0/36	0/65	0
Northampt.	79 0/42	10/39	0/34	10/63	9
Rutland	85 6/00	0/47	0/34	6/68	0
Leicester	82 0/00	0/40	0/35	11/64	0
Nottingham	90 4/57	0/42	0/34	8/64	8
Derby	90 8/00	0/00	0/37	10/65	0
Stafford	80 2/00	0/13	2/36	3/65	4
Salop	82 10/53	4/42	0/35	7/00	0
Hereford	78 9/44	8/34	5/34	5/57	9
Worcester	84 2/00	0/40	7/42	2/63	7
Warwick	85 0/00	0/44	11/41	0/68	1
Wilts	88 10/00	0/46	8/42	2/74	4
Berks	92 1/54	6/46	6/42	6/66	0
Oxford	84 9/00	0/42	10/39	10/65	0
Bucks	85 9/00	0/48	0/40	9/68	0

#### WALES.

N. Wales	84 0/00	0/41	4/33	6/00	0
S. Wales	84 0/00	0/41	0/00	0/00	0



*European Magazine.*



*Engraved by Ridley & Flood from an Original Drawing by Andrews.*

*The Hon. Lt. Colonel  
George Augustus Frederic Saxe*

*Published by J. Aspin at the Bible, Crown & Constitution, Cornhill, October 1<sup>st</sup> 1808.*

THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1808.

MEMOIR OF THE HON. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE AUGUSTUS  
FREDERIC LAKE, 29TH FOOT.

[WITH A PORTRAIT,]

FEW circumstances have excited a greater sensation of grief in the public, than the death of that gallant young officer, Lieutenant-colonel Lake, in the moment of a glorious victory. We hope, therefore, that the Portrait which adorns this number of our Magazine will be peculiarly acceptable at the present time: except national honours, it is the last tribute of respect that can now be paid to his memory. The following has been sent to us by a correspondent, who was well acquainted with the private virtues and the public services of Colonel Lake. We flatter ourselves, that whatever may be its defect in other respects, it will, in doing honour to the memory of a much lamented and gallant young soldier, remain in the pages of the European Magazine, as an example to the army, and a commemoration to posterity.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERIC LAKE was the second son of that gallant, able, and distinguished veteran, the late Lord Viscount Lake, whose name must always be remembered with reverence and gratitude by those who have hearts to feel, or heads to understand, the interests and honour of Great Britain in India.\* He was born in 1780, and entered the army in 1796, beginning his military career in Ireland, where he acted in the capacity of aide-de-camp to his noble father, during the whole of the period of Lord Lake's command in that country; in the course of which, the subject of our Memoir was present at the actions at *Castlebar*, *Vinegar Hill*, and *Ballynamuck*, at all of which he displayed that resolute fortitude which was one

of the marked features of his father's character on every occasion of difficulty and danger.

In 1799 he was appointed to a company in a regiment that was on service in Holland, which he immediately joined; but on his landing in Holland, the army was on the point of re-embarking, and the Duke of York sent him back to his father.

In 1801, he accompanied Lord Lake to India, and was appointed acting-adjutant-general of the king's forces, and military secretary to the commander-in-chief in India, the duties of which situations he discharged with the utmost assiduity and ability, and with great advantage to the public service. During the whole period of his residence in India, from 1801 to 1807, he held the office of deputy-quarter-master-general of the king's army, under an appointment from his majesty. During the greater portion of that period, however, he performed the duties occasionally of acting-adjutant-general and quarter-master-general of the king's forces, to the great satisfaction of the officers and soldiers of the whole army. His conduct was particularly distinguished during the Marhatta war, and was commemorated by the pen of the distinguished statesman under whose auspices his illustrious father, Lord Lake, carried to so high a pitch the military glory of the British nation in Asia. "Among those" (says Lord WELLESLEY,\* in the 98th page of the "*Notes relative to Marhatta Affairs*") "who distinguished themselves greatly, and merit the highest commendation, was Major G. A. F. Lake,

\* For a Portrait and Memoir of Lord Lake, see European Magazine, Vol. LII, page 243.

\* For a Portrait and Memoir of Marquis Wellesley, see Vol. LII, page 411.

of his majesty's 94th regiment, son to the commander-in-chief, who had attended his father in the capacity of aide-de-camp and military secretary throughout the whole campaign, and whose gallantry and activity in executing his father's orders had been conspicuous in every service of difficulty and danger.

"This promising young officer constantly attended his father's person, and possessed the highest place in the commander-in-chief's confidence and esteem. In the heat of the action, the commander-in-chief's horse, pierced by several shot, fell dead under him. Major Lake, who was on horseback close to his father, dismounted, and offered his horse to the commander-in-chief. The commander-in-chief refused, but Major Lake's earnest solicitations prevailed. The commander-in-chief mounted his son's horse, and Major Lake mounted a horse from one of the troops of cavalry. In a moment, a shot struck Major Lake, and wounded him severely in the presence of his affectionate father. At this instant, the commander-in-chief found it necessary to lead the troops against the enemy, and to leave his wounded son upon the field: a more affecting scene never was presented to the imagination, nor has Providence ever exposed human fortitude to a more severe trial. General Lake, in this dreadful and distracting moment, prosecuted his victory with unabated ardour. At the close of the battle, the commander-in-chief had the satisfaction to learn, that his son's wound, although extremely severe, was not likely to prove dangerous: a confident hope is now entertained, that this gallant and promising young officer will be preserved to enhance the joy of his father's triumph, and to serve his king and country with hereditary honour."

Nor was this hope in any degree disappointed. Colonel Lake returned to England with his father in 1807, and was soon afterwards appointed to command the 29th regiment of foot. He embarked with General Spencer's expedition, and proceeded to Gibraltar and Cadiz, and afterwards to Portugal, where he lost his life in the action of the 17th of August, at *Rolcia*, at the head of the grenadiers of his regiment, gallantly repelling the formidable charge which had been made on it by the French troops under General Bernier, and which is so powerfully described in Sir Arthur Wel-

lesley's account of that severe conflict.\* He was shot through the breast, and never spoke afterwards. Major Campbell, aide-de-camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley, was near him when he fell, and immediately went to him, expressing his hope that he was not seriously wounded. Colonel Lake lifted up his eyes, and took Major Campbell's hand, which he pressed with all his remaining strength, and soon after expired. His body was then covered with a cloak, and after the action was removed for interment. When Major Campbell was passing, many of the wounded men of the 29th regiment called out to him, "Never mind us, sir!—for God's sake, take care of the poor colonel!"

In the course of the action at Roleia, he displayed that ardent valour which so eminently distinguished his father, and manifested a degree of professional skill and personal activity which has ensured for him the lasting admiration of the army, and will transmit his name to posterity, as one who, on every service of emergency, had uniformly served his "*king and country, with HEREDITARY HONOUR.*"

*To the Editor of the European Magazine.*

SIR,  
FOR some time past, among other pursuits during my leisure hours, I have tried a variety of experiments respecting the various and least expensive articles from which paper can be made; and, partly with a view to this, I have travelled through the greater part of Scotland, England, and Ireland. The result of my experiments and observation is, that by far the cheapest and most ready articles, from which paper can be made, are, the refuse of hemp and flax, and the hempen particles of the *hop* and *bean* plant.

It is a fact, that about the generality of mills for beating and dressing hemp and flax, a large proportion, in some inland places amounting to nearly one half of what is carried thither, is either left there to rot, under the name of refuse, or thrown away as of no use, because too

\* London Gazette Extraordinary, 5d September, 1808. See page 222 of this month's Magazine. A Portrait and Memoir of Sir Arthur Wellesley was published in the E. M. for July, 1808.

rough and short for being spun or converted into cloth. Now, from the experiment I have tried, I have uniformly found that, though too rough and short for being converted into cloth, even of the coarsest kind; the refuse of hemp and flax, on being beat and shaken, so as to separate the strawy from the tough stringy particles (which can be done in a few minutes, by a mill driven by wind, water, steam, or even by a blind horse,) becomes thereby as soft and pliable, and as useful for making paper as the longest and what is reckoned the most valuable part of the plant, after it has been converted into cloth and worn for years.

In its natural state, it is true, the refuse of hemp and flax is generally of a brown and somewhat dark colour. But what of that? by the application of a little oil of vitriol, or other cheap ingredients well known to every bleacher, such refuse, without being, in the least, injured for making paper, can, in a few hours, if necessary, be made as white as the finest cambric; by being beat, when wet, with a mill or otherwise, it also acquires a considerable degree of whiteness.

There are, at a medium, published in London every morning 16,000 newspapers, and every evening about 14,000. Of those published every other day, there are about 10,000. The Sunday newspapers amount to about 25,000; and there are nearly 20,000 other weekly papers, making in all the enormous sum of 245,000 per week. At a medium twenty newspapers are equal to one pound. Hence the whole amounts to about five tons per week, or 260 tons per annum. But though this is not, perhaps, the one half of the paper expended yearly in London on periodical publications, and what may be called fugacious literature; and not one fourth of what is otherwise consumed in printing-houses in the country at large; yet there are materials enough in the refuse of the hemp and flax raised in Britain and Ireland for all this and much more.

Nor is this all: for, as the bine, or straw, of hops contains an excellent hemp for making cloth, canvass, ropes, cables, and a thousand other articles, so also the very best materials for making all kinds of paper. And it is a fact, that were even one half of the bine of the hops raised in the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Worcester, instead

of being thrown away after the hops have been picked, or burnt, as is commonly done, steeped for five or six days in water, and beat, in the same way as is done with flax and hemp (independent of what might be got from scarlet runners, nettles, the bann of potatoes, &c.) there would be found annually materials enough for three times the paper used in the British dominions.

While we admire the rapid progress that is making in painting, sculpture, engraving, architecture, coach-building, and the elegant arts in general, one cannot help being astonished at the slow progress that is making in discoveries of the useful kind, in various departments. Though it has not been attended to; nor, so far as I know, has ever been mentioned by any one, yet it is certain that, according to its size, every bean-plant contains from twenty to thirty-five filaments, running up on the outside under a thin membrane, from the root to the very top all round; the one at each of the four corners being thicker and stronger than the rest. It is also certain that, next to Chinese, or sea grass, in other words, the materials with which hooks are sometimes fixed to the end of fishing-lines, the filaments of the bean-plant are the strongest and most durable yet discovered. These, with a little beating, shaking, and rubbing, are easily separated from the strawy part, when the plant has been a few days steeped in water, or is damp, and in a state approaching to fermentation, or what is commonly called rotting.

From carefully observing the medium number of stalks, or bean-plants, in a square foot, in a variety of fields, and multiplying these by 4840, the number of square feet in an acre, and then weighing the hemp or filaments of a certain number of these stalks, I find that there are, at a medium, about two cwt. of hemp, or these filaments, in every acre, admirably calculated for being converted into canvass, cables, cordage, and a thousand other things, where strength and durability is of importance, as well as, with a little preparation, into paper of all kinds, even that of the most delicate texture. Now, since there are at least 200,000 acres of ticks, horse, and other beans in Great Britain and Ireland; and since, where there is not machinery for the purpose, the poor of each workhouse, as well as



other, both young and old, males as well as females, might (hemp having risen of late from 60 to 100 pounds per ton) be advantageously employed, and gain something handsome to themselves, in preling or otherwise separating the filaments from the strawy particles of the bean-plant, after the beans are threshed out; I leave it to you, Mr. Editor, to judge of the importance of the idea held out here, not only to the landed proprietors and the poor, but to the community at large. And as the insertion of the above in your useful miscellany may be the means of preventing many, perhaps some thousand tons of valuable vegetable materials for making paper, &c. from being thrown away as usual, your giving it a place, as you lately did the result of my experiment on the prunings of the vine, will much oblige him who has sent you a specimen of bean hemp, and who is, with respect and good wishes, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

JAMES HALL.

London, Sept. 13, 1808.

N.B. Washing and stripping between two blunt knives, or edges, when it is wet, is necessary to the dressing of bean hemp, and the easiest way of separating the filaments of which it consists from the thin membrane that surrounds them.

## HIGHWAYS.

**T**HE Second Report of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider of the different acts now in force regarding the public roads of the kingdom, &c. have reported—

That the general Highway act requires revision and correction. Surveyors ought to possess extensive powers in directing the mode of repair. A more regular system of repairing and preserving the roads ought to be introduced, and all clashing of jurisdictions ought as much as possible to be avoided. All wilful acts tending to injure the public roads should be made punishable. A new adjustment of the compositions for statute duty should take place; and attention should be paid to the breadth of wheels compared to the number of horses used for draft, so as to encourage

the use of broad cylindrical wheels. That particular attention should be given to the turnpike roads and the management of the different trusts. The attention of some public establishment should be directed to the subject of highways, by means of which the whole system may be thoroughly examined, and adequate remedies for the defects existing in every branch of it may be devised for the consideration of Parliament. That, for the convenience of travellers, the name of every town or village ought to be painted in the most conspicuous part of it.

The third report suggests a number of amendments to the different acts now in force respecting stage-coaches, mail-coaches, and return post-chaises, tending to preserve the lives of many of his majesty's subjects from those accidents which so frequently happen to vehicles of this description.

PLAN for editing an ENGLISH DICTIONARY  
under the DIRECTION of a SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,  
**H**AVING observed, of late, proposals from different quarters for publishing an improved dictionary of the English language, I feel myself induced to offer my sentiments on the subject, which I request the favour of communicating through the medium of your highly-esteemed miscellany. It must be acknowledged by all, that a work of this nature is in a peculiar manner necessary; that it ought to be at once the repository and standard for the literature of a people; that it derives its whole importance from the extent and degree of confidence which it enjoys from the public; and that it ought not to be undertaken by any one on light and frivolous grounds. Instead, therefore, of multiplying the rash attempts of individuals to effect what surpasses the powers of any one man, and thus crowding on the world several ponderous works of the same kind, no one of which is complete, I cannot help thinking, that if those who have directed their attention to philological pursuits would unite themselves into a society similar to the French Academy, the labours and ~~services~~ <sup>labours</sup> of many might be so combined as to give solidity, cou-



European Magazine.



Drawn by J. Mason Esq.

Engraved by J. Rowle

**THE TOWN HALL & PRINCIPAL STREET IN MONMOUTH,**  
*from the Crown & Thistle Inn.*

Published by A. Agnew at the Bible Crown & Thistle Inn, Cornhill, London, December 1868

sistency, and authority to the whole. In this case, I should recommend that one (or two, at most) should be the principal labourers; that the rest should be contributors, revisers, or correctors; that a certain portion, when prepared, should be revised at stated periods by the society, once, twice, or oftener, as might be found necessary; and that nothing should be admitted for publication unsanctioned by a majority of the members.

As this is, however, at present but a general proposition, I have only to add, that as soon as I have published the third part of the "Preceptor and his Pupils," which will be a preparatory work on the force and signification of the English words for the use of schools, I intend to offer a specimen of what I conceive to be a proper analysis of words for the purpose of a dictionary; and should my views meet the approbation of the public, I shall then willingly submit the result of my labours to the decision of such a literary tribunal.

Yours, &c.

GEORGE CRABB.

Watworth, Sept. 8, 1808.

### THE TOWN-HALL AND PRINCIPAL STREET IN MONMOUTH,

[WITH A VIEW.]

Fluellen. I, he was born in Monmouth, Captain Gower. What call you the town's name when Alexander the pig was born?

Gower. Alexander the Great, I think, was born in Macedon.

Fluellen. I think it is in Macedon, where Alexander is born. I tell you, captain, if you look into the maps of the world, I warrant that you shall find in the comparison between Macedon and Monmouth, that the situation, look you, is both alike; for there is a river at Macedon, there is also, moreover, a river at Monmouth; it is called the *Wye*, at Monmouth, but it is not of my print what is the name of the other river: both are all one, the same; and my fingers tell me so, and they are the same in both. *Wye* is the name of the river, Harry of Monmouth is the name of the different part; for there is a Harry of Monmouth.

**WE** have been led to the above quotation from the circumstance of our embellishment. We never think of the town of Monmouth, of which a correct view of its Hall and principal Street is given, without exclaiming—

"O for a muse of fire, that would ascend  
The brightest heaven of invention."

Nor indeed without reflecting on

"————— the very casques  
That did affright the air at Agincourt;"

and, consequently, exulting in the hero of that glorious scene.

There is not, perhaps, any circumstance in the English history that has ever given such celebrity to a town, as the birth of Henry V. at *Monmouth*. *Edward of Carnarvon* is little spoken of; but the gay, the gallant *Harry of Monmouth* is the theme of every tongue. This traditional celebrity, although it certainly arose from a most extraordinary victory, has been greatly influenced by the historical dramas of Shakespeare, and is now so moulded into our mental frame, that it is impossible to hear the town of Monmouth mentioned without recurring immediately to the exploits both of the youthful prince and the victorious monarch.

Impressed with this idea, it is with pleasure that we submit to our readers the preceding view, and, also give to them a short account of the place of his nativity.

MONMOUTH, the county town of the shire from which it derives its name, is built in a most picturesque situation, at the confluence of those two romantic rivers, the *Avon* and the *Wye*, over each of which there is a handsome stone bridge, and also another over the small river *Trotty*. In the market place, which is approached by a broad and handsome street, stands the *Town-hall*, which is the principal object of our view. It is, as will be observed, erected upon pillars forming an elegant colonnade, and ornamented with the statue of Henry V. whom we have already stated to have been one of the greatest ornaments of his country. In contemplating this spot to which we were once much attached, it is not at all that the general view of the place, especially on a market-day, is one of the most lively that can be imagined; the different characters from the various counties of England and Wales, the perfect inhabitants, the peasantry, and labouring people from the vicinity, combine to form the most picturesque groups, in which national characteristics and national manners are strongly depicted. In these groups, the beauty of the fair of this year of the

country\* shines so eminently conspicuous, as to have attracted the notice of many travellers, and indeed to have furnished matter for some of the most agreeable parts of the observations of several writers.

Of the public buildings in *Monmouth*, the most conspicuous is *St. Mary's Church*, which is of stone, and is decorated with a spire steeple, 200 feet in height. A little to the north of it are the remains of an alien priory of the *Benedictines*, founded in the reign of *Henry I.* by *Wihemoc*, Lord of *Monmouth*. The *gaol*, which is most properly placed at the extremity of the town, is remarkable as well for the massive strength of its architecture, as for the excellent regulations under which its interior is governed. *Camden* says, that "in the midst of the town, near the market-place, stands the castle, which (as we find in the king's records) flourished in the time of *William the Conqueror*, but is thought to have been rebuilt by *John Baron of Monmouth*;" though it appears that there was a strong fortress here in the times of the *Saxons*, and the ruins of the walls, with the four gates, were visible at the period when *Leland* wrote. At present, there are only part of the two round towers discoverable which belonged to the eastern gate, the gate and bridge of the *Munnew*, some traces of the moat, and the ruins of the castle. A free school was founded here by a person of the name of *William Jones*, a native of *Newland*, in *Gloucestershire*, who having, in menial service, amassed a considerable for-

tune, returned in disguise to his native village, and asked relief, which was refused, and the supposed pauper referred to *Monmouth*, where the sagacity of the officers discovered that he had a settlement arising from servitude: he therefore, without giving them the trouble to pass him, repaired thither; and his reception by the townspeople so influenced his mind in their favour, that he founded a free-school, and endowed alms-houses for twenty poor persons, who receive 3s. 6d. per week. There is a considerable iron manufactory in the town; and the preparation of bark, which is brought from the forest of *Dean*, affords employment to many. *Monmouth* is a corporate borough, governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, fifteen common-council-men, &c. it is 25 miles from *Gloucester*, and 132 from *London*, containing 638 houses, and 3,345 inhabitants, viz. 1,512 males, and 1,833 females.

We have before recorded the celebrity of a native of this town in arms; we must now mention one of far inferior rank, that, considering the times, made an almost equal progress in literature; we mean, *Geoffrey*, the famous British historian, who lived about the middle of the twelfth century: he was first Archdeacon of *Monmouth*, and afterwards Bishop of *St. Asaph*. It was considered as a singular circumstance, that he resigned this see, and, as it was said, to pursue his studies unmolested, retired to the monastery of *Abingdon*, of which he was abbot.

Contemplating the picturesque objects which surround *Monmouth*, we are led to observe, that on the summit of *Kymin Hill*, in its immediate vicinity, is erected a pavilion, which commands an extensive prospect. This hill is crowned with a beautiful wood, called *Beaulieu Grove*, through which walks are cut, which terminate in seats, whence the eye is gratified with a most enchanting view of the town and surrounding country. Half a mile from *Monmouth* is situated *Tray House*, the seat of the *Duke of Beaufort*, where is still to be seen the cradle in which *HENRY V.* was rocked, and the armour that he wore at the battle of *Agincourt*, which, as *Sir Samuel Garth* says upon another occasion,

"Two men could scarcely lift, not even those  
Who in that age of thund'ring mortals rose:  
It would have pram'd a dozen modern

\* With respect to the beauty of the girls of this neighbourhood, we remember a piece of doggerel, which, as it shews that it had not passed unnoticed by an occasional visitor, we shall quote.

"Why droops the sweet girls of the dale  
While *Dean's* forest nymphs are in tears?  
Why do lilies decline, nor embellish the  
vale?"

Where the glowing carnation no longer  
appears,

Why borne on the zephyr re-echoes the sigh,  
From the banks of the *Usk* to the banks of  
the *Wye*?" B.

\*\*\*\*\*

"These questions I'll answer: *POMONA'S*  
bright eyes  
Had come from the goddess of beauty her  
prize;

For *PARTS*, the modern, was heard to de-  
clare,

"That his orchard he'd give to a *Monmouth*-  
fair." M.





**HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL, and GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT of SPAIN: containing its EXTENT, ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, GOVERNMENT, LAWS, POPULATION, COLONIES, ARMY, NAVY, POLITICAL IMPORTANCE, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, LITERATURE, CITIES, TOWNS, &c.**

[WITH A MAP.]

**A**T a period like the present, when the eyes of all Europe are turned upon Spain, and the attention of the people of this country is in a peculiar manner directed to a nation whose efforts have already exceeded those of the ancient Celtiberians—efforts which we have so gloriously seconded, at this time, we must observe, it will, we hope, afford great pleasure to our readers, and indeed be deemed a necessary appendage to our system, which is to combine instruction with amusement, if we give to them the general account of a kingdom whose glorious struggles for its emancipation from the most horrid, the most sanguinary tyranny that ever stained the page of history, presents, at once, an object of astonishment and admiration to all Europe. In the stupendous efforts of the Spanish patriots, it is to our immortal glory, that we have already had our share; in effecting the fall of the monster who has endeavoured to tear up their ancient constitution by the roots, it is the ardent hope of every Briton that we may participate: recent events have shown that this hope has been in some degree realised; therefore we are induced to believe, that the account of the people whom we have so importantly succoured will be doubly agreeable.

SPAIN lies between the 36th and 44th degrees of north latitude; and its western extremity is about 9 degrees in longitude W. from London. The greatest length W. to E. is about 600 miles; the breadth N. to S. more than 500; thus forming almost a compact square (if we include Portugal in this general view of the country), and surrounded on all sides by the sea, except where the Pyrenean chain forms a grand natural barrier against France.\* But as the present estimate must exclude Portugal, which

\* The river Bidasoa forms the W. boundary, and near its mouth is the isle of Pheants. Irun, near the Bidasoa, is the last town in Spain. Dillon, 193.

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is reserved for another article, it may be observed, that the boundaries betwixt these two kingdoms depend on artificial conventions, and not on rivers or mountains, or other remarkable features of separation. Spain is supposed to contain about 146,000 square miles; which, estimating the population at 11,000,000, yields 74 persons to the mile square.

Spain is also divided into thirteen governments, of which twelve are ruled by captains general, while the governor of Navarre is styled viceroy. The provinces of Castile and those of Arragon differ considerably in the interior administration, and the form of levying the taxes.

The religion of Spain is the Roman catholic, which in this country and Portugal has been carried to a pitch of fanaticism unknown to the Italian states, or even in the papal territory. The inquisition has, in these unhappy kingdoms, been invested with exorbitant power, and has produced the most ruinous effects, having been formerly conducted with a spirit totally the reverse of the mildness and charity of christianity. This evil has been recently subdued in a considerable degree; but one fanatic reign would suffice to revive it. A yet greater evil, which has sprung from fanaticism, is the destruction of morals; for the monks being extremely numerous, and human passions ever the same, those ascetics sometimes atone for the want of marriage by the practice of adultery; and the husbands, from mere piety, are constrained to connive at this enormous abuse. The conscience is seared by the practice of absolution; and the mind becomes reconciled to the strangest of all phenomena, theoretic piety and practical vice united in bonds almost indissoluble.

According to the returns made to the government, the Spanish clergy stand as follow:\*

Parochial clergy, called curas	16,689
Assistants, called tenientes curas	5,771
Sacristans, or sextons	10,873
Acolitos, to assist at the altar	5,503
Ordinados de patrimonio, having patrimony of three rials a day	13,244
Ordinados de menores, with inferior ecclesiastical orders	10,774
Beneficiados, or canons of cathedrals, and other beneficiaries	23,602
Monks	61,617

\* Townsend, ii. 213.



Nuns .....	32,500
Beatas .....	1,130
Syndics, to collect for the mendicants .....	4,127
Inquisitors .....	2,705

\*188,625

The archbishops are eight; bishops forty-six. The most opulent see is that of Toledo, which is supposed to yield annually about 90,000l.† The Mozarabic missal, composed by St. Isidore for the Gothic church, after the conversion from Arianism to the catholic faith, continued to be used in Spain till the Moors were subdued, when the Roman form was introduced; but the Mozarabic is still used in a chapel at Toledo.

The government of Spain is well known to be despotic. The despotism of the monarchy, which might, in the hands of an able and intelligent prince, be attended with great benefit to the nation, by the instantaneous extinction of abuses, is here balanced by the power of the church, to which even the nobles are submissive devotees.‡ It is tempered, as usual even under oriental despotism, by many councils. The chief councils in Spain are: 1. That of despatches, called also the junto or cabinet council, being composed of the king and his ministers of state. 2. The council of state, in which the king presides, and of which the Archbishop of Toledo is always a member. 3. The royal council of finances, called the Hazienda. 4. The supreme council of war. 5. The supreme council of Castile. 6. The supreme council of Arragon. 7. The supreme council of the inquisition. 8. The royal council of the orders of knighthood. 9. The royal council of the Indies. 10. That of the Crusada, composed of a commissary general, a member of the council of Castile, and another of that of Arragon, who arrange the sale of little papal bulls, granting certain indulgences to the purchasers. The grandees of the kingdom, who were formerly styled the Rich Men, have several privileges; among which an important one, in their eyes, is that of wearing their hats in the royal presence; which is, however, never done, except at the nod of the sovereign.

The laws of Spain are contained in

\* Others compute the clergy at 400,000.

† Townsend, i. 311.

‡ The power of the church against the crown is not greater than in England.

several ancient codes; and recourse is also had to the civil and canon law. The *escribanos*, or attorneys, are numerous, and, instead of explaining the codes, often impede the administration of justice. Mistaken mercy frequently retains criminals in long durance; so that when they are executed their offence is forgotten, and the example of punishment becomes inefficacious.

The population of this kingdom is computed at 11,000,000, or 74 to a square mile; while France yields 174, and England 169: nay the kingdom of Naples is computed at 201. This striking defect of population has deservedly excited attention; and a late intelligent traveller\* has attempted to assign the reasons; among which may be numbered, the expulsion of the Jews after the conquest of Granada; that of the Moors by Philip III. the contagious fevers frequent in the southern provinces; the incessant intestine wars, for seven centuries carried on against the Moors; the emigrations to America; and the vast numbers of unmarried clergy and monks. Several other causes are enumerated, among which must not be forgotten the want of detached farms;† the struggles with the Moors having instituted a rooted prejudice which induces the yeomanry to crowd in towns and villages, as if for mutual defence, instead of spreading over and enriching the whole face of the country.

In the year 1787, the population of Spain was thus arranged:‡—

Males unmarried .....	2,926,229
Females ditto .....	2,753,224
Married men .....	1,947,165
Married women .....	1,943,496
Widowers .....	225,773
Widows .....	462,258

13,268,150

Exclusive of the clergy, who are above enumerated, the numbers of each rank were thus calculated:§—

Men servants—Criados .....	280,092
Day labourers—Jomaleros .....	964,571
Peasants—Labradores .....	917,197
Artisans .....	270,989
Manufacturers .....	39,750
Merchants .....	34,339
Knights—Hidalgos .....	480,589

\* Townsend, ii. 218.

† The effect of the Mesta, or wandering flocks, must not also be forgotten.

‡ Townsend, vol. ii. 213.

§ Ibid. vol. ii. 214.

“Of these last four hundred and one thousand and forty are in the provinces of the Asturias, Biscay, Burgos, Galicia, and Leon.”

After the immortal discoveries of Cristoval Colon, called by writers in Latin Christopher Columbus, the Spanish colonies soon became numerous and extensive, in the West Indies, South America, and various isles in the Pacific Ocean. No nation, except the English, can in this respect rival Spain. But the superior advantages of England, in religious and political freedom, have soon replaced the population thus withdrawn; while to Spain the wound has been incurable.

The Spanish armies, in peace, are computed at about 60,000: but in war the number might be swelled to a great amount, by a popular monarch, and an ample revenue. Of late Spain has paid considerable attention to her navy, which has, however, been crippled in her recent warfare with England.

The revenue of Spain may be calculated, as is believed, at five millions and a half sterling money; so that each person pays ten shillings to government for protection. In France, under the old government, each person paid near twenty shillings; in England, at present, sixty shillings.\* For the nature of the taxes, the tables published by Mr. Townsend may be consulted. The expenditure now equals, or exceeds the income; and the national debt gradually enlarges.† The best judges of the subject infer, that the colonies do not yield above one million sterling, exclusive of the duties, a great part being consumed in the expenses of the government of those distant regions.‡

The political importance and relations of Spain were formerly deeply impressed on most regions of the globe. But ex-

hausted by idle wars of ambition or avarice, this fertile kingdom has become almost a cypher in European policy. Setting aside Portugal, which promises to be speedily united, the position of Spain secures her from any invasion, except on the side of France; and it becomes therefore the insuperable interest of this exhausted state to cultivate amity with her powerful neighbour,\* which must maintain an unavoidable and supreme ascendant, from geographic position and relative force. On the other hand, the distance and importance of the Spanish colonies render a war with England the greatest calamity that can befall, as that power, enjoying the unlimited dominion of the ocean, can inflict dreadful wounds on the commerce and colonies of Spain.

In speaking of the religion of Spain, one of the most striking of the national customs and manners has been already mentioned, namely, the common practice of adultery under the mask of religion. This disgrace, which is confined to the catholic system, is said to have been transplanted from Italy, where love and devotion are as warm as in Spain. But the Italian *cicisbei* are more commonly gentlemen; while in Spain the *cortejos*, though commonly military officers, are sometimes monks and ecclesiastics; and the vice becomes flagrant beyond conception, as it is practised by those very men who ought to exhibit examples of pure morality. It may, perhaps, be asserted, that the Roman catholic system in the south of Europe is the only superstition in the universe which has, at any period, necessitated the practice of vice; thus confirming the maxim, that the corruption of the purest and best system is always the worst. Were the father of their faith, St. James the Apostle, again to visit Spain, he would certainly begin with preaching the christian practice, as if the very idea of christianity had perished; and his first duty would be to convert the ecclesiastics.

Exclusive of this vice, the Spanish character is highly respectable, for integrity and a long train of virtues. Conscious of an upright and noble mind, the respect which a Spaniard would pay to those qualities in others is often cen-

\* This was in the year 1804.

† It is asserted, that the subalterns publish exaggerated accounts of the revenues. The gabel is one of the most productive; and the clergy pay about fifteen millions of rials. Within these twenty years the expenses exceed the receipts; and the debt, which is always augmenting, is computed at seven hundred millions of livres. The debt may be fifty millions sterling.

‡ Bourgoing computes the revenues of Spain at 616,295,657 rials; ii. 30. He supposes the money in circulation to be 80,000,000 of dollars; ii. 64. The common rial he estimates at five sous of France, the dollar being computed at twenty rials.

\* This is extremely to be doubted: the prosperity of Spain, in our opinion, depends upon her being, as much as possible, politically detached from France, and attached to England.—EDDON.

tered in himself, as he is intimately sensible that he possesses them. This self-respect is nearly allied to pride; but it is the pride of virtue, which certainly ought not to humble itself before vice and folly. From the same principle arises an excess of ceremony, at least as laudable as the opposite extreme of nudity and impertinence, to which some modern fanatic philosophers would reduce human nature, or, in other words, brutalize the species. Temperance is a virtue which the Spaniard shares with other southern nations, for wine is so inflammatory in regions exposed to the heat of the sun, that instead of an agreeable warmth, and a flow of ideas, it would produce fever, misery, and madness. In these countries the body is so much exhausted by the influence of heat, that the *siesta*, or short sleep in the middle of the day, becomes a necessary resource of nature, and is by habit continued even in the winter.

The chief defect in the character of the Spanish nobility and gentry is, their aversion to agriculture and commerce. Instead of those beautiful villas, and opulent farms, which enrich the whole extent of England, the Spanish architecture is almost confined to the capital, and a few other cities and towns. The metropolis is, however, their chief element, by traditionary custom, which arose, like others, from necessary causes; as in former turbulent periods their presence at court was considered as the sole pledge they could give of their duty and affection to the monarch. Now that long authority, and multiplied distinctions, have elevated royal families far above any competition with the great nobles, it would be patriotic in the sovereign to order them to build detached villas, and to establish their chief residence in them; a maxim of prudence not unknown to James I. of England, who used to advise the great men not to haunt the court, but their own estates, where their money might be spent among the tenants who supported their opulence; adding a similitude, that a ship in a fleet at sea appeared nothing, but in a river became an object of great importance. Till this event take place, and till farm-houses are scattered over the kingdom, it will be absolutely impossible for agriculture to flourish in Spain.

Since the accession of the house of Bourbon, a slight shade of French manners has been blended with the Spanish gravity. But fastidious have here little

sway; and the prohibition of slouched hats and long cloaks led to a serious insurrection. The former prohibition was, however, continued, and is salutary, as the hidden countenance occasioned many nauseous customs, and even frequent assassinations. All visits are understood to be paid to the mistress of the house, the extreme gallantry of the men having reduced them to ciphers. When the Spanish ladies go to mass, which is a common occasion of their being seen abroad, they attire themselves in a *basquina*, black silk petticoat, and the *mantilla*, now a kind of veil, is often arranged with singular ease and grace. The houses of the great are not disposed with the most elegant and commodious architecture; but are so large, that Mr. Townsend assigns 400 bed-chambers to the Duke of Alba's palace, where all the superannuated servants, with their wives and children, were lodged; their wages being computed at 1,000l. sterling a month. The cottages and inns are, on the contrary, miserable: but the dress and manners of the lower classes vary much in different provinces; and for a living picture of them, the reader may consult the immortal work of Cervantes.

A late ingenious traveller gives the following observations:—

“It is true, that in Spain women were formerly in the state of the most abject slavery, insomuch that, since the general civilization of Europe, Spanish jealousy has become proverbial; but in progress of time the manners of Spain, running from one extreme to the other, are almost become more free than in any other country. Women pay and receive visits, form their *tertullas* at will, go to public fêtes without consulting their husbands, spend the income of their dowries as they please, and demand besides a certain proportion of pin-money, which is stipulated in their marriage articles. In a word, they not only know how to assert their rights, but enforce their pretensions with the utmost rigour. They also combine together with a kind of *esprit de corps*, by means of which the slightest infringement of common usage is resented as an attack or injury done to the whole sex.”\*

The amusements of people of rank chiefly consist in dancing and cards, and the theatre is much frequented, though

\* Fischer, 174.

the plays and music do not correspond in excellence with the national refinement. The combats with bulls in the amphitheatres have justly been regarded as a striking feature of Spanish and Portuguese manners. The chief actors in the bull-feasts are the picadors, who are mounted on horseback and armed with lances, and the chulos on foot, who relieve and sustain the former; but the chief personage is the matador, who enters amidst the profound silence of the whole assembly, and coolly despatches the furious animal by a blow where the spinal marrow joins the head. The death is bloodless and instantaneous, and deserves imitation, as humanity would wish to save pain to the animals slaughtered for food. Sometimes the bull is pierced in various parts with darts, to which squibs are fastened, which being set on fire, the maddened animal stands pawing the ground, while he draws in and exhales volumes of smoke: sometimes an American is introduced, who, after the manner of hunting the wild bull in his own country, throws a rope around the horns, and entangles the quadruped as in a net, then kills him with perfect safety.

The Spanish language is one of the three great southern dialects which spring from the Roman; but many of the words become difficult to the French or Italian student, because they are derived from the Arabic used by the Moors, who for seven centuries held dominion in this country. The speech is grave, sonorous, and of exquisite melody, containing much of the slow and formal manner of the orientals, who seem sensible that the power of speech is a privilege.

The literature of Spain is highly respectable, though little known to the other countries of Europe since the decline of Spanish power. The Bibliotheca Hispanica of Antonio will completely satisfy the curious reader on this subject.

In the eleventh century, the Spanish authors began to increase in number, and the native language begins to appear. This was the epoch of the famous *Cid* (an Arabic term implying *lord*) Roderic Didac de Bivar, whose illustrious actions against the Moors were celebrated in contemporary songs, and by a long poem, written in the succeeding century; which also boasts of many chronicles and much sacred biography. After the thirteenth century,

it would be idle to attempt to enumerate the crowd of Spanish authors, among which are Alphonso the Wise, who wrote the *Libro del Tesoro*, a treatise on the three parts of philosophy, rational, physical, and moral. It would be unnecessary to repeat the well known names of Cervantes, Quevedo, Lopez de Vega, or other authors whose works are known to all Europe. The history of Mexico by De Solis has been celebrated as a composition; but, in fact, it is defective and erroneous. The name of Bayer in learning, and of Veyjoo in general knowledge, have recently attracted deserved respect: nor has the line of royal authors failed, an elegant translation of Sallust having been published by Don Gabriel, son of the king.

The rudiments of education in this country being chiefly imparted by antiquated methods, it cannot be expected that useful knowledge should be common. But the recent accounts of Spain have thrown so little light on this topic, that it can only be generally understood by comparison with other catholic countries. It is, however, to be regretted, that intelligent travellers have not lent more attention to this subject, more important in its consequences than any form of government: nor would it be unuseful to know that practised in Spain in particular, as the reverse must be excellent.

The universities, or rather academies, in Spain are computed at upwards of twenty; of which the most noted is that of Salamanca, founded in the year 1200, by Alphonso IX. King of Leon, and afterwards regulated by Alphonso the Wise. The students have, at former periods, been computed at 16,000, sufficient to darken the face of the earth; for the reign of Aristotle in logic and natural philosophy, and of Thomas Aquinas in theology, continues unviolated, so that a student of the year 1800 may aspire to as much ignorance as one of the year 1300; and the progeny of dunces proceeds without end. In 1785, the number of students was computed at 1909.\* The same antiquated teachers are received with implicit faith in the other universities; so that a more liberal education at school must here be obliterated.

As a proper introduction to a brief account of the chief cities and towns of

\* Townsend, ii. 79.

Spain, the following estimate is subjoined, from an accurate author:\*

Cities—Ciudades .....	145
Borough towns—Villas .....	4,572
Villages—Lugones .....	12,732
Hamlets—Aldeas .....	1,058
Granjas—Farm-houses .....	815
Cotos redondos—Parks or wastes, enclosed .....	611
Depopulated towns .....	1,511
Parishes .....	18,972
Convents .....	8,932

Madrid, the royal residence, while Seville is esteemed the capital of Spain, is of recent fame. Philip II. first established his court at Madrid; and the nobility, in consequence, erecting numerous palaces, this formerly obscure town began to assume an air of grandeur. The central position seems the chief advantage, for the environs can boast of little beauty or variety. The river Mançanares is in winter a torrent, but dry in summer: over it is an elegant bridge, which occasioned a sarcastic remark that the bridge should be sold in order to purchase water. This metropolis contains 13 parishes, 7,398 houses, 32,745 families, amounting to a population of 147,543.† The convents are 66; and there are fifteen gates of granite, many of which are elegant.‡ The chief is the Puerta de Alcalá, of three arches, the central being 70 feet in height. The churches and monasteries contain many noble paintings, and the royal palaces display considerable magnificence. The new palace presents four fronts, of 470 feet in length and 100 in height, enriched with numerous pillars and pilasters. The foundation was laid in 1737, three years after the ancient palace had fallen a sacrifice to the flames. The audience chamber is deservedly admired, being a double cube of 90 feet, hung with crimson velvet, and adorned with a sumptuous canopy and painted ceiling. The Prado is a spacious course, in which the great display their elegant equipages. At Madrid are the royal manufactures of china, saltpetre, &c. but the city has little trade, and chiefly prospers by the presence of the court, and confluence of the great, whose rents are remitted to the capital, to the great injury of the kingdom at large.

Next in real importance to Madrid

\* Townsend, ii. 215. † Ibid. i. 253.

‡ Many of the new houses are also of granite, which is brought from the distance of seven or eighteen leagues. Fischer, 133.

are the principal sea-ports, which are enriched by commerce; while the cities in the interior decline from the want of agriculture and inland navigation. The commerce of America formerly centered at Seville, but was afterwards removed to Cadiz, a city which is supposed to contain about 70,000 souls.\* The two cathedrals are grand; and there is an hospital which will contain 6,000 patients. The hospicio, or general work-house, is an interesting establishment, containing more than 800 poor of all ages, who are here trained to industry.

Malaga is esteemed the second port in the kingdom, and is also celebrated for excellent wines, the rich Malaga, the mountain, so called from the hills which produce the grape, and the tinto, so styled from its deep red tinge. Malaga stands in a valley surrounded with hills, the houses high, the streets narrow and dirty. Inhabitants about 40,000: the cathedral begun in 1528 is not yet finished; the convents are 25, but of small account.† The city swarms with thieves and mendicants. The municipal government rests with a regidor, or mayor, appointed by the crown; but the regidores, or aldermen, are hereditary. There are also two synicos, or tribunes, to protect the people.

Towards the S.E. is the third most considerable port of Spain, that of Barcelona.‡ The streets are narrow and crooked; the churches rather rich than beautiful. The hospicio contains about 1,100 industrious poor, and there is a house of correction which sometimes includes even women of rank, if guilty of drunkenness or other low vices. The inhabitants of Barcelona are computed at more than 100,000; and industry prevails here, being a native virtue of the Catalonians: chief manufactures, silk, cotton, and wool, excellent fire-arms and cutlery; the chief imports, corn, fish, and woollen goods; exports, wine, brandy, cloth, and leather. During peace, it is supposed that 1,000 vessels enter this port; of which half are Spanish, 120 French, 100 English, and 60 Danes. Barcelona stands in a plain open to the S.E. but protected by hills on the north and west, being a healthy and delightful residence; but the east wind commonly brings fog, and produces such irritability, that the best friends at such periods rather wish to avoid each other.

\* Townsend, ii. 374. † Ib. iii. 10, &c.

‡ Ib. i. 106.

Along the northern shores of Spain there are few harbours of any note. The most remarkable is that of Corunna, by our mariners styled the Groyu. The harbour is large and safe; the town is of a circular form; but the poverty of the surrounding province of Galicia affords few resources for trade, and many of the natives are dispersed over Spain, and even Portugal, as day-labourers and servants, being universally esteemed for their probity and fidelity.

The chief inland cities of Spain shall be briefly reviewed, beginning from the north. Oviedo and Leon are now inconsiderable, and only boast their ancient fame, as successive capitals of Spanish royalty, when struggling against the Moors. The cathedral at Leon is admired for its elegant lightness.

Pampelona, the capital of Navarre, is more remarkable for the learning of some of its prelates, than for any other circumstance. The inhabitants are about 5,000. Burgos, the see of an archbishop, retains vestiges of former opulence. Valladolid, in the same province of Old Castile, contains some woollen manufactures, and many goldsmiths and jewellers.

Saragossa, the chief town of Arragon, is the ancient Casarea Augusta, and displays many rich churches and convents.\* The university contains about 2,000 students. There are no manufactures, though it is to be hoped that these will be encouraged by the great canal of Arragon, projected, like other Spanish works, on a most magnificent scale, the proposed length of about 250 English miles, from the mouth of the Ebro to St. Ander, in the western extremity of Biscay, thus uniting the Mediterranean with the Atlantic.

On the south of Madrid first occurs Toledo, a city of considerable fame, and remarkable situation; for the river Tajo, or Tagus, passing between two mountains of granite, almost surrounds one of them, on which is placed the city, rising like a cone.† Toledo was formerly the royal residence, and contains a grand palace, built in the reign of Charles V. The manufacture of arnis was long famous, and has been recently revived: the archbishopric is computed at 90,000l. annually; but the inhabitants, once calculated at 200,000, are now reduced to 25,000.

Badajos, in Estramadura, is remark-

able for its position on the very confines of Portugal, and is the see of a bishopric. In the southern provinces appears Seville, famous till the year 1720 as the mart of American trade. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000; and the churches and convents are opulent and beautiful.\* The chief manufactures silk, and recently snuffs, a royal monopoly, not only the common Spanish, but rappee, as it was found that the latter was smuggled from France. The tobacco employs 220 manufacturers, who are strictly examined and guarded. Seville is esteemed the chief city of Spain, Madrid being only a town distinguished by the royal residence.†

Murcia, the capital of the province so called, is of considerable account, and situated in one of the most beautiful vales in Spain.‡ The inhabitants are computed at about 80,000, more probably 60,000. There is a beautiful bridge over the Segura; and the cathedral is lofty, but cannot boast of internal opulence or beauty.§

Granada has been long celebrated as the paradise of Spain, though the southern provinces be in general unhealthy. This city stands in a vale bounded by hills, beyond which, to the south, is the Sierra Nevada, so called because the mountains are covered with perpetual snow. The inhabitants supposed to be 80,000; the Moorish palace here has been frequently described; and adjoining is a palace erected by Charles V. The cathedral and convents contain excellent pictures by Spanish masters. The municipal government is in a corregidor and twenty-four regidores. There are beautiful public walks; and the environs are delightful and well cultivated.||

\* The author was favoured at Paris with the perusal of some manuscript notes concerning Spain, by a diplomatic man of good information. In these notes, the population of Seville is estimated at 70,000, Barcelona at 90,000, Toledo at 20,000.

† Dillon, 432. But the population of Madrid and Barcelona is far superior.

‡ Townsend, iii. 150.

§ Ibid. iii. 55.

|| Gibraltar, so called from a Moorish or Arabic denomination, signifying the mountain of Tarik, who conducted the Moors into Spain, stands on the west side of a rocky mountain, called Calpe by the ancients: and to the west of the town is a large bay. In 1462 it was taken from the Moors; and in 1704 fell into the hands of the English. The siege during the American war is of fresh and celebrated memory. The inhabitants of the town are about 5,000; and the garrison ge-

\* Townsend, i. 205.

† Ib. i. 303.

The most remarkable edifices of Spain are the cathedrals of the several sees, and the churches belonging to opulent convents. The houses of the nobility are confined, with few exceptions, to the capital and other cities, instead of adorning the country at large, as in England. This circumstance however tends, in Spain and Italy, to impress a stranger with erroneous ideas concerning the abundance of works of art in these countries; while the seeming opulence arises in great part from their being concentrated in particular spots, instead of being diffused in distant villas. The palace and monastery of the Escorial have been described at great length by many travellers. It is seated in a deep recess, at the foot of high mountains; and was built by that bigot Philip II. in the strange form of a gridiron, the instrument of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence, upon whose anniversary the Spaniards gained the victory of St. Quintin. The convent is 746 feet by 500; and the palace forms the handle of this imaginary gridiron. The paintings are excellent and numerous; and the vault containing the royal tombs is grand and impressive. But the palaces of Aranjuez and St. Ildefonso are greater favourites with the court. The gardens of the former, watered by the Tajo, are laid out in a just and natural taste. St. Ildefonso is a summer residence, exposed to the north; and being built on a rocky soil, is computed to have cost six millions and a half sterling. The Pardo, another palace, stands in the midst of a large forest.

Colonies proved the ruin of Athens; and the attention paid to foreign colonies is always detrimental to the parent state. This political axiom\* may most justly be applied to Spain, which has, in fact, been exhausted and impove-

nerally amounts to as many. The number and strength of the military works, and the vast galleries opened in the calcareous rock, excite admiration. There is a stalactitic cave, that of St. Michael; and bones are found in the rock, which seem to have fallen into the cavities, where they are enveloped in the exuding petrification. The fortress, in the opinion of most military men, is absolutely impregnable.

\* This is, we think, stated too generally; the advantage to be made of colonies depends upon the genius of the people. If this is commercial, they diffuse life and activity through the whole body; if, on the contrary, the people are indolent, colonies are a burthen to them.—EDITOR.

ished by grand and rich colonies. Hence the natural advantages of the country have been sacrificed to commercial speculations; and the miser starves amidst accumulated wealth. In his able work, the best yet published, concerning Spain, Bourgoing has given a detailed account of the canals of this country. They are generally on a most magnificent scale, and are, of course, objects of long time and much expense. One was to pass from Madrid to join the Manzanares with the Tagus, and thus facilitate the communication between the capital and Aranjuez, but only two or three leagues are finished.\* That of Castile, begun long ago, is almost abandoned. In 1784, the government adopted the project of a canal from the mountains of Guadarama to the Tagus, thence to Guadiana, and to end at Guadalquivir above Andujar, which would, of course, culiven all the centre of Spain. It is supposed this canal will be carried into effect. At present the chief canal is that of Arragon, passing not far from Saragossa, where there are magazines for various articles transported, and six beautiful locks at no great distance. The most expensive part is where the canal is conducted above the river Xalon for a space of 710 fathoms. Near Gallur, a village on the Ebro, the canal is conducted through considerable heights; but this part is the work of Charles V. who began the canal of Arragon, though it was not resumed till 1770. Afterwards entering the kingdom of Navarre, near Foruigales, the Ebro joins the canal, or rather feeds it by eleven apertures in a pier, 118 fathoms long and 17 broad. Here are several handsome edifices finished in 1787. The whole reflects the highest honour on Spanish industry and magnificence, and the utility of the canal has already been attested by the experience of twenty years; in 1792 it yielded about 2,000,000 rials, and the value of the adjoining estates has been raised in the surprising degree of fifty to one. Yet this grand canal is stopped about a league below Saragossa, and is even neglected! It was to have entered the Ebro at Sastago, but in 1793, of thirty-four locks, only six were finished: and the projected length was of 26 Spanish leagues, or 104 B. miles, from Tudela to Sastago, where the Ebro becomes navigable, the least depth being nine feet, and the largest barks may carry

\* Bourgoing, i. 321.

2,700 quintals.\* But the central canal would be of still more consequence; and if the example of England were followed, fertility and trade might be diffused in all directions through the inland and barren provinces of Spain. This object may even be recommended as of all others the most worthy of the attention of the government.

The manufactures of Spain are considerably checked by the royal monopolies, which extend to the following articles: †

- Broad cloth, at Guadalajara and Brihuega.
- China, at the palace of the Buen Retiro.
- Cards, at Madrid and Malaga.
- Glass, at St. Ildefonso.
- Paper, in Segovia.
- Pottery, at Talavera.
- Saltpetre, at Madrid and various other places.
- Stockings, at Valdemoro.
- Swords, at Toledo.
- Tapestry, at Madrid.
- Tissue, at Talavera.

The king has also the monopoly of brandy, gunpowder, lead, quicksilver, sealing-wax, salt, sulphur, and tobacco. Most of the royal manufactures may be regarded as monopolies, no private capital being able to vie with the treasury. It is possible that the first intentions were laudable; to set an example to the nobility of the advantages of industry; but in this respect they have failed, and the consequences have added to the national distress. Many manufactures are, however, conducted in Spain with great spirit and assiduity; and any failure must not be imputed so much to the indolence of the people, as to the prejudices of the great, and the inquisitorial power of the ecclesiastics, which cramp genius and invention of all kinds, and constrain the mind to the same perpetual circle. Spain supplies wines, oil, fruits, silk, leather, broad cloth, and other articles to many European countries; but her chief trade is with her own colonies in America. The soil of Spain is exuberant in the production of saltpetre; and the barilla, used in making glass, has been long celebrated. This species of potash is procured by burning several vegetables found on the shore of the Mediterranean, near Car-

thagena.\* The region which produces the greatest abundance extends about sixty leagues in length and eight in breadth. Spain is supposed not to gain considerably by her intercourse with the colonies, for the gold and silver imported flow like water from the parent rock into the vales, naturally proceeding towards countries where labour is cheaper, and which supply Spain with necessaries in return for the precious metals.

In the year 1784, the exports from Spain to America were thus computed in pounds sterling: †

Spanish produce,	£1,958,849
Foreign produce,	2,389,229
Total produce,	£4,348,078.
The duties were computed at	£ 170,800.

The imports from America to Spain at the same time exceeded twelve millions and a half: the duty † amounted to more than half a million. ‡

The climate of Spain has been deservedly praised, as equal, if not superior, to that of any country in Europe; but in the southern provinces the heat is insalubrious, and malignant fevers sometimes sweep off great numbers. This disaster probably originates from the neglected state of the country, from stagnant marshes, which might, if properly drained, supply running streams and verdant meadows. The S. E. wind from Africa, called Solano, has such inflammatory effects, that it is said more murders are then committed during three days, than throughout the rest of the year. § The chains of mountains which pervade Spain at different intervals, from E. to W. seem to temper the climate, and supply cooling breezes. In the south the sea breeze, beginning about nine in the morning and continuing till five in the evening, agreeably diversifies the warmth of the summer: †

\* Townsend, iii. 131. † Ibid. ii. 415.

‡ M. Bourgoing informs us (p. 197) that the customs which in 1778 were 6,761,291 rials, arose in 1788 to 55,456,949: so beneficial had been the effects of the regulation in 1778 for the greater freedom of commerce. In 1791 (ib. 208) there had arrived in Spain from Peru and Mexico 22,000,000 of dollars.

For a singularity in recent Spanish commerce, the history of the company of the Philippines, the same author may be consulted, tom. ii. p. 249, &c. This company was established in 1784, with a stock of 8,000,000 of dollars, and carries a trade round the globe, passing by Cape Horn and returning by the Cape of Good Hope. But this extent in itself may probably prove ruinous.

§ Dillon, 308. Townsend, &c.

\* Bourgoing, iii. 45.

† Townsend, ii. 210. The famous vicuna cloth is only made at Guadalaxara. Bourg. i. 114.



and in the northern provinces, the severity of winter is allayed by the proximity of the ocean; which generally supplies gales rather humid than frosty.

The face of the country is in most seasons delightful, abounding with excellent and fragrant pasturage, vineyards, and groves of orange trees; and the hills clothed with wild thyme and other odorous plants. The rivers and streams are numerous; and the chains of mountains afford a grand variety to the prospect.

The soil is generally light, and reposes on beds of gypsum or plaster of Paris, itself an excellent manure. "The common course of husbandry\* about Barcelona begins with wheat; which being ripe in June is immediately succeeded by Indian corn, hemp, millet, cabbage, kidney beans, or lettuce. The second year these same crops succeed each other as before. The next year they take barley, beans, or vetches; which coming off the ground before midsummer, are followed, as in the former years, by other crops, only changing them according to the season, so as to have on the same spot the greatest possible variety." Wheat produces ten for one; but in rainy seasons fifteen. The same intelligent author informs us, that near Carthagena the course is wheat, barley, and fallow.† For wheat they plough thrice, and sow from the middle of November to the beginning of December; in July they reap from ten to one hundred for one, as the season happens to be humid. The Huerta, or rich vale of Alicant, yields a perpetual succession of crops. Barley is sown in September, reaped in April; succeeded by maize, reaped in September; and by a mixed crop of esculents which follow. Wheat is sown in November, and reaped in June; flax in September, pulled in May. In the vale of Valencia wheat yields from twenty to forty; barley from eighteen to twenty-four; oats from twenty to thirty; maize one hundred; rice forty. In the more southern provinces the land is almost equally fertile; and the sugarcane is cultivated with success near Granada. The Spanish plough is generally light, and is drawn by oxen with the yoke over the horns; the most proper and natural mode, as the chief strength of the animal centres in the head. Agriculture is greatly impeded in Spain by the superior attention paid to the large

flocks of sheep, which are authorised by a special code, the Mesta, to travel from one province to another, from Andalusia to Arragon, as the season presents pasturage in the vales, or on the mountains. The Merino sheep, or flocks thus privileged, are computed at 5,000,000; and one nobleman has sometimes 40,000. The fleece is esteemed double in value to that of other sheep; but the checks given to agriculture by such privileges, unknown to all other countries, are incalculable.\*

Among the chief rivers of Spain may be named the Ebro, which anciently conferred an appellation on the country. This noble stream rises in the mountains of Asturias, in a small vale E. of Reinosa, and pursuing its course to the S. E. enters the Mediterranean sea, after having run about 380 G. miles. The other rivers running to the east are of less importance, as the Guadalaviar, the Xucar, and the Segura, which enlivens the fertile vales of Murcia. Towards the west occurs the Guadalquivir, the ancient Bætis, which gave name to the province. This river originates in the Sierra Morena, and flows into the gulf of Cadiz, after a course of near 300 G. miles. The Guadiana rises in the N. side of the Sierra Morena, according to Spanish authors, though the chief sources seem rather to be in the mountains of Toledo: it pursues a part of its course through Portugal, and falls into the gulf of Cadiz, after a circuit nearly equal to that of the Ebro. But the chief river of Spain and Portugal is the Tajo, or Tagus, which rises on the west of Arragon, near Albarracin, in a spring called Abrega,† and holds a course of about 350 G. miles. The Douro springs near the ruins of ancient Numantia; and its course may be computed at 350 G. miles. The Minho rises in the mountains of Galicia; and is more remarkable as forming a part of the boundary between that province and Portugal, than for the length of its circuit, which does not exceed 160 G. miles. Many other streams pervade

\* All the provinces of Spain produce wine. The only sugar plantations are near Motril, on the coast of Malaga. Wood is scarce in the two Castiles, Extremadura, and Leon. The cables of the Spanish vessels are often made of *esparto* from Murcia.—MS. notes.

† The old Sherry wine, *Xerez seco* (Fischer, 314), is the Sherry *sack* of Shakspeare.

‡ Near the Sierra Blanca, esteemed the highest situation in Spain, as the Guadalaviar runs into the Mediterranean. Dillon, 200.

\* Townsend, l. 179.

† Ib. lib. 134.

the northern provinces, but not of sufficient importance to be here commemorated.

The lakes of Spain are so few, and of such small extent, that they scarcely deserve notice. There is a singular series of small lakes in the S. E. of New Castile, to which some assign the source of the Guadiana.

The Spanish mountains are arranged by nature in several distinct chains. The most northern is regarded as a continuation of the Pyrenees, passing on the S. of Biscay and the Asturias into Galicia. This chain is distinguished by different names, as the mountains of Biscay, the Sierra of Asturias, and the mountains of Mondonedo, in Galicia. It is also known by the names of the mountains of Santillana, of Vindo, and of the mountains of Oca.\* If we except the Alps, Pyrenees, Apennines, and other chains in countries civilized at an early period, and accustomed to general and scientific views, there is scarcely a range of mountains distinguished by an uniform term, though so necessary in geographic elucidation. It must also be here observed, that the term *Sierra*, peculiar to Spain, implies a chain of mountains whose successive peaks present the resemblance of a *saw*. The gypseous and argillaceous mountains of this country rarely exhibiting any supreme elevation, like those in the granitic chains, naturally suggested this singular appellation.

The second chain of Spanish mountains extends from near Soria on the N. E. and pursues a S. W. direction towards Portugal. This chain is called that of Urbia, or Guadarama; and also the *Montes Carpentanos*.† The third is that of Toledo, or Guadalupe, running nearly parallel with the last. These two central chains seem to contain great quantities of granite.

Next towards the S. is the Sierra Morena, or Brown Mountains, which are followed by the most southern ridge, that of the Sierra Nevada.

On the east there is a considerable chain, which connects the two central ridges, and advances towards the Mediterranean in the north of Valencia.

There are also several considerable ranges of hills in this part of the kingdom, generally running from N. to S.

A remarkable solitary mountain, not far from Barcelona, must not be omitted. At a distance Montserrat appears like a sugar-loaf, but, on a nearer approach, seems jagged like a saw, with pyramidal rocks: it is composed of farsilite or pudding stone, formed of limestone gravel united by calcareous cement; and is of such a height that from its summit may be discerned the islands of Majorca and Minorca, at the distance of 50 leagues.\* The circumjacent region is of argillaceous schistus, with clay and sand. As the Pyrenees are chiefly calcareous, the pebbles, even to a remote distance, are of the same nature; and this hill seems to have originated in some unaccountable manner, from materials swept down by primeval waters from the Pyrenees; as those near Oban, in Scotland, from the granitic chain in that country: the only difference being that of the materials, which compose the farsilite, in the one instance calcareous, and in the other siliceous. Not far from Montserrat, near the village of Cardona, is a hill three miles in circumference, which is one mass of rock salt; used in the dry climate of Spain for vases, snuff boxes, and trinkets, like our Derbyshire spar.

The Spanish side of the Pyrenees has not been accurately examined. In the want of a general and scientific account of the Spanish mountains, a few notices must suffice, extracted from different parts of Mr. Townsend's travels. According to that intelligent observer, the northern side of the Pyrenees is chiefly calcareous, surmounted with argillaceous schistus; but the southern is granite, and of course barren.† The hills to the south of Gerona are also granitic. The highest ridge in Spain, near Daroca, whence originate the Tago and the Ebro, seems composed of argillaceous schistus and freestone, probably resting on granite.‡ Near Anchueta the mountains are limestone with shells; and sometimes contain beds of red gypsum with crystals of the same colour. In general, gypsum is as abundant in Spain as chalk is in England; and the gypsum

\* Journal des Mines, An. v. 391.

† Dillon, p. 115, says, the mountains dividing the two Castiles are called those of Guadarama. The northern chain might be called that of Oca; the other, that of Toledo, or Villacercus; the eastern ridge, that of Burgos.

\* Towns. i. 189. Cape de Gata is about twenty miles in extent. One hill is of brown basalt; another presents sapphires and alabandines, as Launoy, a French naturalist, who visited it, informed the author.

† Towns. l. 89. • ‡ Ibid. l. 219.

produces crystals of sea salt, and Epsom salt, and abundance of nitre. The mountains on the north of Madrid, forming part of the central chain, are granite.\* Those to the north of Leon chiefly marble, or limestone, on a basis of argillaceous schistus, rising in bold and rugged rocks, which afforded a barrier to the remains of Spanish liberty. In returning towards the S. the soil of La Mancha is sandy, the rock gypsum. The higher regions of the Sierra Morena are granite; the lower, argillaceous schistus, with gypsum and limestone. The granite is of two kinds; the red and the white.† Near Cordova the highest hills are covered with rounded masses of granite, grit, and limestone. Near Malaga are branches of the Sierra Nevada, or snowy chain, an appellation which might also be extended to the central range between Old and New Castile, which, according to Mr. Townsend, might at some times be visible at the distance of 100 miles; these branches present limestone and marble, surmounted by argillaceous schistus. Near Alhama, S. E. of the city of Granada, are found rocks, which, on a basis of shingle or round gravel, present sandstone with shells, surmounted with sarcinite; but in general the rocks are gypseous, with strata of the same substance crystallized. Mr. Townsend‡ supposes, that the power of the sun contributes to impregnate chalk with vitriolic acid, thus forming gypsum. The S. E. part of Spain seems equally calcareous; and the cathedral of Murcia is built with pisolite, a sort of freestone resembling the roe of fish. The aventurine is found in the mountain of Gata, towards the frontiers of Portugal; the Cape de Gata presents also some singularities, and, appears to some travellers to have been volcanic.

Spain contains many forests, or rather chases, for trees are rare, partly arising from the want of cultivation, partly reserved for the royal pleasures of the chase; as that of the Pardo, which extends near thirty miles in length, but barren of trees; some of the forests are haunted by smugglers and banditti, who raise contributions from the unwary travellers, and even murders are not unfrequent.

The sea-shore of Spain presents fewer peculiarities than the interior; resembling for the most part, in its vegetable

productions, the northern coasts of the Mediterranean: the flat sandy tracts are occupied by the *pancratium maritimum*, *sea daffodil*; *festuca maritima*, and *elymus caput medusæ*, two coarse kinds of grass; *salicornia fruticosa*, *shrubby glasswort*; and *salsola soda* and *saliva*: of the last of these there are extensive plantations in the neighbourhood of Alicante and Barcelona, for the purpose of procuring from its ashes the Spanish barilla, an alkaline salt of considerable purity, of which some thousand tons are every year manufactured, partly for foreign commerce, and partly for the preparation of the fine Spanish soap. The rocks on the coast are chiefly calcareous, and abound with *sapphire*; *tree violet*; *tragacanth velch*; the majestic *antirrhinum Lusitanicum*; *caper bush*; and *stipa tenacissima*, the celebrated esparto grass, which, on account of its extraordinary toughness, is used for making ropes, mats, chair bottoms, and, in short, all the articles included under the French term *sparterie*.

The high mountains of Spain being neither so lofty, nor in such large masses as those of Switzerland, are covered with snow only for a few weeks in the year: here therefore, and in the lower mountainous ridges that border the bay of Biscay, we find a number of plants familiar to the plains of the north of Europe; the finest timber trees in Spain are found in these elevated regions, and the English botanist might here almost think himself in his native country.

The long ranges of moderate sized hills that occupy the greatest part of Spain consist either of extensive arid tracts of sand, of arenaceous sand-stone, and ferruginous rubble forming the heaths; of dry calcareous districts forming the sheep-walks; or of moist rough granitic and marble ridges, with but a shallow soil forming the woodlands.

The Spanish heaths are gayer and richer with plants than those of any other European country; in some parts are thick woods of the *yew-leaved fir* and *stone pine*; in others are scattered groves of *cork trees*; here the traveller is regaled with the fragrance of numberless aromatic plants, the *mastich thyme*; *spike-lavender*; *origanum heracleoticum*; *common and Spanish sage*; and *rosemary*. The golden blossoms of the *gorse*, *ulex Europæus*, a plant chiefly found in England and Spain, and the crimson, flesh-coloured, and snowy flowers of the *arborescent heaths*, mu-

\* Townsend, i. 356. ii. 107.

† Ibid. ii. 290, 297. ‡ Ibid. iii. 49. 52.

usually heighten each other; now the stately growth of the juniperus oxycedrus, or phœnicea, attracts attention; then the eye turns with delight to the humble dianthus caryophyllus, *close July-flower*, glowing by its side; the elegant lithospermum fruticosum entangles itself among thickets of dwarf-myrtle, and every spot of sand or dry rock, forsaken by other vegetables, is adorned and perfumed by the cistus; of this plant there are no less than fourteen species natives of Spain, all of them eminently beautiful for their broad silken blossoms of pure white or yellow with deep crimson eyes: the laurel-leaved cistus is most frequent in Old Castile; but the commonest of all is the cistus ladaniferus, *gum cistus*, a most elegant and fragrant shrub, from six to seven feet high, which occupies whole miles of dry rock, and on this account forms a very peculiar feature in the scenery of Spain.

The sheep-walks are for the most part open downs with little shelter, except here and there a grove of chestnut trees, or evergreen oaks; the turf differs essentially from that of the English sheep-walks, in containing very few species of grass, being chiefly composed of the smaller papilionaceous plants.

The woodlands of Spain demand particular notice, in an account of its vegetable productions; we find here none of that noon-day night of shade that spreads such an awful solemnity over the recesses of the German and English forests; the trees are neither so large, nor is their foliage so ample; several of the calcareous summits are covered with chestnut trees and box, but the great mass of the woods consists of the evergreen sweet oak: this tree is about the size of a large pear tree, which it somewhat resembles in its manner of growth; its leaves are lanceolate, green above and hoary beneath, curled and rather scanty; it produces large crops of sweet acorns, which are extensively applied to the fattening of hogs, and the nourishment of the peasants: intermixed with these are the wild olive, the kermes oak, walnut and carob tree; the almond fixes itself in the crevices of the rocks along with the *sumash*: the laurel, the bay, the laurustinus and Portugal laurel attain the height of small trees, and yield a cool and shady retreat even in the midst of a Spanish summer.

Both Portugal and Spain are, for the most part, deficient in water; the rivers

flow through rocky channels, and therefore there are few marshes, and still fewer bogs; the sides of rivulets are adorned with the oleander, laburnum, tamarisk, and myrtle, which in these situations grow with unusual luxuriance; with the iris pumila, cyperus longus and esculentus, arundo donax, *Spanish reed*, and pinguicula Lusitânica.

The vicinity of Lisbon and Oporto, and of a few other towns on the coast, is remarkable in botany for a number of Indian, African, and American plants, which have gradually strayed out of the gardens, and have become completely naturalized to the soil and climate; the hedges of the fields are not unfrequently formed entirely of the *American aloe* and *Indian fig*; the rich soil on the banks of the Tagus glows with the splendid scilla hyacinthoides, the ornithogalum Arabicum, and the allium speciosum; and the sheltered groves and sunny rocks of Belem present the stately magnolia; the *date palm*; a beautiful kind of cypress, originally from Goa; tea-tree, from China; *Cape jasmine*, *ice-plant*, and several others of the same genus from the Cape of Good Hope; and the fragrant myrica Faya, from Madeira. Of the esculent plants and fruits cultivated in Spain and Portugal, beside those already mentioned, the following are the chief: wheat and barley; rye and rice, in small quantities; oats, scarcely at all; maize; *Guinea corn*, millet, in considerable quantity; *sweet potatoe*, plantains, chick pea, lupin, *monk's beans*, dolichos catjang; all the varieties of gourds, cucumbers, and melons; figs; grapes, oranges, melons, bergamot oranges, and all the finer fruits of our English gardens.

The glory of Spanish zoology is the horse, which has been famous in all ages, probably originating from the barb, or beautiful and spirited steed from the north of Africa, the immediate offspring of the Arabian. The Spanish mules are also excellent, and the ass is here no ignoble animal, though not equal to that of Arabia; whence a far superior breed of this useful quadruped might be introduced. The cattle seem little remarkable; but the breed of sheep has been long celebrated as, perhaps, superior to any in the world, for the delicacy of the mutton and the beauty of the fleece. The purity of the air, and aromatic pasture, no doubt contribute to both qualities, which, it is to

be suspected, would degenerate on transportation.

The mineralogy of Spain was anciently of more importance than in modern times. Pliny,\* after observing that silver was generally found with galena or lead ore, proceeds to state, that the fairest of all silver was found in Spain, where the pits, begun by Hannibal, lasted to his time, being known by the names of their original discoverers. That called Bebelo had yielded to Hannibal 300lb. weight a day, a mountain being pierced for a mile and a half, through which the workmen directed large streams of water; so that the plan pursued seems to have been that called hushing by modern writers.

At present, almost the only silver mines in Spain are those of Guadalcanal, in the Sierra Morena, but rich veins of that metal, in a fuliginous state, exist in many places.† At Almaden, in La Mancha, are valuable mines of quicksilver, which are chiefly remitted to Spanish America, and employed in refining the more precious metals. Calamine appears near Alcavas; cobalt in the Pyrenees; antimony in La Mancha; copper on the frontiers of Portugal;‡ tin in Galicia; and lead is common in many districts. The iron of Spain is abundant, and still maintains its high character; and coals are found in the district of Villafranca, in Catalonia, where also occur gold, silver, copper, and lead.§ Amber and jet (in Spanish, *azabache*) are found together in the territory of Beloncia, in the Asturias. The amber is bedded in slate, and presents a woody appearance; but when broken, there are white nodules, enclosing the substance, which is of a bright yellow. The other minerals are rather curious than important, such as the beautiful crystallized sulphur found at Conilla, not far from Cadiz; the elastic marble of Malaga; the green marble, resembling the Verde Antico, found near Granada; and the red gypsum with red crystals of Compostela. Murcia produces that fine red earth called *almagra*, with which the Spanish snuff

is mingled.\* The aventurine seems a Spanish name, and a Spanish discovery, being a felspar sprinkled with golden mica, discovered in Arragon and near the mountain of Gata, as already mentioned, but fine specimens are also brought from Piedmont; and according to some late mineralogists, the richest are the Russian, from the little isle Cedlovatoi, in the White Sea.

Spain contains many mineral waters, but few are celebrated. The hot springs of Rivera de Abajo are situated not far from Oviedo, and bear some resemblance to those of Bath. Near Alicante are the baths of Buzot, warm springs of a chalybeate nature, rising, like the former, among calcareous hills.

The natural curiosities of Spain have been little illustrated. The rock of Gibraltar, as is well known, in some parts contains bones which have been supposed to be human; but are now discovered to belong to quadrupeds, and to have been deposited in the fissures from above. This rock is chiefly calcareous, and on the west side is a stalactitic cave, called St. Michael's. The river Guadiana, rising in a calcareous country, appears and disappears like some of our streams in the N. of England under similar circumstances. A deep and rugged dale near Alberca, in Estramadura, once attracted great notice, from the singular manners of the inhabitants.†

\* \* \* The information contained in the foregoing article has been chiefly derived from Mr. Pinkerton, and the authors quoted by that gentleman.

THE ADVENTURES OF  
MAHOMET,  
THE WANDERING SULTAN;

OR,  
A SKETCH OF  
MEN, MANNERS, AND OPINIONS  
IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.  
*Written in 1796.*

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Continued from page 102.)

Chapter II.

THE supposed funeral obsequies of the sultan were performed with a state and magnificence, perhaps, in these instances, almost peculiar to the Turks. The exterior show of mourning extend-

\* Lib. xxxiii. cap. 6.

† Journal des Mines, An. v. 387, &c.

‡ See Dillon, 196. for an account of the copper mine of La Platilla, near Molina. At this mine there is a rich mine of copper.

§ The richest lead mine is at Linares in Jaen. Bourg. n. 97.

¶ Towns. iii. 344, 345.

\* J. des M. Ib.

† Dillon, 270.

ed far beyond the limits of the seraglio. All Constantinople and its dependencies seemed, upon this melancholy occasion, in unison of sentiment, to be equally infected with sorrow. The virtues of Mahomet were a theme of universal praise; his premature death a theme of universal lamentation. Every one was anxious to pay the tribute of heartfelt affliction due to his memory, and still more anxious to learn whom he had decreed to fill the vacant throne. The day, at length, arrived, on which this important communication was to be made to the people. The great hall of audience was thrown open. The members of the divan appeared, before an audience composed of all the principal officers of the troops, the mollahs, the effendies, the different orders of dervises, the bassas of the sea, the beglerbeks of the adjacent provinces, and as many of the principal citizens as could gain admittance. A profound silence reigned while the invincible vizier Achmet advanced to the steps of the throne. He held the will of the late sultan in his hand, with which, in solemn silence, he thrice touched his forehead: and, after making three prostrations to the vacant seat, he turned to the audience, opened the scroll, and read the contents aloud. When he came to the part in which Mahomet had declared him his successor in the empire, the janissaries at the lower end of the hall, and the spahis in the court, gave a shout, which was several times repeated by the whole audience, and spread to the populace without: so that the cry of "Long live our august Sultan Achmet!" not only reverberated through the vast colonnades of the palace, but the streets of the city, and almost instantly extended to the port of the Bosphorus, to Galata, Pera, and Tophana.

When, after this ebullition of a few minutes, the acclamations within the hall subsided into a profound silence, the new sultan, supported by the mufti and tefferdar, ascended the throne; then, having taken his seat for a moment, he rose, and thus addressed the assembly:—

"Princes and potentates, beglerbeks, beys, bassas, mollahs, effendies, and all other persons convened upon this solemn occasion, the unerring shaft of the angel of death having lately struck the magnanimous and thrice illustrious Mahomet, our monarch, supreme lord and governor of parts of the African, Asian, and European world; of all

those kingdoms, principalities, and states which compose the immense dominions of the sublime porte: a sultan whose decrees were as wise as they are irrevocable, whose word was fate, and at whose frown the kings of the earth trembled! He is now enjoying the reward promised by our holy prophet in the seventh paradise, and has delegated to me this sceptre, which he wielded with such glory to himself, and such advantage to the empire.

"Unworthy as I am, and unfit as my advanced age renders me, to undertake so great a trust, to bear the august burthen of such an immense sovereignty, such are the deference and respect which I have been used to pay to his commands, that I find myself irresistibly impelled to use my utmost endeavours to support the dignity to which, by this his mandate, I am thus suddenly raised, in a manner which shall not disgrace the memory of the donor.

"The happiness of my people in general, and the interests of you my friends here assembled, equally demand that I should sacrifice that love of repose so congenial to my time of life to those active duties which my station requires. Mahomet, the thread of whose existence was cut in the bloom of youth, now sleeps in the bosom of our holy prophet. His virtues the remembrance of his grateful subjects will faithfully record. His liberality, his generosity, his benevolence, are indelibly impressed and engraved upon their hearts. May I, when I have finished my career, leave them so truly happy, so thoroughly satisfied with their situations, as they were under his mild and benign auspices. Here let me ask you all (I know the answer will be a plaudit), Did not his munificence meet the desert, may even anticipate the wishes of every one?"

Achmet stopped; a buzz ran along the seats of the divan, and, spreading to a wider and wider circle, reached the very exterior of the assembly. This was succeeded by a universal groan. The newly inaugurated sultan seemed astonished. "Sure," he exclaimed, "my ears deceive me! Could I have supposed that the unbounded munificence of Mahomet had left in the mind of any one of his immediate attendants cause to be dissatisfied, it would have filled me with amazement: how, therefore, must that amazement be increased to find this dissatisfaction not partial, but universal?"

The music now approached; and

prostrating himself at the foot of the throne, said, "Receive, O sublime and thrice illustrious Achmet, the congratulation of the humblest of your slaves upon your accession to a station that was due to your wisdom and virtue! I have long since observed, that all the good and benevolent actions of our late sultan were the consequences of your advice and example; though, at the same time, I have regretted that your influence had not sufficient power, in all cases, to stem the torrent of his impetuous passions, or to hinder him from treating our holy religion with contempt."

Achmet started; and, after devoting a few moments to the emotions of his surprise, said, "This is, in general terms, a dreadful accusation, the latter a dreadful crime, and one of which I never, had I heard it urged by less venerable authority, could have supposed the deceased Mahomet guilty. I know that he publicly attended prayers five times each day, as the holy Alcoran ordaineth, and never observed him mention the names of Alla, or our prophet, but with that reverence which is their due."

"How could he reverence the omnipotent Alla, or our holy prophet, who affronted the latter in the person of his minister?" returned the musti. "Arrived at the apex of ecclesiastical preferment, I had no desire to look further; yet I certainly expected all the honours and emoluments which my predecessors in my holy office enjoyed. You, O sublime Achmet! know that those were abridged. The sacred present sent annually to Mecca was no longer suffered to pass through my hands, merely upon the complaint of the Xeriff that I had done what was customary; appropriated a considerable part of its contents to the use of my own family. Was not the youth my nephew disappointed of the post of bassa of the sea, and Osmya, an old commander, almost rendered incapable by being so often wounded, placed over him?"

"I now clearly see," said Achmet, "that you have great reason to be disgusted with your treatment from the late sultan. You do well to execrate his memory; but I should hope that your case is a singular one; sure there cannot be another to whose merit he has been ungrateful?"

"There is indeed another," returned the selectar aga, "who is, like the vene-

erable musti, a victim to the caprice of Mahomet."

"In what respect?" said Achmet. "You was, I thought, the creature of his bounty, raised by him to your present post from one of the scogians of the seraglio."

"I acknowledge," replied the selectar aga, "that your sublime highness has correctly stated my former situation. The late sultan discerned my merit, and, consequently, distinguished me by his favours. My fidelity to him was such, that I had hoped he would have fostered it, by promoting me to the highest honours of the state. Did I not, although he was related to me, discover the peculation of the Bassa Agib. I naturally expected to be rewarded with a large portion of his wealth, and the appointment to his command. When I approached the throne in full confidence that my services would be thus remunerated, this was his speech to me: 'Retire, Ibrahim! for although the porte has derived a benefit from your discovery of a bad man, it has been at the expense of your conscience, your honour, the ties of friendship and consanguinity: and notwithstanding I am ready to acknowledge your attention to the public, yet, as I disapprove of the motive that, in your bosom, awakened it, though I may suffer you, perhaps, to retain your present situation, I shall watch your conduct with a jealous and scrutinizing eye, and, certainly, shall never either commend or reward you, except I evidently discern a change in your morals.'"

"So this," said Achmet, "is the ground for your disgust to the memory of Mahomet?"

"I hope," returned the selectar aga, "that your sublime highness thinks it a sufficient one; I flatter myself that your mode of receiving my services would have been different."

"I think it would," replied Achmet; and turning to the tefterdar, who stood on his right hand, he continued, "You seem, by your look, to have some matter of importance to communicate. Sure you have no complaint to urge against our late master?"

"Indeed I have," returned the tefterdar: "your sublime highness knows, that I was elevated to my office by his father; that I am grown old in my present station; yet, had Mahomet lived, I must have resigned."

“For what reason?”

The accounts of the Treasury, neglected by my predecessor, and never called for by the wise and venerable Sultan Ibrahim, have, long since, become too inexplicable and intricate to be developed by human ingenuity. This immense mass of voluminous documents our late sultan, for want of a proper knowledge of business or experience of public affairs, insisted upon having reduced to order; nay, he betrayed, in one instance, a still greater ignorance of the science of *political economy*: he wished to have vouchers produced for the enormous sums expended. What a puerile idea! In vain I remonstrated. In vain I endeavoured to convince him of the impracticability of such an undertaking. In vain I endeavoured to explain to him how derogatory it was to the viceregent of our prophet, the commander of the faithful, the sovereign lord of thirty kingdoms, to concern himself with pecuniary affairs, with plebeian accounts, like a Jew merchant or an Arabian factor: still he was inexorable. Unlike his father, our truly illustrious lord, I soon found I could neither pique his pride nor divert his attention. He had observed the splendor of my establishment, the magnificence of my palaces and gardens. He had been informed of the (as he termed it) extravagant price which I had paid for Circassian and other slaves to decorate my haram. My banquets had been represented to him as rivaling the feasts of Apicius; and his youth, and ignorance of the *art* of government, led him to imagine, nay to insist, that the funds which enabled me to support this enormous expense could not arise from the fair product of my salary, but that I must, for a series of years, have *mistaken his property* for my own.”

“Then you reckon the death of Mahomet to be, with respect to yourself, rather a fortunate circumstance?” said Achmet.

“Unquestionably I do,” replied the *tefterdar*; “especially as your sublime highness, the fame of whose wisdom resounds from the source of the Nile to the confluence of the Save and Danube, from the Propontis to the remotest corners of the empire, whose knowledge of public affairs and political economy, in the true sense of the word, is the offspring of experience, succeeds him.”

Achmet now individually addressed the rest of the members of the *divan*;

*Europ. Mag. Vol. LV. Sept. 1808.*

and perhaps, with little astonishment, heard, mixed with the most fulsome adulation to himself, complaints of merit neglected, of rewards withheld, honours injudiciously granted, paces and pensions capriciously bestowed, and a hundred other enormities charged to the account of Mahomet (whose memory they reviled, while they lamented the operation of abundance of grievances), all in their principle similar to those already exhibited.

When the great officers had retired, those of an inferior order approached the throne; whose complaints seemed, in their tenor, a counterpart of those which the new sultan had already heard. Each was inclined to think, that, in consequence of the indiscriminate liberality of the deceased Mahomet, his merit and talents had been neglected, or not sufficiently rewarded. The same discontent, arising from disappointed hope and ill-concealed envy at the preferment of others; the same contempt for the possessors of greater abilities or more inherent integrity, he found to reign among the *eunuchs*, the *icoplans*, the *bostangis*, and even down to the lowest slaves, who all appeared to have been dissatisfied with their former situations, and all joined in complimenting the *living* at the expense of the *dead* monarch.

From the conversation that passed in the first chapter betwixt the sultan and his vizier, it will naturally be concluded, that the former, in a piece of concealment behind the green and gold drapery at the back of the throne, overheard every circumstance that occurred both in the *divan* and grand hall of audience. He, indeed, overheard every circumstance, and beheld every character on the scene; and as this frightful representation of human nature was exhibited to his mental and corporeal eyes, its effect caused in his bosom the keenest sensations of anger against his ministers, his favourites, and, in fact, his whole household, for their perfidy and ingratitude.

But although his anger against those whom his generosity had obligeed, or his liberality supported, was great, his sorrow for the general depravity of mankind was still greater. Indignation and grief took their turns, but, at length, the latter predominated; so that when Achmet joined him in his chamber, his cheeks were wet with the tears of sensibility.



"I am equally shocked and concerned," said the vizier, "to behold these traces of sorrow on the countenance of your sublime highness, and almost repent that I advised a deception which, I must confess, I thought necessary, in order to display to your juvenile observation your courtiers, perhaps *most courtiers*, in their genuine colours, to develop the motives by which their conduct has been governed, and explain the principles upon which they have acted, in order naturally to account for that contempt of each other, and that dissatisfaction with their situations, which, as you have remarked, operated upon their minds, even while you was loading them with favours. But as the villainy of mankind has affected your spirits even more than I could have imagined it would, let us pursue our stratagem no further: here let the deception end."

"By no means," returned Mahomet; "I have only seen one side of the picture: I have only seen avarice and ambition exhibited in their ugliest forms, overwhelming loyalty and gratitude in the sordid bosoms of corrupt and mercenary statesmen: in fact, I have only seen the sombre tints and dark shadows of the male part of our species. Let us examine the aerial forms and vivid reflexes which the female side displays; or, in other words, let us observe what effect the news of my death and your accession to the Ottoman throne has had upon Zulima, and the other beauties of the seraglio. Tears from such brilliant eyes, the undissembled emotions of sorrow emanating from such lovely bosoms, will compensate for the disappointment I have suffered in my appreciation of the sensibility of my own sex, and, perhaps, reconcile, or induce me to make charitable allowances even for the imperfection of that part of it which we have this morning seen."

Here Achmet sighed.

"What am I to understand by that aspiration?" continued Mahomet. "You do not surely, you cannot suspect the fidelity and tenderness of the lovely Zulima, or of those other ladies who were my occasional favorites? To doubt their sensibility and affection would be a scepticism greater than that of Omar, the false interpreter of the mission of our holy prophet. You know the sums that I have lavished upon them; you have observed my attachment to their

society. At my command, have not the eastern and western hemispheres been ransacked for ornaments and curiosities to decorate their persons and apartments? Have not artists and literati been invited from every polished kingdom to improve their understandings; singers and dancers, to amuse their hours of relaxation? Has not the strict seclusion of the seraglio been relaxed in their favour, and the desire to increase their happiness risen in my mind superior to my regard for my country's custom?"

"All this," replied Achmet, "is certain; and I dare aver, that Zulima, and the whole of your brilliant constellation of beauties, loved you with as ardent a passion as it is in the power of any *purchased* fair one to feel for her purchaser, any slave for her lord."

"Is this all?"

"All, you may be certain," continued Achmet. "I think you purchased that lovely creature from Jobben-Muley, the black merchant, and that, as Fame reports, she is a native of the Venetian territories; the others, I am also informed, by that hundred-tongued dame, Rumour, and her narrator, the keyster aga, are collected from Circassia, Georgia, the islands of the Archipelago, and other parts of Asia and Europe. They, most of them, it is hardly to be doubted, left their native countries, relations, friends, companions, perhaps lovers, with reluctance."

"Lovers!" exclaimed Mahomet, "I shall become distracted!"

"Why so?" returned Achmet. "They could not foresee the brilliant fate that awaited them; it was impossible for them to divine, that in their ripen years they should be splendidly secluded from mankind, and almost constantly immured between the magnificent walls of the most beautiful palace in the world; or that, in the lap of affluence, in a round of pleasure, every stimulative should offer that could rouse their passions, but that the attempt to gratify them should be purchased at the peril of their lives. They could not, from their youth, and consequent inexperience, conceive how soon the dull routine of state, the insipid glare of splendor, would become tedious and tasteless, and pall upon the sense of the possessors of the divisions and subdivisions of your affections."

"Then from what you have stated," said Mahomet, "am I to understand that you suppose the beauties of the

seraglio are unaffected with the news of my decease!"

"That," returned Achmet, "is more than I will venture positively to assert. Your highness will do my sagacity the credit to believe, that my fear extends no further than that the fracture of that fine spun filament which, by a ligature imperceptible, unites the male and female heart, in countries where the softer sex are subject to no other restraints than those imposed by religion, innate virtue, parental, communal, and maternal affection, may not in this operate upon their minds, and produce in their bosoms those ebullitions of sorrow which you are prepared to expect from your purchased beauties. However, as, in my assumed royal character, I have a right to enter their apartments, I would advise your highness to colour your features, and take the dress of a black eunuch; and when you are properly disguised, we will make the experiment."

(To be continued.)

ANECDOTES relative to the CIVIL HISTORY, RELIGION, LAWS, LEARNING, ARTS, COMMERCE, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESSES, &c. of the PEOPLE of BRITAIN.

From the Arrival of the Saxons, A.D. 449, to the Landing of William, Duke of Normandy, A.D. 1066.

(Not commonly, or but partially, noticed by general Historians.)

(Continued from page 103.)

—————"To know  
That which before us lies in daily life,  
Is the prime wisdom." MILTON.

#### Shirts.

THE use of linen shirts was well known by the Anglo-Saxons, as all persons of any consideration amongst them wore shirts next their bodies. These were esteemed so pleasant and necessary, that wearing a woollen shirt was reckoned amongst those things which constituted deep satisfaction or penance for very great sins.\* In that particular description of the French dress in the ninth century (which was the same with the English), given by Eginhart, the historian of Charlemagne, a shirt of linen next the body is mentioned as an essential part of the conveniences of attire.

\* J. Wallingford apud Gale.

#### Hair.

The Anglo-Saxons and Danes considered fine hair as one of the greatest beauties and ornaments of their persons, and were at no inconsiderable expense in dressing it to advantage; and we are told, that the Danish soldiers, who dressed their hair after a particular manner, and combed it at least once a day, very much captivated the English ladies.\* It appears very plainly, from many accounts, that long flowing hair was universally esteemed a great ornament; and the tonsure of the clergy was considered by them as an act of mortification and self-denial. However, others of them, who affected the reputation of superior sanctity, inveighed with great bitterness against the long hair of the laity, and laboured earnestly to cut it short; in imitation of the clergy.

St. Wulston, Bishop of Worcester, in decriing the luxuries of the times, declaims particularly against the long hair of the laity, as of the most criminal and universal nature. "This holy prelate" (says William of Malmshury) "reproved the wicked of all ranks with great boldness, but he rebuked those with the greatest severity who were proud of their long hair. When any of these vain people bowed their heads before him to receive his blessing, before he gave it, he cut a lock of their hair off with a sharp knife, which he carried about him for that purpose, and commanded them, by way of penance for their sins, to cut off all the rest of their hair in the same manner. If any of them refused to comply with this demand, he denounced the most dreadful judgments upon them, reproached them for their effeminacy, and foretold that as they imitated women in the length of their hair, they would imitate them in their cowardice when their country was invaded." In times of peace, they covered their heads with a bonnet, exactly of the same shape as that which is used by the common people of Scotland: in times of war they were covered with a helmet.

#### Dress of the Women.

The dress of the women did not differ much from that of the men, only their mantles were commonly made of linen, and their tunics had no sleeves, and did not cover their bosoms. Their tunics, however, reached lower down than the

\* J. Wallingford apud Gale.

men's, descending to their ancles, and their mantles were fastened before, and not on the right shoulder, with a button. They had likewise an opening on each side for the arms, and they flowed down to the ground on all sides. Young ladies before marriage wore their hair uncovered and untied, flowing in ringlets over their shoulders; but as soon as they were married, they cut it shorter, tied it up, and put on a head dress of some kind or other, according to the prevailing fashion. To have their hair entirely cut off, was one of the greatest punishments, inflicted on those women who were guilty of adultery.

Both men and women used gold ornaments, which they indifferently wore as bracelets on their arms. The ladies too excelled in needle-work and embroidery; insomuch, that at the time of the Norman conquest, the Norman and French nobility much admired the fine persons, flowing hair, and beautiful dresses of the English nobility of both sexes.\*

#### *Furs.*

Furs of various kinds were much used by persons of both sexes, and of all conditions, in lining their mantles and tunics, especially in the winter season: of this many instances might be adduced, but the following anecdote, from the life of Wulston, Bishop of Worcester, will be sufficient.

"This holy man, who avoided all appearance of pride and ostentation in his dress, though very rich, never made use of any finer furs than those of lambs' skins in lining his garments: for this he was reproved, one day, by Geoffrey, Bishop of Constans, why he only used the furs of lambs in his garments, when he might use those of saibles, heavers, and foxes.—'It may be proper for you and other politicians,' replied Wulston, 'who are skilled in the tricks and artifices of the world, to wear the spoils of those cunning animals; but as I am a plain and artless man, I am very well contented with the skins of lambs.'—The other still urging, 'that if he would not use those finer furs, he might, at least, use the fur of cats;—'No, my dear brother,' replied Wulston, 'the *lamb of God* is much oftener sung in the church than the *cat of God*.'

"This witty answer," says William of Malmsbury, the historian, "threw

the whole company into a fit of laughter, and put Bishop Geoffrey to silence."

#### *Diet.*

The Anglo-Saxons and Danes were very far from being so abstemious in their diet as the posterity of the ancient Britons, but verged towards the other extreme; for instead of contenting themselves with one regular meal a day, they commonly took four full ones; and many of the monkish historians, who lived after the Conquest, speak with high relish of the good living at court in the Danish and Saxon times. These feasts, however, seem to have been more remarkable for their abundance than for their elegance, and some kind of provisions were then used, which would not now be touched but in the greatest extremities of famine. The Danish inhabitants of Northumberland, in particular, were fond of *horse-flesh*, which they devoured in great quantities.\* But as they were not unpractised in the arts of hunting, hawking, fishing, and agriculture, they could not be unprovided with the various kinds of meats and drinks procured by those arts.

Their cookery consisted only of roasting, boiling, and broiling; and they greatly delighted in large joints of roasted meat; which still remains amongst the most robust and hospitable of their posterity. Salted meats, likewise, of all kinds were much used in those times at the tables of the great, and even at the royal entertainments.

Their liquors were principally wine, mead, ale, pigment, murat, and cider. The first of those articles was very scarce, little being made in England, and that which was imported was very dear. Mead was also one of the luxuries of life, and could only be procured by persons of considerable opulence. Ale was the favourite liquor of the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, as it had been of their ancestors, the ancient Germans, who before their conversion to christianity believed, that drinking large and frequent draughts of ale out of the skulls of their enemies constituted one of the greatest felicities in the Hall of Odin. Pigment, in Latin *Pigmentum*, was one of the richest and most delicious liquors of those times: it was composed of honey, wine, and odoriferous spices of various kinds. Murat was likewise a great delicacy, and was only found

\* *Gulielmis Duces apud Duchan*, p. 211.

\* *Wilkins' Concilia*.

at the tables of the great: it was made of honey diluted with the juice of mulberries. Cider is too well known to be here described.

#### *Ceremony of the Table.*

Amongst the ancient Germans, every guest had a separate seat, and a little table by himself; but their posterity, the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, at this time, were seated on long benches at large square tables.\*

This appears from many passages in their history, and from the figure of the table at which Harold and his friends are represented dining on the tapestry of *Bayeux*. The guests were not permitted to take their places on those benches but according to a settled arrangement. By the court laws of King Canute, the officers of his household, and all the nobility who dined at court, are commanded to take their places at table according to their rank, and those of the same rank according to their seniority in office; and if any one presumed to take too high a place, he was degraded to the lowest, and all the company were permitted to pelt him with bones, without being thought guilty of any rudeness, or liable to any challenge.†

#### *Diversions, Amusements, &c.*

As persons of rank and fortune among the Anglo-Saxons and Danes never engaged in business, and were in a great degree incapacitated from the amusement of reading, they necessarily spent much of their time in diversions, &c. These were of three kinds—martial exercises, the sports of the field, and domestic amusements. Horse-racing may likewise be reckoned one of the amusements of the English at this period; as we are told, amongst the magnificent presents that were made to King Athelstan, by Adolphus, ambassador of Hugh, King of France, when he demanded his sister, the Princess Edelswitha, for his master, “were several running-horses, with their saddles and bits of yellow gold in their mouths:” a sufficient proof that such horses were admired and used in England at that time.‡

In the sports of the field, however, we find, that the great men of that time

took the same care that they do now that their inferiors should not share with them in the pleasure of these amusements. Of this we have the clearest evidence in the forest or game laws of *Canute the Great*, which are still extant. By these laws, certain magistrates or judges are appointed in every county to take cognizance of all trespasses committed within the limits of the royal forests, and certain inferior officers or game-keepers are constituted to apprehend those who were guilty of such trespass. Thanes, bishops, and abbots are permitted to hunt in the king's chases; but the penalties and punishments inflicted on unqualified persons who were guilty of hunting or even disturbing the game, are very severe. By one of those laws, if a gentleman, or inferior thane, killed a stag in a royal forest, he was degraded, and deprived of his arms; if a noble killed one, he was reduced to slavery; and if a slave killed one, he was put to death. By another of these laws, all proprietors of estates are declared to have a right to hunt within their own lands, but not to pursue their game into any of the royal chases.\*

#### *Domestic Games.*

The Anglo-Saxons being for the most part shut out of reading, writing, study, and public spectacles, they necessarily must have some diversions of a domestic nature to fill up their time. Their ancestors, the Germans, took up no inconsiderable part of this time with *gaming*, which they were so immoderately fond of, that after having lost their money and goods, they would often venture their very persons and liberties on one desperate throw, would tamely submit to servitude, though younger and stronger than their antagonists, and suffer themselves to be sold in the public market-place.† Yet this extravagant and infamous conduct they called *honour*, as we attempt to dignify duelling, and other extravagant and immoral practices with the same epithet. We have good reason to believe, that similar circumstances sometimes produced similar effects among the descendants of the Anglo-Saxons; though perhaps, not in such an extreme degree.

\* *Angha Sacra.*

† *Leges Curialis Regis Canute apud Bartholin*, p. 533.

‡ *Wm. of Mahmsbury.*

\* *Constitutiones Canuti Regis de Foresta*, apud *Spelman's Gloss.*

† *Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum.*

as the church discouraged games of chance, and prohibited the use of them to the clergy under very severe penalties.\*

When Bishop Aetheric obtained admission to Canute the Great upon some urgent business, he found the king and his courtiers engaged at play, some at dice, and others at chess: and when a young nobleman applied to a father for permission to pay his addresses to his daughter, it is said, he commonly made a trial of his temper; by playing with him at dice or chess, before he gave him his answer.†

The game of backgammon (as we find in the Glossary to the Welch Laws) was invented in Wales about this period, and derives its name from two Welch words, *bach* (little) and *cammon* (battle).

We shall conclude this part of our history of the Anglo-Saxons with the general character given of them by William of Malmesbury, previous to the invasion of William the Conqueror:—

“Not a few years before the Normans came, the clergy, though in Edward the Confessor’s days, had lost all good literature and religion, being scarce able to read and understand the Latin service. He was a miracle to others who knew his grammar. The monks were clad in fine stuffs, and made no difference what they eat: which, though in itself no fault, according to their consciences was irreligious.

“The great men, given to gluttony and dissolute lives, made a prey of the common people, abusing their daughters whom they had in service, then turning them off to the streets: the meaner sort, tippling together night and day, spent all they earned in drunkenness, attended with other vices which effeminate men’s minds: whence it came to pass, that, carried on with fury and rashness, more than any true fortune or skill of war, they gave to William the Norman so easy a conquest of this island. Not but some few of all sorts were much better among them—but such was the generality; and as the long suffering of God permits bad men to enjoy prosperous days with the good, so his severity oft-times exempts not good men from their share in evil times with the bad.”

\* Johnson’s Canons, A.D. 960.

† Hist. Oli Magni, p. 572.

*Principal Improvements and Inventions during the Saxon Government.*

Anno 400—Bells first invented by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, and hence called Campanæ. When they were first introduced into England, A.D. 500, they sprinkled them with holy water, in order to give them the power of driving away all evil spirits.

Anno 555—Raw silk first propagated, and wrought silk first in Greece. About the same time, water-mills were first invented, or rather re-invented, as they had been known long before, but not introduced into England.

Anno 674—Glass first used in England, brought over by Abbot Benedict (says Bede), wherewith he glazed the windows of the church of Waremouth; but not used in private houses till A.D. 1181.

Anno 758—Organs first brought from the Greek empire into the west.

(*The commencement of the NORMAN CONQUEST in our next.*)

A SERIES OF ORIGINAL LETTERS

OF THE LATE

MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON,

AUTHOR OF PAMELA, CLARISSA, AND SIR CHARLES GRANDISON,

AND

MISS RICHARDSON.

(*Never before published.*)

No. XIX.

*Mr. Richardson to Miss Wescomb.*

I THANK you, my dear Miss Wescomb, for your kind and early remembrance of me and mine. We all love you, and rejoice in the happiness you enjoy. May you long enjoy it! It must, by God’s blessing, be durable, while you are blessed with a thankful heart, and have such a worthy friend and counsellor as Mr. Bush at hand. Be pleased to make my compliments to him. You have told him, I hope, how much I regretted my being abroad when he was so good as to design me a visit in Salisbury-court: I hope he will not be discouraged from favouring me on other opportunities that may offer, for I have a sincere respect for him: so has every body, I dare say, to whom his character is known.

You invite me in your usual kind manner to visit you in your sweet retirement. That cannot, I doubt, be soon. But do you remember, that when you are immersed in brick and mortar, you have promised to come to me at Parson's-green? I hope you do, and that you and yours will perform your promise. I make not light of promises, nor excuse any of my own sex: "Young ladies least of all who do:" for are not good young ladies of the angel class?

You ask leave to tell me what you and yours do with yourselves. I can hardly forgive you for it. Is this treating me as your paternal friend? Did you imagine that I should not wish to know how you pass your time? especially when you knew you could give so good an account of it. Ask leave to oblige me with a description of your felicity! Is this right in a daughter to her papa? Or do you call me papa in jest? You should not, because I have not the presumption to lay claim to the authority generally supposed in that character, and desire only the privilege it confers of being made acquainted with every thing that gives you pleasure as it happens.

Your mamma and sisters (shall I call them so? They love you as mamma and sisters should do) are just gone for a few days to Parson's-green. They desired me to make their compliments to you and yours before they went.

May every earthly blessing that can attend a grateful and worthy heart be yours, my dear Miss Wescomb, prays

Your true paternal friend,  
and humble servant,  
S. RICHARDSON.

*London, May 2, 1755.*

Be pleased to remember that April has no more than thirty days.

No. XX.

KIND inviter! I will watch you for the hoped-for opportunity. But if the demolition of your house offers first, you and yours must not stand upon punctilio. That you would not become the character of so good a character to a papa so truly affectionate as her

*May 14th, 1755.* S. RICHARDSON.  
Best respects and thanks of all mine  
—your mamma's particularly.

No. XXI.

DID my dear Miss Wescomb know my engagements of various kinds since last

I had the pleasure of seeing her, and that indisposition was sometimes too heavy a one, she would not be so ready as she seems to be, to my no small mortification, to renounce that filial regard which she had so long honored me with. I have been blamed by my wife and girls for not paying you my respects, and thanked you in their names for your pretty Clirisa present. I can only say, that I had written, had I not, from week to week, intended a visit in person. But these engagements! This vile building, carpenters, bricklayers, masons, smiths, plasterers—what company have I kept since I was favored with yours! The building for a particular business, so different from that of any other building, and my own direction and attendance therefore so necessary. But pray, madam, did you not promise, that while you were yourself immersed in mortar, you could avoid the worst of the troublesome affair (the demolition), I thought at least at Parson's-green? Have you never been in town since I last saw you? If you have—But I will only add further, at present, summon me to a personal account. Let me have your commands for any day next week, Tuesday excepted, and I will take a post-chaise early that morning to return in the evening, and hope to bring you to a composition at least; for, believe me, I love Miss Wescomb with an unabated affection, and were it in my power either to serve or oblige her in any material instance, she should see with what truly paternal affection I am, and ever must be,

Hers, sincerely devoted,  
S. RICHARDSON.

*London, Oct. 2d, 1755.*

No. XXII.

*Miss RICHARDSON to Miss WESCOMB.*

*Parson's Green, Nov. 13th, 1755.*

AFTER the many obligations I have received from you, dear madam, in the three happy weeks I spent at Enfield, I should be very ungrateful were I not to take the earliest opportunity of returning my most sincere thanks for all the favors you conferred upon me; favors indeed I esteem them. As I am very certain my pen is not capable of expressing half the gratitude my heart overflows with, I will leave this subject, pleasing as the mention of your goodness will always be to me. I imagine, before this can reach Enfield, you will

have been there some time, and rejoicing that you have left the noisy dirty town for the more delightful scenes that Enfield affords.

I hope that you and the dear ladies with you have found no cold by being in London. If you have I shall be very uneasy, for I shall think I was necessary to it, as it was upon my account mostly, I am afraid, that you went to town.

My mamma desires her most respectful compliments, love I will say (for do not you, madam, honour us with the appellation of sister), and begs your acceptance of her best thanks for the favour you have done me. Shall I beg, madam, that you will give my tenderest love to dear Miss Righton and Miss Jobson: the latter, I hope, continues well, *happy* I am sure she is *now*: I need not explain myself, I believe; you three ladies were not to return by yourselves, I think. If you should hear any tidings of a stray pair of eyes, I shall be much obliged to you, madam, if you will receive the wanderers: as to my heart, the less I say upon that subject the better; but one thing I am resolved on, which is, not to be without it long, if I can keep it I should have said: but, upon second thoughts, suppose I let it continue where it is till I want it to bestow upon some body who will give me *one* in return. I think this will be best for two reasons: the first, as it will have so great an opportunity of receiving instruction where it now is; and the other, as I find it so troublesome a companion when I am cold. But no more of my heart, only that the present possessor of it shall not have one moment's uneasiness by its complaints.

Mr. Edwards desires his best respects to you, madam, with many thanks for your obliging invitation, which he hopes to have in his power to accept before he leaves London. I will once more repeat my thanks for all favours; and am,

Dear madam,  
Ever your much obliged humble servant,  
MARY RICHARDSON.

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THE MELANGE.

No. X.

SIR THOMAS WYAT, KNT.

**B**EFORE the age of chivalry was past, this gentleman, who was a great admirer of the Queen Anna Bul-

len, lost the favour of the most capricious monarch that ever sat upon the British throne, by taking every occasion to assert her innocence, and afterwards by lamenting her death: the opinion of such a man, it appears, made a strong impression upon the public mind, murmurs were loud, till, in a fortunate moment, friends interfered, and Henry VIII. restored him to his royal favour.

SIR THOMAS WYAT was one of those courtiers whom the sagacity of Henry VII. (a sagacity which, with respect to the human character, was scarcely ever equalled) induced him to select for political employment, to honour with his particular esteem, and to reward with continual favours. He is said to have surpassed all his contemporaries both in poetry and eloquence, at a period when verse began to take a tincture of politeness, and eloquence to become of some use in the senate. His talents had gained him so much reputation among the *learned*, that *Camden* says, he was

*Eques Auratus splendide Doctus.*

For his translating *David's Psalms* into *English* metre, and his other poetical effusions, *Leland* thought him worthy of this commendation, from which we do not mean to subtract any thing:

*"Bella suum merito jacet Florentia Dantem  
Regia Petrarchæ carmina Roma probat  
His non inferior patri sermone viatus,  
Eloquii secum qui decus omne tulit."*

If we were disposed to write the history of this celebrated man, we could, from different works published in the sixteenth century, deduce valuable materials; but we shall at present merely observe, that he was born at *Allington Castle*, in *Kent*, where he afterwards displayed his architectural and horticultural taste, and that being, by Henry VIII. sent on an embassy to the Emperor Charles V. then residing in *Spain*, in his journey to embark for that country he died in the west of *England*, A.D. 1541.

Many of the sayings of Sir Thomas have been preserved, which marks them as agreeable to the people; for from the time they were uttered they must have floated long upon the stream of oral tradition before they became fixed in the literary page: of these we shall adduce a few instances.

After he had been engaged deeply in the council chamber, the king (Henry VIII.), one evening, asked him to make

one in a dance: to which he gravely answered, "That if his majesty thought him a wise man all day, he ought not to command him to play the fool at night."

When the business of the divorce was suspended, through the frivolity and inactivity of the court of Rome, the king complained to Sir Thomas, who said, "Lord! Lord! what an age do we live in, that a man cannot repent him of his sin without leave from the pope!" This speech is said to have been so successfully explained to the universities of Europe by Dr. Cranmer, that it paved the way for the Reformation.

When the king was displeased with the mismanagement of Wolsey, Sir Thomas repeated to him an *apologue*, the subject of which was, "The Street Curs bailing the Butcher's Mastiff;" which, it is said, facilitated that great man's ruin.

The rage of the popish clergy, upon the dissolution of the monasteries, was so great, that the king was afraid of a revolution. "Butter their nests, that is, grant and sell them to the nobility and gentry," said Sir Thomas, "and the old birds will never trouble your majesty."

One day he told the king, he had found out a preferment which he begged he would bestow upon him, because it was just a hundred pounds a year more than enough. "Sure," said the astonished monarch, "we have no such places in England."—"We have indeed, sire," said Sir Thomas; "and the provostship of Eton College, where the provost has his diet, his lodging, his horse-meat, his servants' wages, his riding-charges, and a hundred pounds per annum besides, is one of them."

FRANCIS FAWKES, M.A.

This truly ingenious poet was a native of Yorkshire. He was collated, by Archbishop Herring, to the vicarage of *Trington* and *St. Mary Cray*, in Kent. He was one of the chaplains to the Princess Dowager of Wales, the author of many poems, and particularly celebrated for his translations of *Anacreon*, *Sappho*, *Bion*, *Moschus*, and *Musæus*, printed in 12mo. 1760; his *Idylliums of Theocritus*, 1767; and his *Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius*. About the time that he published his original poems, by subscription, he associated much with the artists, was a visiting member of the club at the Turk's Head, in *Gerrard-Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV. Sept. 1808*.

street, and, we think, at least, once officiated as their chaplain, and preached a sermon in Covent-garden church, at their annual celebration, on St. Luke's day. He has, in his poems, frequently taken occasion to compliment some of the members of the Academical Society. Of the late James Paine, Esq. he says,

" 'Tis thine to bid the pile ascend,\*  
The pillar rise, the arch to bend," &c.

In his contemplation of the print of the section of St. Paul's cathedral, he consigns to the celebrity of the remotest ages the names

"Of Rooker,† Gwin,‡ and Wale."§

He has also celebrated Hayman, and many other artists.

We believe that he alluded to his own figure in these lines:—

"Emerging awful from a cloud of smoke,  
The tall lean doctor snapt his box, and spoke,  
'Peace to the beau, and ev'ry scented belle;  
Who cries tobacco has an odious smell."

In his elegy upon "OLD DOBBIN," he is said, under the appellation of "DAME JOLT," to have made his friends merry with a character well known in the Kentish rounds.

"Ye maids of Cray, your butter'd rolls deplore,  
Dame Jolt's brown horse, Old Dobbin, is no more!

\* \* \* \* \*

"This honest steed brought butter ev'ry day  
From stoney Cudhum down to wat'ry Cray;  
Fresh butter, meet to mix with nicest rolls,  
And sometimes eggs, and sometimes geese  
and fowls," &c.

In short, though a humourist, he was universally esteemed, not only as a very ingenious writer, but as a most agreeable companion and respectable divine.

DR. MONSEY.

The windows of the apartments of this eccentric character, who was for half a century physician to Chelsea hospital, looked into the college court and walks. When he had arrived at a very advanced age, many members

\* We quote from almost infantile remembrance.

† The engraver.

‡ The surveyor, who, though so near-sighted that he could scarcely see a foot before him, laid down the whole from actual measurement!

§ The delineator.



of the faculty, who thought this situation extremely *desirable*, and the doctor literally an *incumbent*, most naturally looked forward to the termination of his existence. However illiberal, and indeed barbarous, the practice of speculating upon the conclusion of the lives of placemen may be, we fear it is still too common. The applications to the minister to succeed Dr. Monsey, who was, from his great age, supposed to be dropping into his grave, were innumerable. Of these applications "his d—d good natured friends" frequently informed him; but he was not to be frightened out of his life quite so easily. He smiled at the idea of waiting for *dead men's shoes*, and sarcastically observed, that "he hoped those learned members of the faculty who interested themselves so much in *his welfare* would possess the *faculty* of bearing disappointments. I am, however, resolved," he added, "in spite of the saying that none but a fool would be either his own lawyer or physician, not to take any of their *prescriptions*."

In consequence of their ardent hopes of the place, the court of Chelsea college used to be the favourite walk of the medical candidates. Here they used to enjoy themselves in the contemplation of the advantages of the situation, its vicinity to the metropolis, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery. Coach-houses\* *gratis*, and a hundred other *agrémens*, had certainly their due weight; while the doctor, sitting at his window, used to enjoy his own thoughts, and smile at their presumption. One day, this humourist saw, from his observatory, a physician, accompanied by his friend, who were taking a survey of the spot. The friend was pointing out to the candidate the pleasant situation of the medical apartments, and enumerating the various advantages of the college residence. As Monsey was fond of teizing, he immediately descended. A few words served for his introduction; when, turning to the physician, he said,

"So, sir, I find you are one of the candidates to succeed me."

The physician bowed, and he proceeded.

"But you will be confoundedly disappointed."

"Disappointed!" said the physician, with quivering lips.

"Yes," returned Dr. M. "you expect to outlive me, but I can discern from your countenance, and other concomitant circumstances, that you are deceiving yourself—you will certainly *die first*: though, as I have nothing to expect from that event, I shall not rejoice at your death, as I am persuaded you would at mine."

This was actually the case: the candidate lived but a short time. But, to return to the doctor: he was so diverted with checking the aspiring hopes of his brethren of the faculty, that whensoever he saw a physician on the *look out*, he used to go down and *comfort* him in the like manner. He had done so to several, and, which is very extraordinary, his prognostications were in every instance verified: the medical speculators shrunk aghast from Chelsea; so that, at the death of Dr. Monsey, the minister was not engaged by a single promise, nor had for some time had a single application for the place of physician to the college. M.

Among the expedients to which Charles I. was reduced for the purpose of raising supplies, I know not if the following singular resource is noticed in any regular History of England. The Appendix to Ludlow's Memoirs, vol. iii. 1751, Edinburgh (No. 39), contains several propositions to the king, by the well-known Earl of Strafford. He recommends the exaction of the ensuing premiums, for the creation of two hundred peers: *Duke*, 30,000*l.* *Marquis*, 15,000*l.* *Earl*, 10,000*l.* *Baron or Viscount*, 5,000*l.* [Page 271.] We ought to congratulate ourselves, that nobility in modern times is acquired solely by MERIT!

\* Dr. M. did not keep a coach, and seems to have entertained an antipathy to that vehicle; (a) for, in his will, he prohibited his daughter, Mrs. Alexander (the widow of Mr. Alexander, an opulent Irish factor), from setting up or keeping her carriage.

(a) This could not be his reason, for he was frequently seen in the coach of his patron, Lord Godolphin.—EDITOR.

The anecdote of Queen Elizabeth, inserted in p. 9, is to be found in Sir R. Naunton's *Fragmenta Regalia*, a small duodecimo tract, consisting of anecdotes of Queen Elizabeth and her favorites. My copy is dated 1694; nor do I believe that it is a very scarce work. A thorough and attentive perusal will amply repay a reader of the present century. S.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,  
**I**N looking over some old Observators (dated 17th July and 17th August, 1706), the enclosed ADVERTISEMENTS took my attention: they allude to the war of the succession in Spain, and to the retreat of Philip from Madrid. The extraordinary coincidence of the circumstances with those of the present day, after the lapse of a century, may, perhaps, render them worthy a place in the European Magazine. Your historical readers will recollect, that Philip, Duke of Anjou, was grandson to Lewis XIV. and was finally acknowledged King of Spain at the treaty of Utrecht, by the title of Philip V.

27th August, 1808. \* X. C.

WHEREAS Philip d'Anjou, a native of France, but lately an inhabitant of Madrid, in the kingdom of Spain, somewhat tall of stature, of a fair complexion, and aged about 22, did, some time last month, run away from Madrid, and wickedly, feloniously, and treacherously take away, and carry away with him several jewels and other goods of a considerable value: \* These are therefore to desire all persons to apprehend the said Philip d'Anjou, &c. and give notice thereof to any of King Charles the Third's public ministers or officers of justice, so as the said Philip may be brought to condign punishment for this his great crime and misdemeanour; and for so doing they shall be had in great esteem by all true lovers of liberty and property, and receive a very great reward of his catholic majesty.

And in case the said Philip d'Anjou shall, on or before the 15th of August next, come and surrender himself, the jewels and other goods that he hath stolen, to any of his catholic majesty's ministers at Madrid, the said Philip shall not only receive a pardon, but the reward of one mule and three asses to carry himself and attendants to Paris.

God save King CHARLES.

\* Philip, on the approach of the Earl of Galway, at the head of the confederated army, quitted Madrid, and "sent his queen with all his valuable effects to Burgos, whither he followed her in person, after having destroyed every thing he could not carry away."—Smollet.

WHEREAS a statute of bankrupt is awarded against Philip d'Anjou, late of Madrid, in the kingdom of Spain, jeweller (the time formerly given him being elapsed): These are to will and require the said Philip Anjou to surrender himself, according to the late act of Parliament, to the commissioners named in the said statute, and deliver up all upon oath, within the time limited by the said act. But considering the youth and immaturity of the judgment of the said Philip Anjou, and that he has contracted many debts, committed many robberies, and cheated divers persons by the instigation and wicked advice of Lewis Mazarine, of Paris, in the kingdom of France, butcher, he is allowed by his creditors five per cent. more than the act allows, provided he does, in ten days less than is by the said act limited, surrender himself to Rand, the devil, the sole assignee in the said statute; otherwise he will be prosecuted according to law.

INSCRIPTION at LISSANOURE CASTLE, the SEAT of the late EARL MACARTNEY, in the COUNTY of ANTRIM.

Sub libertate

Quieti

Hos avitos agros, has Edes restitutos et ornatas

D. D. D.

Georgius Comes de Macartney, Vicomtes de Macartney de Dervock, Dominus Macartney, Baro de Lissanoure, in Regno Hiberniæ, Baro Macartney de Parkhurst et de Auchinleck in Regno Magnæ Britannia, Ordinis Regii et perantiqui Aquilæ Albæ, necnon Ordinis præhonorabilis de Balneo Eques; et Regi a Sauctoribus Consiliis utriusque Regni, in patriam redux anno 1796.

Erin nos genuit, vidit nos Africa, Gangem Hæsimus; Europæ plagas fere visimus omnes;

Nec latuit regio primum patefacta Columbo.

Sinarum licuit dextram tetigisse Tyranni, Tartaricos montes Magum et transcendere montes,

Turbidaque impavidi tentavimus alta Pechelæ,

Hactenus Europæ nullis sulcata carinis, Casibus et variis acti terraque marique, Sietimus hic tandem, atque Lares veneramus avorum.

POSTHUMUS.

DUKE OF SCHONBERG.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,  
THE following is a literal copy of an order of the Duke of Schonberg, written in a very fine hand, but signed by himself. I have endeavoured to give you a fac-simile of the duke's signature; by which, as well as by the heading, it will appear, that the correct method of spelling that illustrious general's name is with an *n*, and not with an *m*. The authenticity of the paper (before me now) may be depended on; I copy it by the permission of the immediate descendant of Mr. Warren, mentioned in the order.

By Frederick, Duke of Schonberg,  
Generall of all their Majesties Forces,  
&c.

WHEREAS wec have directed Bartho-

Endorsed,

An Order for Warrens-  
towne to make Ovens  
& Stores.

POSTHUMUS.

THE  
LONDON REVIEW,  
AND  
LITERARY JOURNAL,  
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1808.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUES TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

*A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, in a Letter to the King. By Charles, Earl of Liverpool. Quarto, pp. 266, London, 1805.*

IT was our intention, soon after we published the Memoir of that eminent and venerable statesman, the Earl of Liverpool,\* to have reviewed the

work of which we have just announced the title, but as men always intend more than they perform, we have suffered ourselves to be hurried away by the stream of our other avocations, from which we have found it impossible to retreat till this hour. Yet we had many reasons to induce us to peruse the

\* *European Magazine*, Vol. LIII. page 83, 1808.

\* This gentleman was, we believe, the father of Swift's *Faustina*.—EDITH.

volume before us: first, the importance of the subject, MONEY, which, whether considered philosophically or morally, must, in the enlarged sense of the word, certainly be deemed the chain which links society together, the band that circumscribes the commercial world, the measure by which the exertions of mankind are appreciated, the political balance, which, like the ideal engine of Archimedes, seems to move the earth, and, consequently, to involve every thing that can be termed *valuable*.

Secondly, we wished to turn our thoughts once more to this subject, because, having formerly considered the desire of obtaining money as a general, an all-pervading principle, we were anxious to view its object in its various species, as detailed and published under the appellation of coins, particularly those of this country. We were, therefore, glad that a nobleman of such long experience, who had been in situations, the business of which must have rendered him so perfectly master of the subject, whose judgment must govern, and whose opinions must decide, had, through the medium of a letter to his majesty, given to the public a treatise on the coins of this realm.

Such a treatise, we are certain, was much wanted; for although the standard of metallic, and sometimes of nominal valuation, has long since been affixed to every species of coin, the ideal value of the thing, subject to all the fluctuations and *operations* which his lordship notices, has, as it impresses itself upon the human mind, ever been erratic and diffuse, changing in its estimation, and liable to every mental vicissitude, as its plenty or scarcity procured more or less of the conveniences, the necessities, or the luxuries of life. This difference in the estimation of coins Lord L. notices under four distinct heads, comprising the imperfections to which, as a standard measure, they are subject, and with respect to a more particular investigation of the last of these, refers to a subsequent part of the work.

It has in many instances, but particularly in considering this as a treatise upon one of the most important matters that can attract the attention of a monarch, given us great pleasure to observe, that his lordship has, in every respect, kept so extremely close to his interesting subject. It would have been of little use had he extended his re-

searches over the wide field which, even in this nation, the coin of different periods, from A.D. 14, presents to the imagination; and of still less, except as a ground of occasional comparison, to have diverged into other countries. Had he said more, it would have been superfluous; had he neglected an observation, the page would have been deficient.

In the beginning of his address to his majesty, his lordship says,

“SIRE,

“It is a part of your royal functions to attend to the state of the coins of your realm, and to cause every defect to be removed, which mistaken policy has introduced, or the waste of time may have wrought in them. It is also, I well know, your majesty's earnest wish and inclination, on this, and on every other occasion, to consult the convenience, and provide for the interests of your people. For these reasons, I have thought it my duty to address to your majesty a treatise, which has for its object to explain and elucidate the true principles of coinage, to point out the errors committed in this respect under the authority of your royal predecessors, and to suggest the best methods of preventing such evils in future.”

He then observes, that in the year 1760 the coins of this realm were in an imperfect state; but although the imperfection of the gold coin was, at that period, less than that of the others, still it was on the decline, and that, in 1773, the deficiency of weight in the gold coin had become very considerable.\*

“Indeed,” his lordship continues, “the general deficiency of the gold coins in circulation was so notorious, that it was estimated in all our exchanges with foreign countries, and all payments to such countries were enhanced in proportion to the deficiency of these coins; and such was, at that time, the state of the currency of this country, that there was very little good or perfect coin of any metal circulating in it. The evil was so great, that government found it necessary to take this difficult subject into their immediate consideration, and to endeavour to apply a remedy to it.”

On this pressing occasion, we find that he addressed a letter to the noble

\* This is a circumstance that many must remember! we have seen guineas of that time which, in consequence of some ingenious arts that had been practised upon them, did not weigh more than the value of seventeen shillings!

lord then chancellor of the exchequer; the consequence of which was, the calling in and recoinig all the deficient gold coins.

"It is fortunate," his lordship observes, "that by this recoinage the gold coin was brought to such a state of perfection, and that so little is now left to be performed for its further improvement; especially at a time when we are under the necessity of entering on the more difficult task of remedying the deficiencies in the coins made of other metals."

Upon the difficult subject of the silver coinage Lord L. makes some important observations; but as no measure has yet been adopted for improving this species of money, though so very defective, he reserves his reasons for differing in opinion from some very respectable authorities to the subsequent pages.

In consequence of an address of the House of Commons, his majesty was pleased, by his order in council of the 7th of February, 1798, to appoint a committee, who were to take into consideration the state of the coins of this kingdom, &c. From his great knowledge and experience, Lord C. suggested the system which ought to be adopted for the further improvement of the coins of this realm, and, "in conformity with the wishes of the House of Commons, established the principles on which the copper coin should in future be made."

The state in which this coin was before his interference, the quantity of *trash* that was in constant circulation, are well known; the continual obstructions that occurred in domestic traffic we perfectly recollect; with the satisfaction of the people at the new copper coinage we are well acquainted; though we are sorry to learn that any impediments should have occurred which prevented the completion of so beneficial a measure, and still more sorry that the illness of his lordship has, for many years, confined him to his couch, and, we fear, caused a suspension of this, perhaps of many more statistical operations, equally advantageous to the country.

We now arrive at a part of the treatise which may be said to form a basis for the subsequent observations, "*On the Definition of Money*," that is, of the thing known by the appellation *Money*, which, it is stated in a marginal note, "*though not always so accurately expressed, is given by all authors, from Aristotle to the present*

*time, and there is no need therefore of any particular quotation.*"

This definition, which comprehends gold, or silver, or copper, frequently all three, and sometimes a metal composed of silver and copper, called billon, is accurate and curious; it leads to the introduction of those four imperfections which we have already mentioned, and includes the opinions of Sir William Petty, Mr. Locke, Mr. Harris, and those of all other eminent writers on the subject, with whom, in principle, his lordship concurs, in making coins of *one metal only* the standard measure of property. Yet he allows, that it is necessary, for the purposes of commerce, that there should be coins made of several metals; that they must be legal tender to a certain degree; and that, by adopting this rule, the second and third imperfections he had observed, viz. their variation with respect to each other, and that arising from the gradual wear of the coins, will be avoided, or, at least, their ill effects diminished as much as possible.

Though we are not entirely unacquainted with the subject, yet to follow our noble author through all the variety of learning, of technical knowledge, and of legal, combined with philosophical authorities, which he has brought to bear upon it, would be to make our observations longer than his work. We have never seen a treatise upon any science in which perspicuity and erudition were more intimately blended. There can be no disquisition more important; we are therefore sorry that we can only glance at its general features; though we are far from supposing that, in any circumstance, it could derive additional fame from our commendations.

Speaking of their royal prerogative, with respect to the privilege which Kings have formerly exercised in, what Sir Matthew Hale calls, *embasing* the coin, his lordship makes the following just observation:—

"It cannot be denied that, in all affairs of life, particularly such as relate to the private concerns of a whole people, experience is the surest guide. In such transactions there are little circumstances with which the merely speculative man is wholly unacquainted. These can be learnt only from experience; and if proper attention be not paid to them, they will occasionally defeat the advantages expected to be derived from the wisest system founded on speculation alone."

This induces him to take a wider range, and, in the course of his disquisition, to lay before his majesty some account of the coins of this country from an early period, of the alterations that have been made in, and the debasements that have been practised upon them; consequently it embraces the following important considerations:—

First, *The English standard of silver and gold.*

Secondly, *The Tower, or moneyers pound, and the pound Troy.*

Thirdly, *The several ways in which coins may be debased: and*

Fourthly, *Of debasements of the pound in tale.*

Respecting the gold coins made by Edward III. who, till the year 1337, was generally believed to have been the first of our English kings that coined that metal, though then a MS. was discovered among the archives of the city of London which threw back the first coinage of gold to the 41st Henry III. his lordship states the following circumstance:—

“When Edward III. at the commencement of the eighteenth year of his reign, began to make gold coins at the English Mint, the people of this kingdom, following the example set them in many countries on the continent, frequently called these new coins Florénces, or Florins; and in the proclamation for giving them currency, they are said to weigh “*Deux petits Florins de Floreuce de bons Poids.*” They were, in fact, nearly of that weight, for they weighed 4 dwts. 19½ grs. They were made of gold of the old English standard, that is, 23 carats 3½ grains fine, and ½ gr. alloy; 50 of them were coined out of a Tower pound weight of gold, making in tale 15l. of the money of that time, and each of them was current for 6s. of that money, and was intrinsically worth about 19s. of our present money. At the same time he coined pieces, weighing some of them half of that before mentioned, and others a quarter, but all of the same fineness, and in due proportion: and as the Tower pound of standard silver was then coined into 22s. 2d. the value of a pound of fine gold compared with the value of a pound of fine silver was estimated as  $12\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{4} \times \frac{4}{3}$  to 1. The gold, in these coins was thought to be overvalued, in proportion to the silver coin then current, and they were, on that account, generally refused in payment. For this reason they were ordered, by a proclamation, dated 9th July, in the same year, to be taken in payment only with the consent of those to whom they were offered; and by another proclamation, dated 20th August following, they were ordered to be no longer current.”

He then proceeds to a most accurate and curious account of the value of a Tower pound of gold; its comparative value with a pound of standard silver; and the various debasements of the silver money: he pursues this subject through the reigns of our subsequent monarchs, down to the restoration of Charles II. when he fully considers the relative value of gold and silver in those ages through which he has passed.

This, as a statistical and philosophical inquiry, is very curious; but mere speculation, however curious, was not the object which his lordship had in view: he therefore, by the way of application of those instances which he had with such labour adduced, proceeded, on the broad basis of public utility and political economy, to state “*the great inconvenience and expense arising from the fluctuations of the relative values of gold and silver.*”

Although we are of the same opinion as our author, “that there are other causes which may sometimes influence the value of coins while they are current only within the realm, as well as the price of the precious metals in reference to them, besides the intrinsic value of such coins:” yet we believe, at the period alluded to (that immediately subsequent to the Revolution), one very principal cause of the depreciation of the silver coin of this country was *political*, and that it was calculated upon as a powerful engine to embarrass the administration of that time.

The silver coin was the medium of traffic: it fell into the hands of exactly that class of persons whom the leaders of any party in opposition would wish to render discontented: it was in a dreadful state, productive of constant clamour and disputes, and, consequently, its effects in rendering the people dissatisfied with the government were concomitant. It is an observation of the *TORY FOX-HUNTER*, that there had been no good weather since the Revolution: “perhaps it was the general exclamation of the people, that there had been no good money since that period: at any rate, the state of the coin certainly soured their tempers, and rendered them adverse to many public measures, from which, even to this hour, they derive advantage.”

The next considerations that engage the attention of his lordship are, “*Of*

\* Addison's Freeholder.

*the alterations or debasements of coins, by lowering the standard or fineness of the metal;" "Of profits made by exchanging the silver coins for gold coins;" "Of the reformation in the monetary system, begun in the reign of Edward VI. and finished in that of Queen Elizabeth."*

The joy of the nation when this princess, by the advice of her minister, Lord Burleigh, drove the debased coins of her ancestors out of circulation, shews the wisdom of the measures which she adopted.

"The parliament and people, in their addresses to Queen Elizabeth, always mentioned the reformation of the coin, after that of religion, as one of the principal merits of her reign, and it is recorded as such in the epitaph upon her tomb. Her historian, Camden, after having placed in a very strong light the evils to which the people had been exposed by the debasements made by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. commends very highly this last act of Queen Elizabeth, by which she at length drove out of circulation the debased coins. In language above his usual style, he calls it, *magnam eam et memorandum quod neque Edivardus potuit, neque Maria ausa.*"

His lordship, however, acknowledges, that the queen was not entitled to all the merit in this business which she herself exclusively assumed, and which historians and posterity have generally ascribed to her; but that the principles adopted by Edward VI. in his last year comprehended the whole of this important measure, and were, in general, correctly conceived.

He then proceeds, with the same inquisitive zeal, and the same technical and statical accuracy, which have distinguished the former parts of this important work, to the consideration

*"Of apparent motives for the alterations and debasements made in coins at successive periods;"*

*"Of the principles of coinage, and reasons for adopting or confirming them;"*

*"Variations in the silver and gold bullion;"* and

*"Precautions necessary for regulating the principles of coinage."*

Under this head, adverting to our present political and commercial systems, he states the following proposition, the result of knowledge and experience:—

"My opinion is, and I hope I shall be excused in repeating it, that the gold coins should continue to be the principal measure

of property and instrument of commerce; that the silver and copper coins should continue to be subservient to, and representative of these gold coins, as they are at present. Influenced by the same desire of not making any unnecessary change, I am also of opinion, that there should be no alteration in the present names, or relative value, or fate of the coins of this realm, as they are now settled in the Mint indentures, and pass in currency. I am sensible, that if a system wholly new were now to be introduced, the weight, the size, and the denomination of our coins might, perhaps, be changed to advantage, and better arranged for general convenience. But I am apprehensive that any such change would produce great embarrassments, at least among the inferior classes of your majesty's subjects, in their ordinary traffic and dealings. In all the concerns which so nearly affect the interests of men, they are naturally attached to systems and to names which have long prevailed, because they are better acquainted with them, and are, for that reason, less exposed to fraud and imposition. Your majesty may have observed, in the short history which I have given of the coins of this realm, with what difficulty the several coins of a new denomination have, in successive periods, been introduced into currency: it required, in most instances, many years to reconcile the people to them, and to establish their general use. It is certainly, therefore, most advisable to continue all the present denominations of our coins, and to make them pass at the same nominal value at which they are respectively rated in the present Mint indentures."

This is sound political doctrine, and, at once, shows that the noble author of this treatise is as well acquainted with the general principles of human nature, as he is with the manners and customs, the habits, the traffic, and even the prejudices, of the people.

"I do not pretend," he observes, "that a new system of coinage, founded on the principles which I have endeavoured to establish, will be, in all respects, perfect."

Probably it will not, because perfection will be sought in vain in the moral world; but if a new coinage, of silver, for instance, could with propriety be established, its productions, compared with that branch of our circulating medium in its present state, would, in our opinions, be so near perfection, that we should have no reason to repine, even if the statistical and philosophical eye of his lordship should discern that it might, probably, by a combination of, perhaps, adventitious circumstances be bettered, we mean, in its influence and operation;

without in the smallest degree adverting to its mechanical execution.

"It was owing to an unusual production from the silver mines in South America," says our author, "that the value of silver decreased in so rapid a degree in the seventeenth century, and that the relative value of gold rose in proportion: or this variation may be occasioned by the effects resulting from extraordinary revolutions in the political world, such as have lately happened in France, and in the countries subdued by its arms; where the persons who govern France have, under the pretence of making them free, first plundered and then enslaved the people, and where vast quantities of silver plate, hitherto employed for holy purposes or for private splendor, have been melted down and brought to the market, so that the price of silver in that country was for a short time considerably reduced: or this variation may be occasioned by great and memorable conquests, which sometimes bring an unusual influx of one or other of the precious metals into the conquering country; such as happened in ancient times at Rome, where gold, when it was first coined, that is, during the second Punic war, A.U.C. 546, was estimated, in reference to silver, as high as  $17\frac{1}{2}$  to 1; the relative value of gold to silver fell by degrees afterwards, so as to be estimated as 10 to 1; but after Caesar had conquered Gaul, he brought into Italy immense spoils of gold in particular, taken principally from the cities he destroyed, or the temples he plundered. Suetonius says, '*urbes diruit, sapius ob prædam quam ob delictum*:' this influx of gold into Rome reduced the relative value of gold to silver so low as  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. Such an event must have caused a sudden convulsion in the monetary system of the Roman republic; but these are extraordinary occurrences against which it is impossible to provide, and any variation occasioned by revolutions or conquests is seldom of long duration. Thus in France the silver obtained in the manner before described soon disappeared, and the government was obliged to introduce assignats, or a certain species of paper currency, into circulation, to supply, in their internal traffic, the place of the silver coins which had already left them, by the operation of a declining foreign commerce, or to pay their numerous armies employed in foreign countries; and these assignats perished in their turn. In Rome, the relative value of gold to silver, in which so great a change had been produced by the conquests of Caesar, gradually returned to its former proportion, which, in ancient times, in Greece, as well as in Rome, was generally as 10 to 1. In a business of this kind, all that human policy can effect is to provide against extraordinary contingencies; it is all that I presume to expect from the system which I now present to your majesty."

*Europ. Mag.*, Vol. LIV. Sept. 1808.<sup>3</sup>

"*Objections stated and considered*" next occupy the attention of his lordship: to this is added, "*An Account of the Gold Coins previous to the Year 1774, and of those now in Circulation*:" also, "*Of the Art of Assaying, and the Deficiency from Standard Fineness in different Reigns*."

"*Of the Silver Coins, and the Deficiency in those in Circulation at different Periods*," our author says,

"I believe it will be found, that in foreign countries no compensation was ever made for deficient coins that have been driven out of circulation, or have been called in to be re-coined. At so late a period as the year 1749, when the government of Holland recalled all their ducats, and called them in for that purpose, they paid no more for them than their value by weight. From the history of this kingdom it appears, that when Henry V. called in the deficient gold coins, in the ninth year of his reign, he received them by weight; but in order to relieve his subjects from the loss they suffered on this occasion, he gave up, for a certain time, the profits arising from seigniorage. When Queen Elizabeth called in all the base and deficient silver coins, in the second year of her reign, she received them by weight, paying for the best of them very little more than they were worth when melted down; and for such of them as were most debased, the exact value of the standard silver they contained, 'telling her subjects, that in no reign any prince had done the same, or ought to do.'"

The parliament of England, in 1641, pursued the same method with respect to calling in the clipped money: "they suffered, however, the old monies, which were diminished only by wearing and wasting, to continue in circulation." Charles II. also, at the restoration, called in all the money coined during the usurpation.

"At the general recoinage of silver coins, in the reign of William III. Mr. Locke was of opinion, that the old silver coins should have been received according to their intrinsic value by weight: the House of Commons, however, contrary to the opinion of Mr. Locke, consented to pay all the loss arising from the defects of the silver coins, and ordered the receivers of the public revenue to take the clipped money in payment, 'though of a coarser alloy than standard, the same not evidently appearing to be copper, or base metal washed with silver only.'" We are informed that "this regulation operated as an encouragement to the further clipping of the coins, and gave the clippers all the advantage they could desire, as they were now sure of a market for their clipped money, what-



ever the defect of it might be; so that what had been boarded, and hitherto escaped the shears, now underwent the same fate; and the historians who give an account of this transaction, think it not improbable that more was clipped under this general license than had been before."

Of this we have not the smallest doubt: it was calculated to open the door to frauds innumerable, even at that time; though probably not attended with half the evils that it would be were such a measure adopted at present, when clippers and coiners have such superior experience, and are so much more adroit in the nefarious arts of their profession.

"In the course of the last year" (1804), his lordship states, "Spanish dollars, to a considerable amount, were sent into circulation, with new impressions struck upon the face and reverse of them. They were issued, with the consent of government, by the Bank of England, who engaged to receive them back at the rate or value at which they were sent into circulation. This measure was adopted in conformity to what had been practised with respect to copper tokens, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. I have already observed, that Queen Elizabeth would not suffer any currency of this description to be issued; and James I. when he did issue them, would not suffer them to be called coins, but Tokens. Many of these copper tokens were sent into circulation at a subsequent period, by individuals, particularly during the confusions that prevailed in the civil wars. The dollars issued in the course of last year" (1804) "are certainly not coins, though they have the impression of your majesty, for they are not current under your royal authority, and no one is obliged to take them as legal tender in payment of any debt. They are merely silver tokens."

"The justification of this measure," he observes, "rests singly on the absolute necessity there was for these silver tokens to pay the seamen of the royal navy, and the artificers in the great docks of the kingdom."

But we believe that the necessity extended still further. At the time that those silver tokens were issued, from reasons which it is impossible here to investigate, there existed such a scarcity of silver, and we might add of gold coin, that the workmen and labourers were continually engaged in disputes with their masters and with each other. The dollar tokens, therefore, we conceive, in some degree, remedied this evil; at least, we know that disputes of the nature of those to which we have alluded

have lately been less frequent than they were before their issue; consequently, we deem the measure equally wise in its plan, and beneficial in its operation. On this subject our noble author makes an observation, so just, so extremely important, and which, at the same time, shews him to be so well acquainted with the effects arising from the present scarcity of legal silver coins, that, although we have extended quotation beyond our usual bounds, we cannot help calling the attention of our readers to a circumstance which, indeed, demands legislative interference.

"On this occasion, allow me to submit to your majesty a moral consideration, which will, I am persuaded, make a strong impression on you: the lower ranks are occasionally led into excesses, from the want of a sufficient quantity of coins of the smaller denominations; for when they receive their weekly wages, they are frequently compelled by their employers to attend for payment at alehouses, and places of that description, where coins, or a low sort of paper currency, sometimes called silver notes, are provided for that purpose, and the poor are thereby too frequently tempted to spend, in the purchase of liquors, a part of what they have gained by their industry, which ought to have been reserved for the sober maintenance of themselves and families."

The evils arising from the practice of having pay tables at public-houses, where the men are obliged to have such a quantity of liquor as inflames them with a desire to have more, we have long deplored; with their ruinous effects upon the morals, the health, and property of that valuable part of his majesty's subjects, the labouring and manufacturing classes, we have long been acquainted; and knowing that a combination of interests frequently produces those ill consequences to the lower orders of society, we have as frequently wished that they were better protected.

His lordship lastly proceeds again to treat of the copper coins of this country, of which he had before taken notice. This he does with equal judgment and accuracy.

The kind of trash that was circulated under the appellations of "halfpence and farthings" (which was, in the country, emphatically called brass), before the beautiful pieces of Mr. Boulton's manufacture appeared, is well known; but by what system of operations currency was given to those counterfeit copper coins, it would not perhaps, were it necessary, be so easy to de-

velop; all that we shall say upon the subject is, that the tide of them ebbed and flowed according to the vicissitudes of public opinion. At one period they were received with avidity, at least without a murmur, until those tradesmen, &c. whose dealings had made it absolutely necessary for them to take copper to an unlimited degree in payment, were satiated. By these, particularly pawn-brokers, victuallers, chandlers, &c. &c. vast quantities were collected; the flood then receded, counterfeits were refused, and Tower halfpence and farthings again appeared; while the former, in all probability, were sold for the value of their metal, and, finding their way into the hands of certain persons, were, at seasons favourable to such nefarious practices, again forced into circulation, to the infinite loss and distress of the fair trader. All these evils were in a great degree repressed, when the new copper coinage of twopenny pieces, penny pieces, halfpence, and farthings, was issued; but even their circulation was *in limine* impeded by a circumstance which ought to have operated in its favour, viz.

THEY WERE TOO GOOD.\*

His lordship observes, it is singular, that few of the new copper coins ever made their appearance in London: few, he must mean, in comparison to the number issued, for of the penny pieces and halfpence there was once an abundance: the high price of copper at a period very little subsequent to their emission, must account for the disappearance of many; though we have reason to believe, from recent experience, that *interested motives*, by which we mean motives arising from political or *factionous* hostility, rather discouraged the circulation of the old Tower halfpence, &c. than the now, upon an insidious report that the former were to be "cried down;" a report which, while it operated, threw the greatest impediment in the way of domestic traffic, and caused the greatest confusion in the metropolitan ale-houses, shops, markets, &c. of any thing that we recollect.

"It is certain," his lordship observes, "that the quantity of counterfeit copper coins greatly exceeds the quantity of legal copper coins: the officers of the Mint were of opinion, in the year 1787, that even then they exceeded the legal copper coins."

\* That is, too heavy for the price of the metal.

He further observes, that

"Their number has increased ever since."

In this opinion we fully concur: indeed, their increase is, or lately was, self evident: but we do not think that the scarcity of legal copper coins was the cause of the recent introduction of tokens; the manufacturers and tradesmen who uttered them seem to have had *other* motives for their fabrication: but this subject has, ten years since, been so fully investigated by a correspondent, that it is unnecessary to say more upon it at present.

This part of the treatise is concluded by some observations so theoretically new, and, at the same time, so extremely just, that we deem it necessary to quote them.

"Though," his lordship observes, "I was originally of opinion, for the reason already stated, that it was advisable to begin by making copper coins of a large denomination, yet I always thought, and still think, that it is of the greatest service to the indigent classes of your majesty's subjects, that copper coins of the lowest denominations should be made and issued in great plenty. In all the eastern parts of the world, particularly in China, where labour is paid for at a low rate, and the necessaries of life are very cheap, the coins are made of very low denominations: the price of labour and of provisions is certainly the cause that these coins are made of so little value; but I am not certain that the smallness of coins does not so far operate on the price of necessaries of life as in some degree to reduce it. Small coins certainly enable the poor man to purchase and pay for a smaller quantity of any article when he is not in want of a greater; they contribute also to his comfort, by enabling him to divide his property into minute portions, and thereby promote economy where it was most wanted."

He then proceeds to "*Considerations on the State of the Mint*;" also, "*Of the Necessity of Regulations to prevent the Diminution of the Weight of Coins*" (which is the fourth and last imperfection to which they are exposed). He also makes some remarks on "*the ancient Office of King's Exchanger*;" which, as no such office, though once of considerable importance, is at present known, are extremely curious.

"I could," says his lordship, after having stated the remedies to be applied to the fourth and last imperfection to which coins are exposed, "stop here; but there is a subject of so great importance, and so nearly connected with the coins of your majesty's

realm, that I should not discharge my duty if I left it wholly unnoticed; I mean, what is now called paper currency; which is carried to so great an extent, that it has become highly inconvenient to your majesty's subjects, and may prove, if no remedy is applied, dangerous to the kingdom. It is certain, that the smaller notes of the Bank of England, and those issued by country bankers, have supplanted the gold coins, usurped their functions, and driven a great part of them out of circulation: in some parts of Great Britain, and especially in the southern parts of Ireland, small notes have been issued, to supply the place of silver coins, of which there is certainly a great deficiency."

In the remainder of this section of the work, his lordship has traced paper currency from its different sources, and, though concisely, most accurately deduced its effects, which are not speculative, but such as have already, in a considerable degree, been known and felt, and which, we conceive, it is the imperative duty of ministers to endeavour to guard against.

"I have now," he observes, "completed all I proposed to write on the coins of the realm, and I have treated shortly of paper currency, so far as the coins are affected by it. It is not improbable, that a treatise on a subject so abstruse and intricate, and consequently so difficult to be understood, may be thrown aside by many, and perhaps treated with levity: I remember that such was the case when the recoinage of gold was undertaken in the year 1774. It is possible, that even those who are not without a desire of information may object, that I have consumed too much labour on points that are not worthy of it—*In tenui labor*. To these my answer is, that they are little aware of how much importance to the commerce of the country is a good monetary system, founded on principles of wisdom and justice, and how much coins, particularly those of a lower denomination, contribute to the convenience of the inferior orders of society. I am not ashamed, therefore, in my present state of retirement, to have employed my leisure hours on this subject; a subject which occupied the attention and talents of men of no less character than Sir William Petty and Mr. Locke."

We are not of opinion, that a treatise of this nature, so highly interesting to us as a commercial nation, so useful in fiscal operations, so full of real information, and so replete with statistical and oecumenical knowledge, will "be thrown aside by many, and perhaps treated with levity;" both the importance of the subject, and the talents of the author, secure it from these circumstances. That the subject is difficult, and in many

respects intricate, there is no question; but that it has been most ably elucidated, is equally certain: we are, therefore, from a contemplation of the treatise, fully convinced, that, from his lordship's present retirement, as it already has from the former activity of his political life, this country is likely to derive great benefit.

We cannot close this article without making a short observation upon the style of the work which is its subject, which may, with propriety, be termed *terse*; that is to say, the neat arrangement of words is so well calculated to convey, with discriminative perspicuity, ideas of things, that the smallest addition or diminution would be felt in the context. This is a style that many have in vain endeavoured to attain, but which, we think, should, in the literature of business, be studied.

To this treatise is subjoined an appendix of twenty-nine pages, containing an account of relative values of gold to silver among the ancient Persians, Grecians, and Romans. J. M.

*Magna Britannia: being a concise topographical Account of the several Counties of Great Britain. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A.M. F.R.S. F.A. and L.S. Rector of Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire; and Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Keeper of his Majesty's Records in the Tower of London. Volume I. containing Bedfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire. Quarto, 1806.*

(Continued from page 118.)

On the parish church of *Eaton Socon*, which is a village on the north road 55 miles from London, it is stated, that the windows were ornamented with stained glass, of which there are considerable remains in the north aisle, representing subjects from the legends of St. Nicholas and St. Etheldreda, who seem to have been favourite saints in this part of the country.

"Among the ancient disbursements of the church, as stated in Bacon's *Liber Regis*, was 5s. per annum for straw."

The account of *Filmersham* is embellished with a view of the west end of its church, which, it is correctly stated, affords a curious specimen of the earliest Gothic architecture. This judgment is probably formed from the obtuse arches and slender columns by which the windows appear to be supported.

"Between the nave and chancel," it is also stated, "is an ancient wooden screen, very richly ornamented."

"The Wingates had a seat in *Hurlington*, now belonging to their representative, John Wingate Jennings, Esq. Edmund Wingate, the arithmetician, who was sent to France to teach the princess Henrietta Maria (afterwards the Queen of Charles I.) English, was of this family. He resided at *Hurlington* during the protectorate of Cromwell. In the year 1654, his name occurs in the *Amphill* register, attesting marriages as a justice of the peace."

In speaking of *Higham Gobion*, a small village about nine miles from *Luton*, the editors state, that

"This place was the residence of the learned Dr. Castell, author of the Polyglot Bible, who lived here in obscure retirement till he fell a victim to his intense application to study, which, a short time before his death, deprived him of his eye-sight. Dr. Castell was buried in *Higham Gobion* church, where is a monument to his memory, with an inscription in Latin, expressive of his situation with respect to honour and preferment, his learning, his works, his connections," &c.

"*Houghton-park*, otherwise *Dane Ellensbury-park*, was occupied in the early part of King James's reign, by Sir Edmund Conquest, as keeper. In 1615, he made over his interest in it to Matthew Lister and Leonard Welstead,\* trustees for the celebrated Mary, Countess of Pembroke, Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother, who, holding the park under the crown in her widowhood, built the splendid mansion of which the shell now remains."

In the chancel of the parish church of *Houghton Conquest* is the monument of Dr. Zachary Grey, rector of *Houghton*, editor of *Hudibras*, and a commentator on *Shakspeare*, with the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of Zachary Grey, LL.D. late rector of this parish, who with zeal undissembled served his God, with love and affection endeared himself to his family, with sincerity unaffected promoted the interest of his friends, and with real charity and extensive humanity behaved towards all mankind. He died Nov. 25, 1766, aged 78."

The notice of the manor of *Luton Hoo*, which, in 1761, became, by purchase, the property of the Earl of Bute, and where he amused himself by erecting a magnificent mansion, part of which only was finished at his death, is accompanied by a plate representing the very

\* Query, whether the ancestor of Leonard Welstead, the poet.

elegant gothic architecture of part of *Wenlock Chapel*, and the chancel of *Luton* church. We have heard that Lord B. took great delight in his improvements, particularly in the botanic garden which he formed at *Luton*, whither he used to retire, to relax from the fatigues of an administration rendered, to him, extremely burthensome, by the most profligate and unprincipled opposition that, perhaps, ever existed in this country.

The description of the parish of *Turvey* reminds us of the celebrated JOHN BUNYAN, who, at one period of his life, kept a public-house in the neighbourhood, and, perhaps, in commemoration of the profession of his father, and his own in his youth, put up the sign of the *Tinker of Turvey*. How long he continued in this situation is unknown: we have heard, that both his father and himself were frequently, in pursuit of their occupation, at *Newport Pagnel*. Bunyan died in London 1688, and was buried in *Bunhill-fields* burying-ground.

"Charles, Earl of Peterborough, who distinguished himself in the reign of George II. both as a soldier and a statesman, was buried in a vault under the chancel of the parish church of *Turvey*, "without any memorial."

Elucidatory of the parish of *Wilmington* we find two plates: the first, of the church, which is a very elegant gothic building, with pointed arched windows, buttresses, and an ornamented spire. It is said to have been erected by John Curteys, lord of the manor and mayor of the staple at *Calais*, "as appears by the inscription on his tomb." The second represents the "Tomb of John Curteys and Albreda his wife, in *Wilmington* church." The print is taken from *brasses*, which, it is stated, "are remarkably well preserved."

In their notice of *Woburn*, the editors observe, that

"Hugh de Boleber, in 1145, founded there an abbey of Cistercian monks. In 1234, this monastery was so poor, that the establishment was for a time broken up, and the monks dispersed into different convents till their debts were discharged. By various benefactions, their revenues were so much improved, that, at the general dissolution of monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII. they were estimated at 591l. 18s. 2d. clear yearly value. The last abbot was hanged at *Woburn*, for denying the king's supremacy. The site of the abbey was granted, in 1547, to John, Lord Russell, afterwards Earl of Bedford, and has ever since been the chief seat of that noble family."

There are no remains of the conventual buildings."

*Woburn House* is then described, and the late Duke of Bedford's agricultural pursuits, from which the farmers and graziers, and, we hope, the country, have derived such advantages, particularly noticed.

The last paragraph in the account of Bedfordshire states, that

"John Pocklington, rector of *Yeilden*, was the author of a sermon, intitled "Sunday no Sabbath," preached at the Bishop of Lincoln's visitation at *Amphill*, in 1635:" and which, judging from the title, must have been a very curious production. "It gave," however, "such offence to the puritans, that, in the year 1640, an order of Parliament was issued, condemning it to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman in London, and in the two universities."

What kind of composition this sermon was, that could, *five years* after it was preached, excite the ill judging malignity of the puritans against it, we should like to be informed. We say "ill judging," for the very reasons which they took to disgrace it were sufficient to excite general curiosity, and to spread the principles of its reverend author from one end of the island to the other.

The second county investigated in this work is **BERKSHIRE**, in which the authors continue the same methodical arrangement that we noticed with approbation in reviewing the former part. It is not, therefore, necessary for us to descend to particulars; though, if any very prominent feature occurs, we shall certainly deem it our duty to hint our opinions upon the subject to our readers; and therefore, in the first instance, wish to turn their attention to

#### *Monasteries, Colleges, and Hospitals.*

"The Benedictine monks had two great abbies in Berkshire, *Abingdon* and *Reading*, the abbots of which were mitred; a priory at *Sundlesford*, near *Newbury*; and cells at *Harley* and *Wallingford*. The Benedictine nuns had a priory at *Bromhale*, in *Windsor-forest*. The Austin canons had priories at *Bisham*, and at *Pogley*, in *Chaddleworth*. The Cistercians had a cell at *Faringdon*. The Knights Hospitallers had preceptories at *Bisham* and *Brimpton*. At *Steventon* was an alien priory subject to the abbey of *Bec*, in *Normandy*. Ancient records and historians speak of monasteries at *Bradfield*, *Cholsey*, *Reading*, and *Helenstow*, in *Abingdon*, which were destroyed before the Conquest. At *Shottes-*

*brook* and *Wallingford* were colleges, both suppressed at the Dissolution. The royal chapel of *St. George*, at *Windsor*, still remains collegiate. At *Abingdon*, two ancient hospitals still exist; one of them was refounded in 1533, and the name altered from *St. Helen's* to *Christ's Church*. There are ancient hospitals still remaining also at *Downington*, *Newbury*, and *Lamborn*: two hospitals at *Reading*, and one at *Wallingford*, were suppressed and destroyed before the Reformation. There were hospitals also at *Hungerford* and *Fyfield*, which have long since been destroyed."

Under the head of the principal land-owners of the county at various periods, and principal extinct families, the editors state, that

"Fuller observes, in his quaint language, that 'the lands in Berkshire are very skittish, and apt to cast their owners;' which he imputes not so much to the unruliness of the beasts, as to the unskillfulness of the riders, and expresses a hearty wish that the Berkshire gentry may be better settled in their saddles, so that the sweet places in this county might not be subject to so many mutations. This author's remark might be applied, with equal propriety, to the present state of landed property in this," and, we fear, many other counties.

"Fuller, after quoting the list of Berkshire gentry, as returned by the commissioners in the twelfth year of Henry VI. adds, 'Gardeners complain, that some kinds of flowers and fruits will not grow prosperously and thrive kindly in the suburbs of London: thus they impute to the smoke of the city, offensive thereunto. Sure I am, that ancient gentry in this county, sown thick in former, come up thin in our age.'

"Of names which were in days of yore,  
Few remain here of great store."

Among the manufactures of Berkshire, the clothing trade bears a distinguished place. Cotton, paper, sacking, and the silk, which is carried on at *Wokingham* to a small extent, are also mentioned.

"In the parish of *Bisham* are some very ancient mills, called *Temple Mills*, as haying," like those which bear the same appellation in the parish of *Hackney*, "belonged to the Knights Templars. In the early part of the last century, being employed for making brass and copper pans and kettles, they were known by the name of *Bisham Abbey Battery-works*. The proprietors having been engaged in the unfortunate speculations of the South Sea year, the loss occasioned by working the *Temple Mills* is noted in some of the Jour-

rials\* among the bubbles of that memorable period.†

“*Ancient Church Architecture.*” This section, in which it is stated that Berkshire affords many specimens of Saxon architecture, is embellished with several plates, containing examples of the most ancient style of building and ornamenting, except the very slight traces which we have of Roman fabrics known in this country.

1st; “Architectural ornaments,” consisting of part of an arch, capitals, &c. “in Avington church.”

2d, “Architectural ornaments,” of the same nature, “in Padworth church.”

3d, “Ancient bas relief in Charney Chapel;” “Door way of Bucklebury church;” and “Door way of Thatcham church.”

4th, Is a view of Welford church. This church “is classed among Saxon buildings, from the circumstances of its having a circular tower at the west end, and small round-headed windows. The same parts also are said to characterise the church of Great Shefford.”

5th, The door way of Tidmarsh church, adorned with mosaic and zig-zag ornaments, and an ancient leaden font in Childrey abbey.

6th, North door of Sparsholt church; part of the west door way of Aldermaston church; and door way of the nave of Shillingford church.

7th, Ancient fonts in the churches of Avington, Great Shefford, Sutton, and Courtney; and figures on Avington font.

8th, Stone stalls in Farringdon church.

9th, Part of the remains of Abingdon abbey.

10th, West side of the quadrangle of Cunner-place. Upon this plate the editors observe, that

“Cunner-place, which was one of the country-seats of the abbots of Abingdon, having been the rectorial house reserved in the hands of the abbot, stands on the west side of the church-yard. It is built round a quadrangle, and retains nearly its original form. The hall, now used as a granary, and the chapel, occupy the west side of the quadrangle, and from the style of the windows

\* See *Mist's Journal*, Nov. 26, 1720, vol. ii. p. 71.

† The shares of the Temple-mills brass works, which were at first but ten pounds per share, rose to the enormous sum of two hundred and fifty pounds per share during the South Sea mania, 1720.—*Annals of Commerce*.

seem to have been built as early as the fourteenth century. Several alterations appear to have been made by Anthony Foster, the first grantee of the estate after the dissolution of the monastery. The initials of his name, with the date 1571, appear over a door case in the hall. Part of the building is now converted into a farm-house.”

We now arrive at a view of the *White Horse Hill*, so called from the rude figure of a horse, cut in chalk, 374 feet in length, which is seen, or fancied, on its side near the top, over a vast declivity, which the country people, without adverting to its size, call *the Manger*. From this also the adjacent vale takes its name. It is said to have been cut in commemoration of a great victory gained by Alfred over the Danes.\*

“The figure of a horse, a good deal resembling that above mentioned, frequently occurs on the British coins.† Just under the White Horse Hill, there is a round hill, called *Dragon Hill*, which Mr. Aubrey and others have supposed to be the *tumulus* of some Danish chief. It is not, however, by any means certain, that it is an artificial mound. Many *tumuli* are dispersed on the Berkshire downs, especially in the way from Uffington to Lambour, where a group of them has obtained the name of the *Seven Barrows*.”

\* “Where from the fertile plains yon hills arise,  
Quit the low vales, and shoot into the skies,  
Carv'd rudely on the pendant sod is seen  
The snow-white courser stretching o'er the green;

The antique figure scan with curious eye,  
The glorious monument of victory.”

After describing the energy of the country people in their opposition to the Danes, the passage concludes with these lines:

“Onward resistless march'd the impetuous host,  
And fell oppression fled the hostile coast:  
Th' exulting steed in conquering standards flies,  
While Denmark's raven screaming quits the skies;  
And hence the victors' jocund bands portray'd  
The Saxon ensign on yon verdant glade.”

*Lyse's Farringdon Hill*, book ii. p. 50.

† There are, we think, about eleven or twelve instances of coins properly called British, which have the figure of a horse, without a rider on the reverse, and, what is very extraordinary, not one, that we recollect, which bears this emblem, among the coins of the Anglo-Saxons; for which, and other reasons, we are most exceedingly inclined to doubt the legend of the white horse, though, as an object to engender poetical ideas and imagery, we allow it to be excellent.

## PAROCHIAL TOPOGRAPHY.

This division of the work, pursuing the same plan of alphabetical arrangement, begins with Abingdon, of which a very full account is given. Among the persons of eminence educated at the free-school founded by John Royle, in the year 1563, we find the names of Lord Chief Justice Holt, Dr. Newcombe, the late primate of Ireland, the late Rev. Richard Graves, author of the *Spiritual Quixote*, Columella, and many other works: "and among living characters, the Rev. Thomas Wintle, rector of Brightwell, the able translator of the prophet Daniel, and William Holwell, the editor of *Dionysius Halicarnassus*."

The door way of *Appleton Manor-house*, which forms the subject of a plate, is one of the most complete specimens of ancient architecture that we have seen: the editors observe, that the whole mansion possesses the same character.

"Binfield is generally said to have been the birth-place of Pope; but," it is observed, "Dr. Wilson, the late rector, ascertained that he did not come there till he was six years of age. It is certain, that this celebrated poet spent the early part of his life in this village; that the surrounding scenery of Windsor forest suggested some of the first effusions of his muse; and that he continued to reside at Binfield till he purchased the villa at Twickenham, which still goes by his name. The site of Pope's house, at Binfield, is now the residence of Thomas Neate, Esq."

## BRAY.

"Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*, published in 1661, relates a story of the versatility of a vicar of this parish, who is said to have conformed to every change of religion during the reign of Henry VIII. and his three immediate successors, and to have been steady only to one principle, which was, to live and die vicar of Bray. The writer of the well known song of the Vicar of Bray\* has altered the date of the original story, applying it to the seventeenth century, and making the vicar's versatility shew itself by the frequent variation of his political principles. Thomas Brown, vicar of this parish, died in 1759, at the great age of 94, as appears by his epitaph."

It appears that the manor of *Barcot*, in the parish of *Buckland*, was in the family of *Hulcote* till 1575, when *William Hulcote*, the last of his race, left it to a nephew of the name of *Hutchinson*. This *William Hulcote* was a man of very singular character: he was imprisoned

for his religion in the reign of *Queen Mary*, and, to escape the fire, subscribed to the Articles. After the Reformation, he became a zealous lay preacher, and was accustomed to mount the pulpit in a velvet bonnet and damask gown, and sometimes a gold chain.

"In the reign of *Charles I.* the manor of *Barcot* was purchased by *Sir Henry Marten*, judge advocate general, father to the profligate *Harry Marten*, the regicide, who squandered away the whole of that fortune which his father had acquired by his professional labours,\* and, it might be added, in one year, 25,000*l.* arising from the plunder of the country.

"*Lady Place*, the seat of *Mr. Kempensfelt*," in the parish of *Hurley*, "was built about the year 1600, by *Sir Richard Lovelace*. It was fitted up with great splendour by *John, Lord Lovelace*, in the reign of *King William*. The hall and staircase are very magnificent. On the principal story is a large saloon, the ceiling of which is enriched with paintings of figures; the pannels are ornamented with landscapes.† In the parlour is a portrait of the unfortunate *Admiral Kempensfelt* (brother of the present owner of *Lady-place*), who was lost in the *Royal George*. Under the hall is a vault, in which, according to tradition, secret meetings were held for promoting the Revolution in 1688: and it is further said, that *King William* visiting *Lord Lovelace* at *Hurley*, after his establishment on the throne, was taken by his host to see this vault. These traditionary

\* Profligacy produced poverty, and poverty opposition to the government. This is exactly the progress of patriotism. *HARRY MARTEN* surrendered upon the proclamation: he was, however, tried, pleaded a misnomer (he having been indicted by the name of *Henry*), which was overruled. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for life in *Chepstow Castle*, where he resided twenty years, and, notwithstanding the frightful picture which a poet (who only judged from his deserts) has given us of his dungeon, he seems to have enjoyed every comfort consistent with his situation, and even a degree of liberty inconsistent with it. When he was brought up to receive sentence, he said, that "the proclamation under which he surrendered was the only one he ever paid any regard to, and he hoped he should not be hanged for obeying it."

† The editors observe, in a note, that it has often been asserted, that these landscapes were from the pencil of *Salvator Rosa*; but this they seem to doubt, and so do we exceedingly. *Rosa* died at *Rome* 1678; and it may reasonably be supposed that these pictures are coeval with the building. We do not recollect that *Salvator* was ever in *England*.

anecdotes are related on a tablet placed at the end of the vault by the late Mr. Wilcocks."

In the account of the parish of *Letcombe Bassett*, we find the following anecdote:—

"Dean Swift retired to the house of his friend, Mr. Gery, the rector of this place, after his unsuccessful attempt to reconcile Lord Oxford and Lord Bolingbroke, in the month of June, 1714; and, during three months' residence here, wrote his pamphlet, intitled 'Free Thoughts on the present State of Affairs.' It was not then published, on account of Queen Ann's death, which happened while he remained at Letcombe, but was printed in 1741."

The dean was not only a man of business, but strictly conscientious and honourable; he therefore thought his retirement would alarm both his friends; but they were too fully engaged by their own pursuits to trouble their heads much about him. Thus we see, with respect to their own influence, men, even of genius, are apt to form very incorrect judgments.

The notice of Newbury is extremely entertaining, and unquestionably correct.

"The parish church," the editors state, "is a handsome structure, built in the reign of Henry VIII. principally, as it is said, at the charge of JOHN WINCHCOMBE, a wealthy clothier of this town, commonly known by the name of 'Jack of Newbury.' This celebrated person, who died in the year 1519, lies buried in Newbury church, by the name of John Smallwode, *alias* Winchcombe. The brass plate with his effigies, which was formerly placed over his tomb, is now fixed against the east wall of the north aisle. It is probable that he had, in his life-time, been a benefactor towards the rebuilding the church, which being unfinished at his death, he bequeathed 40*l.* towards its completion, as appears by his will in the prerogative office." This John Winchcombe, who was, as it is stated, indeed "a very wealthy clothier, is said to have kept 100 looms at work in his own house, and to have marched at the head of 100 of his workmen, 'as well armed and better clothed than any' in the expedition against James IV. of Scotland, which was terminated by the action of Flodden-field. It is said, he also had the honour of entertaining his monarch, and his queen, Catherine of Arragon, at his house at Newbury. But all the anecdotes relating to this celebrated personage should be received with caution; as they seem, though related by Fuller, to be taken from a small pamphlet, intitled 'The Life of Jack of Newbury,' which was evidently written many years after his death, and abounds with improbabilities and anachronisms."

*Europ. Mag.* Vol. LIV. Sept. 1808.

Tradition states, that JACK OF NEWBURY had, according to the custom of those times, a standing among the great clothiers and drapers, in Cloth-fair, Smithfield. His house was, it is said, in Barbican, on the same side, and near the Jacob's Well, which is now a public-house. There are many stories told respecting his opulence and liberality, but none sufficiently authenticated to merit quotation.

In the notice of the donation of 4,000*l.* to provide a workhouse, &c. in the town of *Newbury*, which is among the many charitable bequests of Mr. John Kendrick, we think the editors incorrect in stating him of Reading. In his will, dated the 29th of December, A.D. 1624, executed a short time before his death, he states, "I, John Kendrick, of the *City of London*, draper:" he also orders his body to be buried in the parish church of St. Christopher,\* and adds, "where I dwell." It appears that, as at Reading, notwithstanding the testator took every precaution to secure his gift, great part of the money, which, had it been properly employed, would have been of great use to the town, has been lost.†

The next place of consequence noticed is the ancient and populous borough of *Reading*, of which there is given a neatly engraved plan.

As a trait of the times when *trial by combat* was incorporated with, and made part of the law of England, we quote the following passage:—

"King Henry II. was present in 1163, at a single combat fought between Henry de Essex, hereditary standard-bearer to the king, and Robert de Montfort. Essex, who had been accused by his opponent of cowardly abandoning the royal banner, upon a false rumour of the king's being slain, or taken in a battle with the Welch, was vanquished and left on the field as dead; but he recovered, and assumed the habit of religion in Reading abbey, his lands being forfeited to the crown."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The clothing manufacture is said to have been introduced at Reading so early as the reign of Edward I. and many stories are told of Thomas Cole, a rich clothier of that period; it is certain that it flourished in this

\* On the site of which stands part of the new offices of the Bank.

† Of 7,500*l.* which he left to Reading, only 500*l.* remain. This was expressly appointed to be lent without interest to clothiers.



town during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries: in the civil war it fell to decay, and never after revived."

\* \* \* \* \*

"In the churchwardens' accounts" of the parish of St. Lawrence (Reading), "which begin in the reign of Henry VII. are many very curious entries, from which the following are selected: some of these are not printed among the copious extracts made by Mr. Coates, for his History of Reading.

- " 1499 Payed for horsemete for the horsys of the kynges of Colen on May-day, 6d.
- " ——— To mynstrells the same day 12d.
- " 1507 Paid for brede, ale, and beer, that longyd to the play in the Foreberrry.
- " ——— Received Sunday before Batholemew day for the play in the Foreberrry, 23s. 8d.
- " 1514 Payd for a gallon of ale, for the ringers at the death of the King of Scots, 2d.
- " 1516 Received of the young men for the Kyng play, 43s. 11d.
- " 1518 ——— of the tree of the Kyng play,\* late stoung in the Mercot place, 12d.
- " 1528 Received of the Kyng game at Whytsantide, 42s. 9d.
- " 1541 Paid to Loreman for playing the p'phett (prophet) on Palm Sunday, 2d.
- " 1543 Paid for horse heyr to the dean, and for his labour to play in the play in th' abbaye."

It appears that, so lately as Queen Elizabeth's reign, the churchwardens made gatherings at the king's ale. These extracts illustrate what is called the king game, in the churchwardens' accounts at Kingston-upon-Thames. † The kings of Cologne are, by a legend of the Romish church, supposed to be the wise men who made their offerings to the infant Jesus, and afterwards travelled to Cologne, where they were all buried. This legend gave rise to a rude

\* We take it, that this was the tree round which the stage was erected, and under the shade of whose branches the play was performed. This was common in stage plays: we have seen an erection in Wales exactly similar.

† "The kyngham appears to have been an annual game, or sport, conducted by the parish officers, who paid the expenses attending it, and accounted for the receipts. The clear profits, 15 Henry VIII. (the last time I find it mentioned), amounted to 9l. 10s. 6d. a very considerable sum. It seems to have been distinct from the May-game, and to have been held later in the summer."—*Lysons' Environs of London*, vol. i.

drama, which seems to have been a great favourite before and after the Reformation. The king's play is noticed also in the churchwardens' accounts for the parish of St. Giles: those for the parish of St. Mary make mention of "gatherings at May-games, and morris-dances at Hoctyde."

In speaking of the parish of *Upton*, the editors state, that

"The family of Perkins resided many years at Upton Court. Arabella, wife of Francis Perkins, Esq. who died in 1736, was the Belinda of Pope's *Rape of the Lock*, which is dedica'd to her under her maiden name of Fermor. She died in 1738.

"It," says Pope, "this poem had as many graces as there are in your person, or in your mind, yet I could never hope it should pass through the world half so uncensured as you have done."

"An entry in the parish register" of *White Waltham*, "bearing date 1577, records, that 'Mr. John Blower was vicar of the parish of White Waltham for the space of 67 years, namely, from that of our Lord 1577 to the year of our Lord 1644; as appeareth from the time of his induction to the time of his death.'" It is said, that he removed hither from another benefice, and that, when he died, he was nearly 100 years of age. A story is told of him, that preaching before Queen Elizabeth, he addressed her by the appellation of 'my royal queen,' which a little while afterward he changed for 'my noble queen.'—'What,' said her majesty, (in a sort of whisper, it is to be supposed), "am I ten groats worse than I was?" The pun being overheard by the preacher, he was so disconcerted, that he resolved never to preach another sermon; and, for the future, always substituted one of the homilies."

"In the parish church" of *Wargrave* "are some memorials of the family of Stevens, and of the Aldworths, paternal ancestors of Lord Braybrooke; there is a monument also for Mr. Thomas Day, author of *Sandford and Merton*, and other publications: he lost his life by a fall from his horse as he was riding

\* We cannot help quoting the prediction of the poet, because it has long since been fulfilled in this instance, as it was afterwards in that of *Cannons*.

"Then cease, bright nymph, to mourn thy ravish'd hair.

Which adds new glories to the shining sphere;  
Not all the tresses that fair head can boast  
Shall draw such honour as the lock you lost.  
For, after all the murders of your eye,  
When, after millions slain, yourself shall die,  
When those fair suns shall set, as set they must,

And all those tresses shall be laid in dust,  
This lock the muse shall consecrate to fame,  
And 'midst the stars inscribe Belinda's name."

from his house in Surrey, to his mother's at Bear Hill, in this parish. It is inscribed with the following epitaph. "In memory of Thomas Day, Esq. who died September 28, 1789, aged 41 years, after having promoted, by the energy of his writings, and encouraged, by the uniformity of his example, the unremitting exercise of every public and private virtue.

\* Beyond the reach of time or fortune's  
pow'r,  
Remain, cold stone, remain, and mark the  
hour  
When all the noblest gifts which heav'n e'er  
gave  
Were centred in a dark untimely grave.  
Oh! taught on reason's boldest wings to rise,  
And catch each glimm'ring of the opening  
skies;  
Oh, gentle bosom! oh, unsullied mind!  
Oh, friend to truth, to virtue, and mankind!  
Thy dear remains we trust to this sad shrine,  
Secure to feel no second loss like thine."

The verses were written by himself on some other occasion, and placed here by his widow, who thought them peculiarly applicable to his character."

The account of Windsor Castle, &c. occupies many of the remaining pages dedicated to the parochial topography of Berkshire. This beautiful town, the park, the castle, and, indeed, the whole of its environs, are so well known, as to render any observation of ours upon the subject, which is fully treated of, and admirably connected, unnecessary: we shall, therefore, merely state, that this part of the work is embellished with four plates, viz.

West view of Windsor Castle;  
Plan of Windsor Castle, MDCCCV.;  
Plan of the Ground Floor of the upper Ward of Windsor Castle;  
Seal of the Warden and College of the Chapel of St. George, Windsor; and Seal of the Priory of St. Mary, at Luffield;

And, in our next, proceed to a short examination of the history of Buckinghamshire, which concludes this volume.

(To be continued.)

A Tour in France, 1802. 8vo pamphlet, pp. 91.

Mullum in parvo.—We have not very lately, in the desultory course of our reading, been more entertained with

any of the lighter articles that have fallen into our hands, than with this tour, which is written with ease and spirit; and though it cannot be said to contain any thing very new, for to write a new tour to France is at this period impossible, yet many of the subjects contemplated, or rather, we should say, described by the author, are placed in new points of view. He seems to have entered more into the minutiae of things than any of his numerous precursors; and we have, in many instances, domestic information, which is at present agreeable, and may in future be useful.

The Siller Gun: a Poem, in four Cantos, with Notes and a Glossary. By John Mayne, Author of the Poem of "Glasgow." 1 vol. 16mo. pp. 153.

HAVING just been reading some of the most beautiful effusions of Burns, this poem appears before us in rather a disadvantageous light, because the author whom we have mentioned, and whose genius we adore, had, among other arts, that of embellishing local subjects with general ideas; so that instruction, and indeed all the enthusiasm of elegant versification, beamed from a cottage, irradiated a mountain daisy, and glowed in a furrow. But although there is not that animating, that all-pervading sentiment which illuminates the works of Burns, to be found in "The Siller Gun," it is by no means deficient in point of genius, nor, where the author did not find himself cramped by his subject, of elegant versification. The scene of this poem is laid at Dumfries; it records an ancient, indeed an excellent custom, called "Shooting for the Siller Gun," and, which we think the most valuable parts of it, it depicts strong traits of national manners, and is a powerful stimulative to national valour. If the versification suffers in this country from our not understanding the idiom in which it is conveyed, the author may have the consolation to reflect, that it will be the more admired in his own. Yet we should still say, did we not consider that the aspiring genius of Scotland now speaks in all languages, that we could wish, in perusing it, we had not such frequent occasion to refer to the Glossary.

1808. *National Life Annuities: comprising all the Tables, and every necessary Information contained in the Act of Parliament for granting the same, both on single and joint Lives, with Benefit of Survivorship; also additional Tables annexed to the former throughout, to shew what Annuity can be purchased for One Hundred Pounds Sterling at the same Rates upon the same Lives.* By E. F. T. Fortune, Stock-broker. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 96.

THERE has not, for many years, been any regulation of national finance that has puzzled the people more than the plan of life annuities which is now before the public; arising from the circumstance of their being to be purchased with the *thres per cent. consolidated or reduced Bank annuities*, instead of, as formerly with respect to those payable at the Exchequer, with sterling cash, and therefore fixed and immutable while the stocks are diurnally fluctuating; at the same time, there is no financial arrangement in which the people are more deeply interested. Conceiving, as we do, the plan to be an extremely good one, as it embraces two most essential objects, namely, that of adding to the comfort and convenience of many private individuals, and ultimately the extinguishing a large portion of our national debt; we think that Mr. Fortune deserves the thanks of the community for having by these tables, which are nine in number, placed it in so clear a light, that, as the saying is, "every one who runs may read." The giving, in each table, the calculation of the annuity which will be payable for every 100l. stock, and also for every 100l. sterling, does away all the difficulty which occurred on the first publication of the plan, and, together with the calculations upon joint lives, renders the whole clear and comprehensive to the meanest capacity. We much approve of the insertion of the accurate extract of the act of Parliament upon which this plan is founded, and think the introductory explanation and example extremely proper.

Before we conclude, we cannot help observing, that a plan of this nature has been, by former ministers and political economists, considered as a *desideratum* in finance, and both talents and labour heretofore employed to form one; though the subject seemed to them intricate, and the difficulties insuperable. We are, therefore, extremely glad, as

the advantages in every point of view must be great, that the intricacy is developed, the difficulties surmounted, and the plan reduced to practice.

*Libel. Sir John Carr against Hood and Sharpe. Report of the above Case, tried at the Sittings after Trinity Term, before Lord Ellenborough and a special Jury, on Monday, the 25th July, 1808. Taken in Short Hand by Thomas Jenkins. To which are added, several Letters on the Subject, written by the Earl of Mountnorris, Sir Richard Phillips, and the Author of "My Pocket-book."* Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 89.

REPORTING a trial is like taking an oath. Why? The reporter is bound to state "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." We believe Mr. J. has fully adhered to this obligation. The trial of which we have given the title seems extremely correct. The letters appended to it will speak for themselves; therefore, "farther this deponent saith not."

*Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures belonging to the Most Honourable the Marquis of Stafford, in the Gallery of Cleveland House: comprising a List of the Pictures, with illustrative Anecdotes, and descriptive Accounts of the Execution, Composition, and characteristic Merits of the principal Paintings.* [Embellished with a View of the new Gallery, and a Plan of the whole Suite of Apartments.] By John Britton, F.S.A. 8vo.

MR. Britton has here executed a task for which every amateur of the pictorial art will be thankful to him. The paintings are 252 in number; and the descriptions are at once critical and explanatory; and illustrated by apt remarks. If our limits permitted it, we should with pleasure justify our character of this book by giving some extracts from it. Appended to the work is a very useful Alphabetical List of the Names of the Painters whose Pictures constitute the Collection, with the times and places of their respective births and deaths; also the names of their masters, and a reference by numbers to their several pictures in the Stafford Gallery.

*Memoirs of Maria Countess D'Alva: being neither Novel nor Romance, but appertaining to both. Interspersed with historic Facts and comic Incidents; in the Course of which are introduced Fragments and Circumstances, not altogether inapplicable to the Events of this distracted Age, and to the Mensures of the foresighted Defenders of our Holy Faith. In Two Volumes. By Priscilla Parlante. Large 8vo. with Engravings.*  
 In this singular historico-romantic

production the reader will find a very ample field of adventure, occupied by numerous characters portrayed with much discrimination, and cast into circumstances that exercise the imagination, and at times very powerfully interest the feelings. That by different readers in high life applications will be made of many of these characters to personages at present in existence, we do not doubt; but we are, as Macbeth advises his wife to be, "innocent of the knowledge."

To the Editor of the European Magazine.  
 Sir, Newry, Sept. 2, 1808.

A FEW days ago I had, for the first time, put into my hands, a publication of which I had indeed heard, but never till then saw, intituled "An Inquiry into certain vulgar Opinions concerning the Catholic Inhabitants of Ireland."

Conceiving the title to mean what it professed, namely, to expose error, I was concerned to observe, that the work contained much, in my opinion the reverse of what I had long believed to be the real fact. It is not my intention, however (nor do I pretend to the ability), to follow or refute any, save one, of those statements which I think to be unfounded—I mean to abide by a single fact, of which I have local and personal knowledge, in common with some thousands of people: a reflection, indeed, that at present gives me concern: it is this, that while the name of Dr. Milner will give a sanction to his assertion, this ephemeral contradiction will perish and be forgotten; but the consciousness of being in possession of the means of doing away the impression arising from a mis-statement of so serious, if not of so dangerous a tendency, does not leave me at liberty as a free subject to suffer it to pass without refutation.

Dr. Milner's assertion is as follows:—

"It is perfectly inconceivable to my mind, that men of sense and candour should so often assert, and that even in their parliamentary speeches, that there is no positive grievance of the catholics left unredressed, when they cannot help knowing, from being so often reminded of it (I myself have been reminding them of it, in different publications, these twenty years), that catholic soldiers and sailors at the present time, to the number of 200,000 men, are not yet free to practise their own religion,

and are forced, under the pain of military punishment, to conform to a worship repugnant to their consciences. What adds a fresh sting to this persecution is, that it is exercised in the teeth of an act of Parliament, namely, the act of 1793.\*

\* \* \* \* \*

"\* While even he [the soldier] remains in Ireland, his officer, if he is an Orange-man, or otherwise of an intolerant disposition, fails not to answer him, if he pleads the privilege of the act of 1793, 'I know nothing of your act of Parliament, but I know, that the first article of war requires you to attend the ESTABLISHED worship; and go to it you shall, or to prison and the halberts.' I am astonished that men of reflection should not see how unwise it is to leave so dangerous a weapon as *that which I have been pointing out* to be taken up in a moment of danger by a Hoche or a Humbert!" The doctor adds, in a note, that he had repeatedly opposed this grievance, &c. and that *the time is come* when it must be redressed.

Now, sir, in opposition to Dr. Milner's assertion, that soldiers are not free to practise their own religion, and are forced, to conform to a worship repugnant to their consciences, I have to state a fact that is notorious in this town. The royal county of Limerick militia, under the command of Colonel Lord Muskerry, lay in this garrison for an entire winter, and being almost all Roman catholics (perhaps 700 out of 800), they were, on every Sunday, marched to mass through the entire town, the barrack and Romish chapel being upwards of a mile separate, in full parade, with their band and all their music, the band performing all the necessary tunes during mass; nor was this regiment ever marched to church, as I have been assured, in other

quarters, but uniformly to mass: here, however, it was witnessed by thousands every Sunday during their stay. In fact, I think I can remember sixteen or eighteen regiments which have been quartered here, and can safely aver, that such as were Roman catholics were never prevented (God forbid they should!) from attending their own worship; for often have I seen one hundred, or two hundred, regularly officered, and marched to the Romish chapel, though not with the ceremony and parade of the Limerick regiment, inasmuch as the respective regiments were not so entirely Roman catholic as in the instance which I have adduced.

But, sir, if the first article of war (and they are all read over once a month aloud to every regiment on parade) enjoined that the soldier, as Dr. Milner asserts, must attend the *established* worship, what would be the situation of Lord Muskerry, or any other colonel in the service thus openly putting himself in the power of every individual of his regiment to bring him to a general court martial, and consequent punishment, for so conspicuous and ostentatious a breach of the very first article of war? Is not this a sufficient proof that the doctor has misrepresented the fact, and misquoted the article? But if this is not enough, take the words as they stand in the first page of the Articles of War:

"All officers and soldiers, not having just impediment, shall diligently frequent *divine service*," &c. Not a word of the *established* worship is there from first to last. Nay more, the fourth article absolutely protects from violence or insult the person of every Roman catholic priest and every Romish chapel, as much as it does the Bishop of London and St. Paul's cathedral.

"Art. IV. Whatsoever officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier shall profane *any* place dedicated to divine worship, or shall offer violence to a chaplain of the army, or to *any other minister of God's word*, shall be liable to such punishment as by a general court martial shall be awarded."—In God's name where is the *sting*, or where is the *persecution*?

And does not Dr. Milner know that we had six regiments of professed Roman catholics for a length of time in our ser-

vice, viz. the Irish brigades; to each of which there was attached a Roman catholic chaplain? These I have often seen in other parts of the kingdom marched to mass, of course. Nay, at this moment, the Roman catholic priest of Rostrevor, within seven miles of this town, a very respectable gentleman, of the name of Gilmour, receives his half-pay as a reduced chaplain to one of these corps.

*Ignorantia legis non excusat*, is a well known maxim of British jurisprudence, even where the law is not so universally and palpably known as the Articles of War: but when every one knows that the Mutiny Act is *annually* passed; that thousands and tens of thousands of copies are yearly dispersed; and that it is a book almost as easy to lay one's hands on as an almanack; I cannot see how Dr. Milner can stand excused to his country for so formidable a mis-statement, nor how he can avoid being held responsible for the consequences which *he points out* as likely to ensue, from such an open misrepresentation of that act of Parliament, which, more than any other, secures to us our liberties, and to the constitution its safety and existence. Certainly I do conceive, that any person publishing an extract, purporting to be a quotation from an act of Parliament, and such extract being a mis-statement of such a nature, that whereas the law is a salutary law, and the false extract represents it as an odious law, such writer is guilty (besides rendering himself utterly unworthy of credit in future) of a very great crime indeed.

But Dr. Milner says the time is come! Certainly the doctor is hurrying on to a critical period, by *pointing out* to future Humberts and Hoches circumstances which may have all the direful effects of sober truths. Thanks, however, to the patriotic Spaniards, who (*since* the publication of the doctor's book) have, by resisting the invasion of *their* country, so fully occupied the hands of the enemy, that they will be unable to profit (under the command of future Humberts and Hoches) by the "*dangerous weapon*" *pointed out* for them to wield in the invasion of *ours*.

WILLIAM HENRY PRATT.

Newry, Sept. 5, 1808.

# THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

**HAYMARKET, Aug. 31.**—A new musical Farce, called "YEs or No?" was presented for the first time; the characters of which were as follow, and thus represented :

Sir Barometer Oldstyle. Mr. GROVE.  
 Obudiah Broadbrim. . . . . Mr. LISTON.  
 Charles Fervor. . . . . Mr. FARLEY.  
 William Seagrave. . . . . Mr. PALMER, jun.  
 Drab. . . . . Mr. NOBLE.  
 Corporal Barrel. . . . . Mr. MATTHEWS.  
 Gaiter. . . . . Mr. TREBY.  
 Flint. . . . . Mr. COOKE.  
 Cartouche. . . . . Mr. WILSON.  
 Landlord. . . . . Mr. ATKINS.  
 Water. . . . . Mr. WILKINS.  
 Postboy. . . . . Mr. MENAGE.  
 First Bailiff. . . . . Mr. MALL.  
 Second Bailiff. . . . . Mr. TRUMAN.  
 Soldiers, Recruits, Waiters, &c.

Miss Penelope Snap } Mrs. DAVENPORT.  
 Oldstyle . . . . . }  
 Patty Seagrave . . . . . Mrs. LISTON.

Sir Barometer Oldstyle is the guardian of Fervor, a spirited and generous young officer, who, having obtained permission to raise a company, arrives for that purpose at a country town, in which reside William and Patty Seagrave, whom Fervor has very much assisted. They at this time are reduced to the greatest distress; which is further increased by their landlord (Broadbrim) having desired Fervor, whom Sir Barometer had placed under his superintendance, to insist upon the payment of their rent, and which is the only means Fervor possesses of raising money for his recruiting. Broadbrim has at the same time prejudiced Sir Barometer against his ward, and, to confirm those prejudices, arrives at the country town nearly at the same time with Sir Barometer, and his sister, Miss Penelope Snap Oldstyle, where his artifices are discovered by means of Barrel, a drunken corporal of Fervor's. Sir Barometer and his sister are consequently reconciled to Fervor, who receives their consent to marry Patty Seagrave, to whom he has long been attached.

This farce, we understand, is the maiden production of Mr. Pococke, a very ingenious young artist, a pupil with Sir William Beechey. He has combined several whimsical situations, and sketched a comic outline, which, in many instances, was successfully filled up by the talents of the various performers. The piece is lively, and full of bustle; but the interest is produced more by the corporeal exertions of the *dramatis personæ* than by the mental efforts of the

author. The actors are continually skipping about, as if they were affected with St. Vitus's dance; and the farce has, at least, this unquestionable merit, that, in the play-house phrase, it never stands still a moment: in short, it is sprightly, inoffensive, and entertaining; and its repetition was announced with general approbation.

The following, which are the words of the first air in the piece, may serve as a specimen of the author's versification:—

## AIR—Mrs. LISTON.

On ELLA's cheek the rose was seen,  
 The tint was pure, the hue serene;  
 Awhile it bloom'd in beauty rare,  
 But transient was its dwelling there.  
 Bright was her eye of heavenly blue,  
 Her lips like rubies dipp'd in dew,  
 And sweetest melody there hung  
 On the soft accents of her tongue.

But soon the storm began to low'r,  
 It struck the tree that held the flow'r;  
 Her lover died, she droop'd her head  
 In sorrow o'er his lowly bed:  
 And fading like her cheeks' soft bloom,  
 Sunk like a lilly to the tomb.  
 Still will the tears soft pity grieve  
 Refresh the flow'rs that deck her grave.

**COVENT-GARDEN, Sept. 12.**—Messrs. Harris, Kemble, and Co. opened their season\* with a most crowded house, to the tragedy of *Macbeth*, and Mr. Kenney's admirable Farce of *Raising the Wind*. It was Mrs. Siddons's first appearance in public for many months; and an idea having gone abroad that she had retired from the stage, her return to a profession to which she has been so splendid an ornament, was hailed with increased delight by the audience. Before the rising of the curtain every part of the house was filled: the pit and galleries overflowed. Mrs. Siddons looked extremely well, and received unbounded applause. Mr. Kemble was also greeted by his friends with a warmth that must have proved most grateful to his feelings. His health appeared perfectly re-established, and his *Macbeth* was spirited and judicious. Messrs. Lewis, Emery, and Simmons, kept the house in continual laughter

\* For its unexpected and calamitous close, see our *Domestic Intelligence*, in a subsequent page.

in the farce, and were greeted on their several *entrées* as favourites of the public.

HAYMARKET, Sept. 15.—This theatre closed a short, but successful season, with *The Africans*, *Plot and Counterplot*, and *Yes or No?*—At the end of the second act of the first piece, Mr. Fawcett came forward, and announced to the audience the absolute surrender of Junot's army and the Russian fleet to the British arms (*Alas! for the truth!*); and said, that the Park and Tower guns were then firing on the occasion. The audience, in a fervour of patriotism, rose immediately, and demanded the two national songs, of *God save the King*, and *Rule Britannia*, which were sung by the performers, and chorussed by the whole house.

At the conclusion of the play, Mr. Fawcett came forward, and addressed the audience as follows:—

“Ladies and Gentlemen,

“To-night this theatre closes, and terminates a season which the continued favour of a liberal public has marked with prosperity. I am requested by the proprietors to assure you, that they are deeply impressed with the encouragement you have so generously bestowed on their efforts; and that they will be zealous in proving their sense of your patronage by their future exertions. All the performers, ladies and gentlemen, unite in expressions of gratitude towards you; and, with the utmost respect, we now retire, bidding you farewell.”

DRURY-LANE, Sept. 17.—This splendid theatre opened for the winter season with *The Honey Moon* and *Rosina*. Messrs. Elliston, Wroughton, Matthews, Penley, and Russel; Misses Duncan, Mellon, and Lyon; and Mesdames Sparkes and Bland, received the most flattering testimonies of welcome; and the performances went off with great spirit. The theatre presented almost as fresh and magnificent an appearance as when it was first submitted to public inspection. The pillars that support the branches have been new gilt, and the house is brilliantly lighted.—Four new private boxes are added to those on a level with the first gallery; but we do not mention this as any improvement.

DRURY-LANE, Sept. 20.—Mrs. CORRI, wife of the celebrated composer of that name, made her first appearance on any stage, in the character of *Ophelia*, and was admirably received. As an actress, she has something to learn; but her

vocal powers are very respectable: her voice is at once sweet and strong, and her style simple and pleasing.

Sept. 22. At the same theatre, a Mr. SCRIVEN, from Edinburgh, made his *débüt* as *Hodge*, in *Love in a Village*. He is by no means deficient in spirit or confidence, and in all his acting evinced the *old stager*; but we in vain looked for any proofs of excellence, or original genius; and therefore we can scarcely see what line of business is open for him, in an establishment that already includes Penley, Matthews, and Bannister.

Mr. Gibbon, for the first time, took the character of *Young Meadows*, and shewed manifest signs of improvement as a singer.

\* \* \* \* \*

### THE LATE MRS. WARREN,

SISTER TO THE COUNTESS OF CRAVEN.

(From the *Baltimore North American*.)

SIR,

THE following hendecasyllabic ode, not more distinguished for the pure and graceful latinity of its style, than the delicacy and beauty of the conceptions, was addressed to the late Mrs. Warren, then Miss Brunton,\* by Francis Wrangham. It speaks more than volumes could in her praise, and will be read with fond regret, by every admirer of that accomplished actress, who, alas! is now no more. C.

AD BRUNTONAM,

E GRANTA EXITURAM.

Nostri præsidium et decus theatri;  
Oto, Melpomenes severioris  
Certe filia! quam decere forma  
Donavit Cytherea; quam Minerva  
Duxit per dubiæ vias juvenile,  
Per plausus populi periculosus;—  
Nec lapsam—precor, O nec in futuram  
Lapsuram. Satis at Camæna dignis  
Quæ te commemoret modis? Acerbos  
Sen proferre *Moniæ* dolores,

\* Died, at Alexandria, on Tuesday afternoon last, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Ann Warren, the amiable consort of Mr. Warren, one of the managers of the Philadelphia and Baltimore theatres. Could the writer so command his feelings upon the present melancholy occasion, as to enable him to enter into a detail of the excellences of Mrs. Warren's theatrical character, it would be superfluous, her celebrity having long since diffused itself over both her native, and thus, her adopted country.—(*New York Paper*, July 6, 1808.)

Frater cum vetitos (nefas!) ruebat  
 In fratris thalamos, parumque casta  
 Vexabat pede; sive *Julietæ*  
 Luctantes odio paterno amores  
 Maris: te sequuntur Horror,  
 Arrectusque comas Pavor. Vicissim  
 In fletum populus iubetur ire,  
 Et suspiria personant theatrum.  
 Mox divinior entitescis, altrix  
 Altoris vigil et parens parentis.  
 At non Græcia sola vindicavit  
 Paternæ columen decusque vitæ  
 Natam; restat item patri Britanno  
 Et par *Euphrasia* puella, quamque  
 Ad scenam pietas tulit paternam.  
 O Bruntona, citò exitura virgo,  
 Et visû citò subtrahenda nostro!  
 Breves delicia! dolorque longus!  
 Gressum siste pauper oro; teque  
 Virtutesque tuas lyræ-sonandas  
 Tradit Granta suis vicissim alumnis.

## TRANSLATION.

Maid of unboastful charms, whom white-rob'd  
 Truth,  
 Right onward guiding thro' the maze of  
 youth,  
 Forbade the Circe, Praise, to 'witch thy soul,  
 And dash'd to earth th' intoxicating bowl;  
 Thee, meek-ey'd Pity, eloquently fair,  
 Clasp'd to her bosom, with a mother's care;  
 And, as she lov'd thy kindred form to trace,  
 The slow smile wander'd o'er her pallid face.

For never yet did mortal voice impart  
 Tones more congenial to the sadden'd heart;  
 Whether, to rouse the sympathetic glow,  
 Thou pourest lone *Montimia's* tale of woe;  
 Or haply clothest, with funereal vest,  
 The bridal loves that wept in *Juliet's* breast;  
 O'er our chill limbs the thrilling terrors  
 creep,

Th' entranced passions their still vigils keep;  
 While the deep sighs, responsive to the song,  
 Sound through the silence of the trembling  
 through.

But purer raptures lighten'd from thy face,  
 And spread o'er all thy form a holier grace;  
 When from the daughter's breasts the father  
 drew  
 The life he gave, and mix'd the big tear's  
 dew.

Nor was it thine th' heroic strain to roll,  
 With mimic feelings foreign from the soul;  
 Bright in thy parent's eye we mark'd the  
 tear;

Methought he said, "thou art no actress  
 here!

A semblance of thyself, the Grecian dame,  
 And Brunton and *Euphrasia* still the same!"  
 O! soon to seek the city's busier scene,  
 Pause thee awhile, thou chaste-ey'd maid  
 serene,

Till Granta's sons, from all her sacred bow'rs,  
 With grateful hand shall weave *Pierian* flow'rs,  
 To twine a fragrant chaplet round thy brow,  
 Enchanting mistress of virtuous woe.

## POETRY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE following most beautiful sonnet, by  
 an author whose merits are very little  
 known, but who appears from this specimen  
 to have possessed a truly elegant and classical  
 taste, is to be found in the appendix to the  
 first volume of the *Memoirs of the Life and  
 Writings of Lord Kames*, by Lord Wood-  
 houselee; amidst some curious biographical  
 notices of Scotsmen, eminent in classical li-  
 terature, who flourished in the period from  
 the end of the sixteenth to the beginning of  
 the eighteenth century.

BY THE REV. MR. NINTAN PATERSON.

*Ad Filium Infantem dum ejularct.*

PARVE, quid, heu, lacrymis teneros cor-  
 rumpis ocellos?

An cum luce tibi sors quoque damna dedit?

Nulla tuum lædit mendax infamia nomen,

Nec nocet insani lis rabiosa fori:

Præsentis non cura cœquit, terrorve futuri,

Lascivusve vorat mollia corda furor

Te neque suspensis ludit spes auxia votis,

Nec tibi pauperies horrida tela quatit.

Damna gemis forsani nimium mea, præcoce  
 curâ

Plus nimis (O infans!) hac mihi parte  
 loquax:

*Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV. Sept. 1803.*

Mœstave præludunt propriis præsgia fatis,

Et tecum tenero crescit ab ungue dolor!

At, precor, hos fletus maturos differ in aures,

Tumphis fortè satis cur lacrymeris erit:

Quin potius seni solamen vivito nostri,

Si datur, et matri gaudia longa seras.

An anonymous correspondent favours us  
 with an English translation of the above,  
 which we doubt not will be acceptable to  
 our poetical readers.

*To his Infant, crying.*

INFANT! why those wailing cries?

Why should tears distain those eyes?

Has Fate presented to thy sight

Mis'ry coeval with the light?

Can shame attend a spotless life,

Or law perplex with madding strife?

No present care, no future fear,

No pangs of love thy bosom tear:

Unmock'd by Hope's suspended vow,

Unscar'd by Poverty's dark brow,

Perhaps (too eloquent for me)

Thy present eye my woes may see;

Or Fate alarms with sad presage,

Or sorrows rise with rising age.

These tears, too early, oh delay;

Reserve them for a future day;

But now, my age's cordial, live,

And transports to thy mother give.

*Twickenham, August, 1803.*



## MEDICINE.

A POEM.

In Imitation of his favourite Poet THOMSON,  
Inscribed to ALEXANDER WOOD, Esq. Surgeon,  
Edinburgh.

BY CATHARINE RAYLEY.

**H**AIL, medicine! how oft I've bless'd thy  
pow'rs,  
And bless'd the students of thine healing art.  
Ah! when, like Wood, with skill and science  
fraught,

And graciously benevolent; like him,  
The sage physician comes—who may invoke  
A blessing on him equal to his deeds?  
The friend of nature, adding rest to life.

Hail! gen'rous messenger of smiling ease;  
How has my frame, since last reliev'd by thee,  
Been toss'd upon the turbid waves of life—  
While the poor bosom, anxious to discharge  
The grateful debt, so far in the arrear,  
Forgets the int'rest long so justly due.

How fares the monitor that whisper'd  
peace?  
That call'd on hope, and summon'd blithsome  
health;

To cheer the eye—to paint the paly lip  
With beauteous red, to shame vermilion's  
dye,

And bid the agile step, with bounding joy,  
Keep pace with tumblers in the far-fam'd reel.  
Of drugs medicinal too little skill'd

To sing at large—grateful, I sweep the lyre,  
To hail by them the pow'rs of studious man.  
Yet let me bar deluding opium.

O, my fair comrades! shun the seeming  
friend,

Who smiling lures us to the bow'r of bliss,  
And, closing watchful virtue's guardian eye,  
Unclasps the zone, pollutes the virgin breast,  
And urges on to deeds unthought before.

Banish this dread narcotic to the east,  
Where, tomb'd within the proud *zenana's*  
walls,

A thousand beauties wait a tyrant's nod,  
There, potion to excess the hapless slave,  
Doom'd to the dire embrace her heart dis-  
dains,

And rob her soul of reason ere she falls.

Hail, Europe! hail! too happy quarter of  
this

Nether world, man's proudest noblest haunt;  
Well may thy lovely daughters smile elate,  
Where, not alone the bright ennobled maid,  
But ev'ry cottage girl is born a queen—  
Queen of the manly heart! which homage  
pays,

While she, with modest grace, elects her lord,  
And gives him *all herself*—the boon how  
great—

Virtue, and youth, and beauty, *blushing deep*,  
With conscious innocence, and fervid love.

"Sing you of medicine, misguided fair?"  
Says the grey sage that dwells in yonder dell.  
"Ah! father, pardon the expanded heart,  
That in love's tale forgot the given theme."

Yet once again, salubrious herbs and roots,  
Gems, shells, and resins from th' Almighty's  
hand;

Castor, Peruvian-bark, camphor, and myrrh  
And the bold minerals, yet of greater pow'r,  
Thro' which, and Wood's kind aid, I cherish'd  
life,

I sing in praise: had they ne'er been, my  
pow'rs,

Long since extinct, had never hail'd with joy  
My gen'rous friend, by *Scotia* hallow'd still,  
Nor bless'd in him the almoner of heav'n.

ADDRESS relative to DAVID D. S.'s LETTER  
on the ENIGMA on SNOW; of which C. B.  
was ignorant until August the 29th, or the  
following had been sent sooner.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

I WAS yesterday much hurt and astonished  
to find that your correspondent David  
D. S. page 430 of your last volume, has dis-  
puted the right of the late *Edmund Lechmere*,  
Esq. to the *Enigma on Snow*, by saying, that  
it is to be found in *Parnell's* poems, pub-  
lished by *Bell*. Sir, I give you my word of  
honour, that Mr. *Lechmere* presented the  
poem to me with his own hand, and affirmed,  
that he had published it in his juvenile days,  
while at Cambridge.

Permit me to indulge myself in a few com-  
ments. The original volume of *Parnell's*  
works has no such poem; the improved edi-  
tion has no such poem; the volume published  
1773, has no such poem, although that book  
has two new ones, said to be *Parnell's*, on  
the authority of Mr. *James Arbuckle*, pub-  
lished in his *Hibernicus's Letters*, No. 62.

Mr. *Lechmere* published a volume of poems  
thirty years since, without name or signa-  
ture; I am to learn if the *Enigma* in question  
was one of them; but be that as it may, it  
was evidently picked up as a STRAY by Mr.  
*Bell*, to swell a volume, which he found on  
too fairy a scale for his market.

I do not wish to give my real signature to  
this letter, but I throw down my glove to any  
champion that dares dispute my departed  
friend's right to the *Enigma* in question.

Those who knew Mr. *Lechmere* must be  
well convinced he had no occasion for the  
vainglorious puppyism of arrogating to him-  
self aught that was written by another. He  
wrote poems of the most exquisite kind, while  
labouring under the excruciating disorder of  
which he died; future publications may de-  
monstrate this. He had no want of wit, or  
humour, at any moment of his life; he could  
snatch darts from any quiver to stir the cup

"Where sack and sugar flow."

PARNELL.

I am, sir,

Your most humble servant,  
*Bedford-row*, Aug. 30, 1808. C. B.

## STANZAS,

*On being informed that Miss A—— was about to leave Islington.*

## I.

WITH deep concern I hear th' unwelcome voice,  
That tells me, Sylvia quits the rural scene  
For bustling streets, with town's tumultuous noise,  
And bids farewell to village joys serene.

## II.

This hallow'd spot, yet with her presence blest,  
Alas! must soon that beauteous form resign;  
A distant site, of humbler charms possess'd,  
Soon, grac'd by her, will all resplendent shine.

## III.

—Methinks I see the change her absence makes,  
The sad concern express'd by all around,  
The tender grief each gen'rous mind partakes,  
That knew her virtues, and her friendship found.

## IV.

No more those graceful steps shall cross the green,  
Whilst wondering, eyes upon her beauties gaze;  
No more to fill the seat will she be seen,  
Where kindred souls join in their Maker's praise.

## V.

The social circle, innocently gay,  
Oft charm'd with her enlivening converse sweet,  
Now pensive pass the tedious hours away,  
And mourn her absence with sincere regret.

## VI.

Lost are those smiling looks, that pleasing air,  
That warm'd the breast with rapturous desire:  
Those conqu'ring charms are fled—divinely fair,  
That hearts subdu'd, and set the soul on fire.

## VII.

—Yet this dire loss whilst neighb'ring friends deplore,  
This heart, that feels from love a deeper wound,  
Shall still in anxious hope the scene explore,  
Where Sylvia dwells, and hail the sacred ground.

## VIII.

No matter where—to earth's remotest plains,  
Thro' burning desert, or tempestuous sea;  
Where'er the spot, there virtuous beauty reigns,  
And there, alone, this world has charms for me.

*Islington, July 18, 1808. N. SLONE.*

## ANACREONTIC.

BENEATH my 'arbour's shade obscure  
What heav'nly joys I find!  
The air is cool, my wine is pure,  
My beauteous nymph is kind.

And now I lift the roseate juice,  
And drain the grateful bowl,  
Whose smiles the thoughts of love produce,  
And cheer th' exhausted soul.

And now my charmer's active hand  
Strips from its native bed  
The bacchante ivy's circling band,  
And crowns my jovial head.

“E'en as,” she cries, “its tresses twin'd  
Around their parent tree;  
So do my kindred thoughts incline  
With tender love to thee.”

Urg'd by the sound, I seize the maid  
Within my glowing arms;  
To sparkling wine a vot'ry made,  
And beauty's smiling charms.

*Islington, May 21, 1808. SILENUS.*

## LATHYRUS ODORATUS—SWEET PEA.

*To a young Lady.*

BY JAMES RUDGE, A.B.

STILL could my muse, with rapture ever new,  
Dwell on each flow'r, and paint its native hue;  
With pleasure range o'er each enamell'd ground,  
And count the beauties as they rise around.  
But here my muse must check its boldor wing—  
“What muse for \*\*\*\*\* can refuse to sing?”  
The sweet Lathyrus shall invite my song,  
My muse inspire, since you my verse prolong.

What varied tints enrich the smiling flow'r!  
What lavish fragrance sweetens yonder bow'r!  
That bow'r—from which, with ev'ry gale of wind,

The air is perfum'd, and the sense refin'd.  
The sweet Lathyrus there attracts the view,  
Charms ev'ry eye, and breathes its native hue:

With ev'ry fanning breeze it scents the green,  
Perfumes the landscape, and delights the scene:

All nature smiles—here plies the busy bee,  
And gathers honey from the whispering tree.

The sweetest flow'r that decks Pomona's bed,  
E'er on thy breast its balmy odours shed!  
There bloom its varied tints—its fragrant hues

Ne'er fade its freshness, nor its perfume lose;  
There let it bloom—the sweet—the scented pea.

Of all the loveliest, since belov'd by thee I  
*Bigods, 1808.*

## INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 20, 1808.

*Copy of a Letter transmitted by Vice-admiral Dacres.**His Majesty's Ship Guerriere, at Sea, July 20, 1808.*

SIR, I have the honour to acquaint you with the capture, on the 17th instant, of the French cutter privateer Peraty (late his majesty's cutter Garbara), of Guadaloupe, after a chase of twenty-four hours, by his majesty's ship Guerriere under my command.—This vessel, mounting twelve 18 pounder carronades, with ninety men, and commanded by M. Maurison, sailed from Charleston on the 10th instant, where she had been refitted and furnished with stores and provisions for three months. She was discovered in the track of the valuable Jamaica fleet, under convoy of the Veteran, of which she had obtained most correct information as to their strength, number, and situation, from the master of an American brig, who had himself claimed and received the protection of that convoy, which he betrayed to the enemy in twenty-four hours after parting company.

I am, &amp;c.

ALEX. SCENE.

*Copy of a Letter transmitted by Vice-admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart. with a Letter dated on board his Majesty's Ship Culloden, at Sea, February 22, 1808.**His Majesty's Ship Russell, at Sea, December 5, 1807.*

SIR, I have the honour to inform you, that this morning at three o'clock A. M. lat. 17, 5, N. long. 93, 13, E. I captured the French privateer brig l'Adele, of two hundred and eighty tons, and one hundred and forty-three men, pierced for eighteen guns, but mounting only eight twelve-pound carronades, and two long 12-pounders. She sailed from the Isle of France on the 14th of last July, and carries seven months water and provisions for one hundred and fifty men.

I have the honour, &amp;c.

T. G. CAULFIELD.

AUGUST 23.

*Copy of a Letter transmitted by Vice-admiral Sir J. B. Warren, K. B. Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Halifax.**His Majesty's Sloop Indian, June 27.*

SIR, I have the honour to inform you, that at daylight on the 19th instant, being in lat. 28. 34. N. long. 74. 4. W. I fell in with two schooners, which instantly made sail from us on different tacks; I chased the one which appeared largest, and sent the boats in pursuit of the other. After a short chase I captured la Jeune Estelle French privateer, of 4 guns and 25 men, from the river St. Mary's

to St. Domingo, with a cargo of flour and provisions. I am sorry to add, that in consequence of a breeze springing up when within half gun-shot, the boats were not able to come up with the other, which I learnt from the prisoners was l'Exchange, of six guns and 95 men, also loaded with provisions, and bound also to St. Domingo. La Jeune Estelle had one man killed and one wounded by our chase guns. From the nature of her cargo I have thought it right to take her to Bermuda, which I hope will meet your approbation.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.

C. J. AUSTEN, Commander.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, AUG. 24.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 23.

*Despatches, of which the following are Copies, have been this Day received at this Office from Rear-admiral Keats, addressed to the Hon. W. W. Pole.**Superb, off Sproe in the Great Belt, Aug, 13, 1808.*

SIR, I have the honour herewith to transmit a copy of my letters to Vice-admiral Sir J. Saumarez, relative to the escape and embarkation of great part of the Spanish army serving in this part of Europe. An event produced as well by the honour, patriotism, and talents of its distinguished chief, as by the assistance and protection which I was directed by their lordships' orders to afford it.—If the weather proves moderate, I hope to disembark the greater part on the island of Langeland this day, where we have already a post of 2500 men.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

*Superb, off Sproe in the Great Belt, August 11, 1808.*

SIR, I have the honour and satisfaction to inform you, that by an immediate and zealous pursuit of the measures recommended in the duplicate of instructions received by the Musquito on the 5th inst. his excellency the Marquis de la Romana, and nearly 6000 of the Spanish troops under his command, were embarked this morning at Nyborg, which place he took possession of on the 9th.—By a combination of the same plan, more than 1000 have joined us this morning, by sea, from Jutland, and another thousand are thrown into Langeland, to strengthen the post held by the Spanish forces in that island; where it is proposed to land the remainder the moment circumstances of weather will permit of our moving. The arrival of the Spanish officer in the Edgar, on the 5th, of whose spirited escape to the squadron you were informed by Captain Graves, greatly facilitated our means of communication.—No doubt could be entertained of the honour and

patriotism of soldiers, who, indignant at the proposal of deserting their allegiance, though surrounded by hostile battalions, planted their colours in the centre of a circle they formed, and swore on their knees to be faithful to their country. All were equally anxious of returning to it. But one regiment in Jutland was too distant and too critically situated to effect its-escape; and two in Zealand, after having fired on the French General Frison, who commanded them, and killed one of his aides-de-camp, have been disarmed.—Some untoward circumstances having occasioned suspicion, and made a premature execution of the plan necessary, the wind and current being adverse, I left the *Superb* on the 8th, and went in my barge to the *Brunswick* off Nyborg, and two hours after my flag was hoisted. On the 9th the general took possession of the town.

Although the Danish garrison yielded to circumstances, an armed brig of 18 guns, the *Eana*, and a cutter, the *Salorman*, of 12, moored across the harbour near the town, rejected all remonstrance on the part of the Danes, and every offer of security made by the general and myself. The reduction of these vessels being absolutely necessary, and the Spanish general unwilling to act hostilely against Denmark, such small vessels and boats as could be collected were put under the command of Captain M'Namara, of the *Edgar*, who attacked them. On this occasion I have to lament the loss of Lieutenant Harvey, an officer of much merit, of the *Superb*, and two seamen wounded; the enemy had seven killed, and 13 wounded. I should have noticed that the Spaniards, irritated at the opposition their friends who came to their support met with, departed in some measure from the general's intention, and fired some shot at them before they struck.

Expedition being deemed of the greatest importance, I shifted my flag to the *Hound* in the harbour; and as neither of the three ships of the line, from circumstances of the weather, could be brought near in, 57 sloops or dogger, found in the port, were fitted by the seamen, into which great part of the artillery, baggage, and stores were embarked that night and the following day, and removed to the point of Slypsnarv, four miles from Nyborg, where the army was embarked safely, and without opposition, this morning, notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, and they are now under the protection of his majesty's ships at the anchorage off the island of Sproe. Some sacrifices of horses and stores were conceived necessary by the general; and as I considered it right, under the peculiar circumstances, to enter into the views and wishes of the Marquis de la Romana, every unavoidable act of hostility was rigidly abstained from, for I did not consider it any to bring away the brig and cutter that rejected our offer of security, and forcibly opposed our entrance into the port; and I even undertook to liberate the

vessels employed as transports, provided no interruption was made by any to the peaceable embarkation of our friends.

I should be unjust to the meritorious exertions of the officers and seamen employed on this short but fatiguing service, if I neglected to represent their merits on this occasion to you; Captain Graves's services were required afloat; Captain M'Namara, of the *Edgar*, undertook the equipment of the transports, with the embarkation of the stores; the embarkation of the troops was made under the direction of Captain Jackson, of the *Superb*, and Captain Lockyer, of the *Hound*; Captain Smith, of the *Devastation*, and Captain James, of the *Kite*, were indefatigable in their exertions in the various duties I assigned them. Many circumstances having combined to make an attack on the rear probable, great precaution was necessary. Such guns as could be brought against us were spiked, and the embarkation was covered and most effectually protected by the *Minx* gun-brig and the two prizes, and by the very judicious disposition of the gun-boats, under the command of Captain May, of the royal artillery, who volunteered, and whose services on this and other occasions were highly useful. It is not easy to express the joy and satisfaction felt by every class of the army at this event; and no circumstance, I believe, could have afforded more real pleasure to us all. One, the regiment of Zamora, made a march of 18 Danish miles in 21 hours.

I transmit herewith for your further information, copies of such letters as I deemed it requisite to address to his excellency the Marquis de la Romana and the governor of Nyborg on this occasion. The replies to the former were verbal through a confidential officer, and the latter were made personally.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. G. KEATS.

Note. Since this letter was concluded, we entertain some hopes that part of the regiment in Jutland we thought lost, has escaped to the port at Langeland by the western channel.

Vice-admiral Sir J. Saumarez.

[A letter from Admiral Keats, dated off Langeland, Aug. 5, addressed to the officers of his most catholic majesty's troops, communicates the receipt of instructions from London to afford every possible facility to the removal of the Spanish troops from Denmark to Spain, and to that effect to open a communication with the Spanish officers. Another letter, dated the 7th, to the Marquis de la Romana, suggests the point to which the Spanish troops should force a passage in order for embarkation, and arranging with his excellency the means for co-operation with the British ships, which consisted of three sail of the line, and half a dozen small vessels.

Admiral Keats, in a letter to the governor of Nyborg, of the 9th, observes, that the

Spanish general having deemed it necessary to take possession of Nyborg, and as the British would have frequent communication with the town in consequence, he had given orders for the inhabitants being treated with civility so long as no hostile and offensive measures were pursued by the troops of France or Denmark against those of Spain; but if any attempt should be made to prevent their embarkation, he should feel himself obliged to fire on the town. Another letter, from the same to the same, dated the 10th, promises that if the crews of the small craft in Nyborg will assist in the conveyance of the Spaniards, they shall be secured in their property, and furnished with passports to return.]

*Superb, off Langeland, Aug. 13, 1808.*

SIR,

I have detained the *Euryalus* a few hours, for the further satisfaction of assuring their lordships that the whole of the Spanish troops taken off by his majesty's ships at Nyborg, will be landed in the course of this afternoon at Langeland. A convention has been entered into between his excellency the Marquis de la Romana and the governor of the island, which, on one hand, enjoins abstinence from hostility, and on the other, a sufficient supply of provisions, provided the island, which is fertile, can produce it.

I am, sir, &c.

R. G. KEATS.

*The Hon. W. W. Pole, &c.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 27, 1808.

Vice-admiral Russel has transmitted to the Hon. W. W. Pole, letters from Captain Cochrane, of his majesty's ship *Alexandria*, and Lieutenant Sir G. M. Keith, of the *Redbreast* gun-vessel, stating that, on the 9th and 11th instant, two gun-boats, manned by detachments from the *Alexandria*, *Rosamond* sloop, and *Redbreast*, captured in the rivers *Jade* and *Weser*, the Mosm Danish privateer, of one 4-pounder and 11 men; and a Dutch gun-boat, No. 206, carrying one long 18-pounder and two 4-pounders, with a complement of 20 men, commanded by Lieutenant Henry Meyer, of the Dutch navy. The captures were made without any loss on either side.

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B. Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Belleisle, Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, the 3d of last Month.*

SIR,

I enclose, for the information of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter from Captain Sanders, of his majesty's sloop *Belleisle*, acquainting me with the capture of a privateer schooner. On the 18th of May, the *Morne Fortune* also captured a letter of marque schooner; and

*Eclair*, on the 20th June, captured a row-boat privateer, named *la Franchise*, armed with musketry, and having on board twenty-three men. His majesty's sloops the *Cherub* and *Nimrod* have likewise captured *la Vaillante*, a French privateer schooner, of one gun and twenty men; and a Spanish brig and schooner.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE.

*His Majesty's Ship Belleisle, Barbadoes, bearing N. W. 70 Miles,*

*July 2.*

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that his majesty's sloop *Belleisle*, under my command, has captured, after a chase of twelve hours, the French schooner privateer *Jalouse*, of four guns, (12-pounders); her complement 75 men. I am happy to announce this capture, as she sails remarkably fast, and has done much mischief to the trade. During this cruise she has taken the *Mary* and the *Lark*, belonging to Halifax, and the *General Green*, of Surinam.\*

I have, &c.

GEO. SANDERS.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, SEP. 3.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 2.

*Despatches, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, were last Night received from Lieutenant-general Sir H. Burrard and Lieutenant-general Sir A. Wellesley, dated from Head-quarters at Lourinha, brought by Captain Campbell, Aide-de-camp to Sir A. Wellesley, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.*

*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-general Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated Head-quarters at Caldas, the 16th of August, 1808.*

I marched from Lyria on the 13th, and arrived at Aliobaca on the 19th, which place the enemy had abandoned in the preceding night; and I arrived here yesterday. The enemy, about 4000 in number, were posted about ten miles from hence, at Borica; and they occupied Brilos, about three miles from hence, with their advanced posts. As the possession of this last village was important to our future operations, I determined to occupy it; and as soon as the British infantry arrived upon the ground, I directed that it might be occupied by a detachment, consisting of four companies of riflemen of the 60th and 95th regiments. The enemy, consisting of a small piquet of infantry and a few cavalry, made a trifling resistance and retired; but they were followed by a detachment of our riflemen to the distance of three miles from Brilos. The riflemen were then attacked by a superior body of the enemy, who attempted to cut them off from the main body of the detachment to which they be-

\* One of them retaken.

longed, which had now advanced to their support; larger bodies of the enemy appeared on both the flanks of the detachment, and it was with difficulty that Major-general Spencer, who had gone out to Ebidos when he had heard that the riflemen had advanced in pursuit of the enemy, was enabled to effect their retreat to that village. They have since remained in possession of it, and the enemy have retired entirely from the neighbourhood. In this little affair of the advanced posts, which was occasioned solely by the eagerness of the troops in pursuit of the enemy, I am concerned to add, that Lieutenant Bunbury, of the 2d battalion of the 95th, was killed, and the Hon. Captain Pakentam wounded, but slightly; and we have lost 1 rank and file killed, 5 wounded, and 21 missing.

*Head-quarters, at Villa Verde,*

*My Lord, August 17.*

The French General Laborde having continued in his position at Roleia since my arrival at Caldas on the 15th instant, I determined to attack him in it this morning. Roleia is situated on an eminence, having a plain in its front, at the end of a valley, which commences at Caldas, and is closed to the southward by mountains, which join the hills, forming the valley on the left, looking from Caldas. In the centre of the valley, and about eight miles from Roleia, is the town and old Moorish fort of Ebidos, from whence the enemy's piquets had been driven on the 15th, and from that time he had posts in the hills on both sides of the valley, as well as in the plain in front of his army, which was posted on the heights in front of Roleia, its right resting upon the hills, its left upon an eminence on which was a windmill, and the whole covering four or five passes, into the mountains in his rear.

I have reason to believe that his force consisted of at least 6000 men, of which about 500 were cavalry, with five pieces of cannon; and there was some reason to believe that General Loison, who was at Rio Major yesterday, would join General Laborde by his right in the course of the night. The plan of attack was formed accordingly, and the army having broken up from Caldas this morning, was formed into three columns; the right, consisting of 1200 Portuguese infantry, and 50 Portuguese cavalry, destined to turn the enemy's left, and penetrate into the mountains in his rear; the left, consisting of Major-general Ferguson's and Brigadier-general Bowes' brigades of infantry, three companies of riflemen, a brigade of light artillery, and 20 British and 20 Portuguese cavalry, was destined, under the command of Major-general Ferguson, to ascend the hills at Ebidos, to turn all the enemy's posts on the left of the valley, as well as the right of his post at Roleia; this corps was also destined to watch the motions of General Loison, on the enemy's right, who I heard had moved from Rio Major towards Alcoentre last night.

The centre column, consisting of Major-general Hill's, Brigadier-general Nightingale's, Brigadier-general Craufurd's, and Brigadier-general Fane's brigades (with the exception of the riflemen detached with Major-general Ferguson), and 400 Portuguese light infantry, the British and Portuguese cavalry, a brigade of nine-pounders, and a brigade of six-pounders, were destined to attack General Laborde's position in front.

The columns being formed, the troops moved from Ebidos about seven o'clock in the morning. Brigadier-general Fane's riflemen were immediately detached into the hills on the left of the valley, to keep up the communication between the centre and left columns, and to protect the march of the former along the valley; and the enemy's posts were successively driven in. Major-general Hill's brigade, formed in three columns of battalions, moved on the right of the valley, supported by the cavalry, in order to attack the enemy's left; and Brigadier-generals Nightingale and Craufurd moved with the artillery along the high road, until at length the former formed in the plain immediately in the enemy's front, supported by the light infantry companies, and the 45th regiment of Brigadier-general Craufurd's brigade, while the two other regiments of this brigade (the 50th and 91st), and half of the nine-pounder brigade were kept as a reserve in the rear. Major-general Hill and Brigadier-general Nightingale advanced upon the enemy's position, and, at the same moment, Brigadier-general Fane's riflemen were in the hills on his right; the Portuguese infantry in a village upon his left; and Major-general Ferguson's column was descending from the heights into the plain. From this situation the enemy retired by the passes into the mountains with the utmost regularity and the greatest celerity; and notwithstanding the rapid advance of the British infantry, the want of a sufficient body of cavalry was the cause of his suffering but little loss in the plain.

It was then necessary to make a disposition to attack the formidable position which he had taken up. Brigadier-general Fane's riflemen were already in the mountains on his right, and no time was lost in attacking the different passes, as well to support the riflemen as to defeat the enemy completely. The Portuguese infantry were ordered to move up a pass on the right of the whole; the light companies of Major-general Hill's brigade and the 15th regiment, moved up a pass next on the right; and the 92d regiment, supported by the 9th, under Brigadier-general Nightingale, a third pass; and the 45th and 82d regiments, passes on the left. These passes were all difficult of access, and some of them were well defended by the enemy, particularly that which was attacked by the 29th and 9th regiments. These regiments attacked with the greatest impetuosity, and

reached the enemy before those whose attacks were to be made on their flanks: the defence of the enemy was desperate, and it was in this attack principally that we sustained the loss which we have to lament, particularly of that gallant officer the Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Lake, who distinguished himself on this occasion. The enemy was, however, driven from all the positions he had taken in the passes of the mountains, and our troops were advanced in the plains on their tops. For a considerable length of time the 29th and 9th regiments alone were advanced to this point, with Brigadier-general Fane's riflemen at a distance on the left, and they were afterwards supported by the 5th regiment, and by the light companies of Major-general Hill's brigade, which had come up on their right; and by the other troops ordered to ascend the mountains, who came up by degrees. The enemy here made three most gallant attacks upon the 29th and 9th regiments, supported, as I have above stated, with a view to cover the retreat of his defeated army; in all of which he was, however, repulsed; but he succeeded in effecting his retreat in good order, owing, principally, to my want of cavalry, and secondly, to the difficulty of bringing up the passes of the mountains with celerity a sufficient number of troops and of cannon, to support those which had first ascended. The loss of the enemy has, however, been very great; and he left three pieces of cannon in our hands.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of the troops throughout this action. The enemy's positions were formidable, and he took them up with his usual ability and celerity, and defended them most gallantly. But I must observe that although we had such a superiority of numbers employed in the operations of this day, the troops actually engaged in the heat of the action were, from unfavourable circumstances, only the 5th, 9th, 29th, the riflemen of the 95th and 60th, and the flank companies of Major-general Hill's brigade, being a number by no means equal to that of the enemy; their conduct, therefore, deserves the highest commendation.

I cannot avoid to take this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments for the aid and support I received from all the general and other officers of this army. I am particularly indebted to Major-general Spencer for the advice and assistance I received from him; to Major-general Ferguson for the manner in which he led the left column; and to Major-general Hill, and Brigadier-generals Nightingale and Fane, for the manner in which they conducted the different attacks which they led. I derived most material assistance also from Lieutenant-colonel Tucker and Lieutenant-colonel Bathurst in the offices of deputy-adjutant and deputy quarter-master-general; and from the officers of the staff employed under them. I must also mention

that I had every reason to be satisfied with the artillery under Lieutenant-colonel Robe. I have the honour to enclose herewith a return of killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

*Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing on the 17th of August.*

General staff, Captain K. J. Bradford, 3d regiment guards, deputy-assistant-adj.-gen. killed.—Artillery, Captain H. Geary, killed.—Engineers, Captain H. Elphinstone, badly wounded.—5th foot, Major Ems, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Doyle, wounded.—9th foot, Lieutenant-colonel Stuart, severely wounded; Major Molle, Captain Sankey, and Ensign Nichols, wounded.—29th foot, Lieutenant-colonel the Hon. G. A. F. Lake, killed; Majors G. Way and T. Egerson, Captains P. Hodge and A. Patison, Lieutenants R. Birmingham, St. John W. Lucas, and R. Stannus, wounded; Captain G. Tod, Lieutenants W. Birmingham, A. Newbold, and T. Langton, missing.—6th foot, Captain J. Currey, slightly wounded.—45th foot, Ensign Dawson, killed; Lieutenant Burke, slightly wounded.—82d foot, Lieutenant R. Reid, dangerously wounded.—60th foot, Lieutenant Kietz, Ensign Dawes, and Adjutant De Gilso, slightly wounded.—95th foot, Captain Creagh, and Lieutenants Hill and Coltman, slightly wounded.

*Abstract of the above return.*—4 officers, killed; 20 officers, wounded; 4 officers, missing; 3 non-commissioned officers and drummers, killed; 20 non-commissioned officers and drummers, wounded; 2 non-commissioned officers and drummers, missing; 63 rank and file, killed; 295 rank and file, wounded; 68 rank and file, missing; 1 horse, killed; 2 horses, wounded.—Total officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and horses killed, wounded, and missing, 482.

G. B. TUCKER, Dep.-adj.-gen.

*Head-quarters at Lourinha,*

MY LORD, Aug. 18, 1808.

Since I wrote to you last night, I have heard from Brigadier-general Anstruther, that he is on the coast of Piniche, with the fleet of victuallers and store-ships, in charge of Captain Bligh of the Alfred, with a part of the force detached from England under Brigadier-general Ackland, in consequence of the receipt of orders which I had left at Mondego Bay for General Ackland, which he had opened. I have ordered Brigadier-general Anstruther to land immediately, and I have moved to this place, in order to protect his landing, and facilitate his junction. General Loison joined General Laborde in the course of last night at Torres Vedras; and I understand that both began their march towards Lisbon this morning. I also hear that General Junot has arrived this day at Torres Vedras, with a small corps from Lisbon; #

I conclude that the whole of the French army will be assembled between Torres Vedras and the capital, in the course of a few days.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Head-quarters, Maceira, Aug.

My Lord, 21, 1808.

The report which I have the honour to enclose to your lordship, made at my request by Lieutenant general Sir A. Wellesley, conveys information which cannot but prove highly gratifying to his majesty. On my landing this morning, I found that the enemy's attack had already commenced, and I was fortunate enough to reach the field of action in time to witness and approve of every disposition that had been, and was afterwards made by Sir A. Wellesley, his comprehensive mind furnishing a ready resource in every emergency, and rendering it quite unnecessary to direct any alteration. I am happy on this occasion to bear testimony to the great spirit and good conduct displayed by all the troops composing this gallant army in this well-contested action. I send this despatch by Captain Campbell, aide-de-camp to Sir A. Wellesley, no person being better qualified to give your lordship information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HARRY BURRARD, Lieut.-Gen.

Str, Vimiera, August 21, 1808.

I have the honour to report to you, that the enemy attacked us in our position at Vimiera this morning. The village of Vimiera stands in a valley, through which runs the river Maceira; at the back, and to the westward and northward of this village, is a mountain, the western point of which touches the sea, and the eastern is separated by a deep ravine from the heights, over which passes the road which leads from Lourinha, and the northward, to Vimiera. The greater part of the infantry, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th brigades, were posted on this mountain, with eight pieces of artillery; Major-general Hill's brigade being on the right, Major-general Ferguson's on the left, having one battalion on the heights, separated from the mountain. On the eastern and southern side of the town is a hill which is entirely commanded, particularly on its right, by the mountain to the westward of the town, and commanding all the ground in the neighbourhood to the southward and eastward, on which Brigadier-general Fane was posted with his riflemen and the 50th regiment, and Brigadier-general Anstrutier, with his brigade, with half a brigade of 6-pounders and half a brigade of 9-pounders, which had been ordered to the position in the course of last night. The ground over which passes the road from Lourinha commanded the left of this height, and it had not been occupied, excepting by a picket, as the camp had been taken up only for one night; and there was no water in the neighbourhood of this height.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV. Sept. 1808.

The cavalry and the reserve of artillery were in the valley, between the hills on which the infantry stood; both flanking and supporting Brigadier-general Fane's advanced guard.

The enemy first appeared at eight o'clock in the morning, in large bodies of cavalry on our left upon the heights on the road to Lourinha; and it was soon obvious that the attack would be made upon our advanced guard, and the left of our position; and Major-general Ferguson's brigade was immediately moved across the ravine to the heights, on the road to Lourinha, with three pieces of cannon: he was followed successively by Brigadier-general Nightingale with his brigade, and three pieces of cannon; Brigadier-general Ackland with his brigade, and Brigadier-general Bowes with his brigade. These troops were formed (Major-general Ferguson's brigade in the first line; Brigadier-general Nightingale's in the second; and Brigadier-general Bowes and Ackland's, in columns in the rear) on those heights, with their right upon the valley which leads into Vimiera; and their left upon the other ravine, which separates these heights from the range which terminates at the landing place at Maceira. On these last mentioned heights, the Portuguese troops which had been in the bottom near Vimiera, were posted in the first instance, and they were supported by Brigadier-general Craufurd's brigade. The troops of the advanced guard on the height to the southward and eastward of the town were deemed sufficient for its defence, and Major-general Hill was moved to the centre of the mountain on which the great body of the infantry had been posted, as a support to these troops, and as a reserve to the whole army. In addition to this support, these troops had that of the cavalry in the rear of their right. The enemy's attack began in several columns upon the whole of the troops on this height; on the left they advanced, notwithstanding the fire of the riflemen, close to the 50th regiment, and were checked and driven back only by the bayonets of that corps. The 2d battalion, 43d regiment, was likewise closely engaged with them in the road which leads into Vimiera; a part of that corps having been ordered into the church-yard to prevent them from penetrating into the town. On the right of the position they were repulsed by the bayonets of the 97th regiment, which corps was successfully supported by the 2d battalion 52d regiment, which, by an advance in column, took the enemy in flank. Besides this opposition given to the attack of the enemy on our advanced guard by their own exertions, they were attacked in flank by Brigadier-general Ackland's brigade in its advance to its position on the heights on the left, and a cannonade was kept up on the flank of the enemy's column by the artillery on those heights.

At length, after a most desperate contest, the enemy was driven back in confusion from



this attack with the loss of seven pieces of cannon, many prisoners, and a great number of officers and soldiers killed and wounded. He was pursued by the detachment of the 20th light dragoons, but the enemy's cavalry were so much superior in numbers that this detachment has suffered much, and Lieutenant-colonel Taylor was unfortunately killed. Nearly at the same time the enemy's attack commenced upon the heights on the road to Lourinha. This attack was supported by a large body of cavalry, and was made with the usual impetuosity of the French troops. It was received with steadiness by Major-general Ferguson's brigade, consisting of the 36th, 40th, and 71st regiments; and these corps charged as soon as the enemy approached them, who gave way, and they continued to advance upon him supported by the 82d, one of the corps of Brigadier-general Nightingale's brigade, which, as the ground extended, afterwards formed a part of the first line; by the 29th regiment, and by Brigadier-general Bowes's and Ackland's brigades, while Brigadier-general Craufurd's brigade, and the Portuguese troops, in two lines, advanced along the height on the left. In the advance of Major-general Ferguson's brigade six pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, with many prisoners, and vast numbers were killed and wounded.

The enemy afterwards made an attempt to recover a part of his artillery by attacking the 71st and 82d regiments, which were halted in a valley in which it had been taken. These regiments retired from the low grounds in the valley to the heights, where they halted, faced about, fired, and advanced upon the enemy, who had by that time arrived in the low ground, and they thus obliged him again to retire with great loss. In this action, in which the whole of the French force in Portugal was employed under the command of the Duke d'Abrantes in person, in which the enemy was certainly superior in cavalry and artillery, and in which not more than half of the British army was actually engaged, he has sustained a signal defeat, and has lost 13 pieces of cannon, 23 ammunition waggons, with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and 20,000 rounds of musket ammunition. One general officer (Beniere) has been wounded and taken prisoner, and a great many officers and soldiers have been killed, wounded, and taken.

The valour and discipline of his majesty's troops have been conspicuous upon this occasion, as you, who witnessed the greatest part of the action, must have observed; but it is a justice to the following corps to draw your notice to them in a particular manner, viz. the royal artillery, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Robe; the 20th dragoons, which had been commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Taylor; the 30th regiment, commanded by Colonel Walker; the 2d battalion 95th foot, commanded by Major Travers;

the 5th battalion 60th regiment, commanded by Major Davy; the 2d battalion 43d, commanded by Major Hull; the 2d battalion 52d, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Ross; the 97th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Lyon; the 36th, commanded by Colonel Burne; the 40th, commanded by Colonel Kemmis; the 71st, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Pack; and the 82d, commanded by Major Eyre.

In mentioning Colonel Burne, and the 36th regiment to you upon this occasion, I cannot avoid to add that the regular and orderly conduct of this corps throughout this service, and their gallantry and discipline in action have been conspicuous.

I must take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to the general and staff officers of the army. I was much indebted to Major-general Spencer's judgment and experience, in the decision which I formed with respect to the number of troops allotted to each point of defence; and for his advice and assistance throughout the action. In the position taken up by Major-general Ferguson's brigade, and in its advance upon the enemy, that officer shewed equal bravery and judgment; and much praise is due to Brigadier-general Fane, and Brigadier-general Anstruther, for their gallant defence of their position in front of Vimiera, and to Brigadier-general Nightingale, for the manner in which he supported the attack upon the enemy, made by Major-general Ferguson, Lieutenant-colonel G. Tucker, and Lieutenant-colonel Bathurst, and the officers in the departments of the adjutant and quartermaster-general, and Lieutenant-colonel Torrens, and the officers of my personal staff, rendered me the greatest assistance throughout the action. I have the honour to enclose herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. WELLSLEY.

N. B. Since writing the above, I have been informed that a French general officer, supposed to be General Thebault, the chief of the staff, has been found dead upon the field of battle.

A. W.

*Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing, on the 21st of August.*

General staff, Captain Hardinge, 57th foot, deputy assistant-quarter-master-general, wounded.—Royal engineers, Lieutenant Wells, missing.—20th light dragoons, Lieutenant-colonel Taylor, killed; Captain Burtace, missing.—20th foot, Lieutenant Brooke, killed; Lieutenant Hogg, wounded.—29th foot, Brigadier-major A. Creagh, wounded.—36th foot, Captain Herbert; Lieutenant's Hart, Lought, and Edwards, wounded; Ensign Bosell, slightly; Lieutenant and Adjutant Poveah, severely.—40th foot, Captain Smith, and Lieutenant Frankley, slightly.—43d foot, Major Hearne, Captains Ferguson, Brock, and Haverfield, Lieutenant Madden,

and Ensign Wilson, wounded.—50th foot, Captain A. G. Cooke, killed; Major C. Hill, Lieutenants J. Kent, J. Wilson, and R. Way, wounded.—52d foot, Captain Ewart, and Lieutenant Bell, wounded.—60th foot, Lieutenant C. Kirk, and L. Reith, wounded.—71st foot, Captain A. Jones, Major Mackenzie, Lieutenants W. Hartley, R. Dudgeon, and A. S. McIntyre, and Ensign W. Campbell, slightly wounded; Lieutenant J. D. Pratt, and Acting-adjutant R. McAlpine, severely wounded.—82d foot, Lieutenant R. Donkin, killed.—95th foot, Lieutenant Pratt, and Ensign W. Cox, wounded.—97th foot, Major J. Wilson, and Lieutenant E. Kettlewell, wounded.

Total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 128 rank and file, 30 horses, killed; 3 majors, 10 captains, 19 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 staff, 270 sergeants, 4 drummers, 466 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 2 drummers, 46 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.—Total officers, non-commissioned officers and drummers, rank and file, and horses, killed, wounded, and missing, 763.

C. B. TUCKER, Dep. Adj. Gen.

*Return of Ordnance and Ammunition taken in the Action of 21st inst.*

1 six-pounder, 4 four pounders, 2 three-pounders, 6 five-and-half-inch howitzers.—2 ammunition waggons.—21 Portuguese ammunition cars.—40 horses.—4 mules.—The above is only the number already received in the park; but, from several accounts, there are eight more taken from the enemy. The ammunition waggons and cars contain a portion of powder, shells, and stores of all descriptions, and about twenty thousand pounds of musket ammunition.

WM. R. EE, Lieut. Col.

Commanding R. Artillery.

*Lieutenant-colonel Tucker, &c.*

The several brigades were composed as under: 1st, Major-general Hill, 5th, 9th, and 58th regiments.—2d, M. G. Ferguson, 36th, 40th, and 71st.—3d, Brigadier-general Nightingale, 29th and 82d.—4th, Brigadier-general Bowes, 6th and 82d.—5th, Brigadier-general Crauford, 45th and 91st.—6th, Brigadier-general Fane, 50th, 5th battalion 60th, and 2d battalion 95th.—7th, Brigadier-general Anstruther, 95th, and 2d battalions of 9th, 43d, and 52d.—8th, Brigadier-general Ackland, 2d and 26th regiments.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 6.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Upton, to Vice-admiral Whishes, Commander-in-chief on the Coast of Ireland, to the Hon. W. W. Pole.*

*His Majesty's Ship Sybille, at Sea,*

*Aug. 16, 1808.*

I have the satisfaction of announcing to you the capture of the French brig corvette Espiegle, of sixteen guns, and eighty-five

men, commanded by Monsieur Manjonn, capitaine de frégate, six days from Orléans, with secret orders. La Diligente, a ship corvette, of eighteen guns, effected her escape from the Sybille, by separating from the Espiegle at the close of day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. UPTON.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, SEP. 16.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 16.

*A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, was received yesterday evening from Lieutenant-general Sir Hew Dalrymple, commanding his Majesty's troops in Portugal, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and brought by Captain Dalrymple, Military Secretary to Sir Hew Dalrymple.*

*Head-quarters, Cintra, Sept. 3,*

*My Lord,*

*1808.*

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that I landed in Portugal, and took the command of the army, on Monday, the 23d of August, the next day after the battle of Vuniera, and where the enemy sustained a signal defeat; where the valour and discipline of British troops, and the talents of British officers, were eminently displayed.

A few hours after my arrival General Kellermann came in with a flag of truce from the French general-in-chief, in order to propose an agreement for a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of concluding a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops. The enclosed contains the several articles at first agreed upon and signed by Sir Arthur Wellesley and General Kellermann; but as this was done with a reference to the British admiral, who, when the agreement was communicated to him, objected to the seventh article, which had for its object the disposal of the Russian fleet in the Tagus, it was finally concluded, that Lieutenant-colonel Murray, quarter-master-general to the British army, and General Kellermann, should proceed to the discussion of the remaining articles, and finally to conclude a convention for the evacuation of Portugal, subject to the ratification of the French general-in-chief, and the British commanders by sea and land.

After considerable discussion and repeated reference to me, which rendered it necessary for me to avail myself of the limited period latterly prescribed for the suspension of hostilities, in order to move the army forwards, and to place the several columns upon the routes by which they were to advance, the convention was signed, and the ratification exchanged the 30th of last month.

That no time might be lost in obtaining anchorage for the transports and other shipping which had for some days been exposed to great peril on this dangerous coast, and to ensure the communication between the army and the fortresses, which was cut off by the barrires of the weather and the surf upon

the above, I sent orders to the Buffs and 42d regiments, which were on board transports with Sir Charles Cotton's fleet, to land and take possession of the forts on the Tagus whenever the admiral thought it proper to do so. This was accordingly carried into execution yesterday morning, when the forts of Cascais, St. Julien's, and Bugio, were evacuated by the French troops, and taken possession of by ours.

As I landed in Portugal entirely unacquainted with the actual state of the French army, and many circumstances of a local and incidental nature, which doubtless had great weight in deciding the question; my own opinion in favour of the expediency of expelling the French army from Portugal by means of the convention the late defeat had induced the French general-in-chief to solicit, instead of doing so by a continuation of hostilities, was principally founded on the great importance of time, which the season of the year rendered peculiarly valuable, and which the enemy could easily have consumed in the protracted defence of the strong places they occupied, had terms of convention been refused them.

When the suspension of arms was agreed upon, the army under the command of Sir John Moore had not arrived, and doubts were even entertained whether so large a body of men could be landed on an open and a dangerous beach; and that being effected, whether the supply of so large an army with provisions from the ships could be provided for, under all the disadvantages to which the shipping were exposed. During the negociation, the former difficulty was overcome by the activity, zeal, and intelligence of Captain Malcolm of the Donegal, and the officers and men under his orders; but the possibility of the latter seems to have been at an end, nearly at the moment when it was no longer necessary.

Captain Dalrymple, of the 18th dragoons, my military secretary, will have the honour of delivering to your lordship this despatch. He is fully informed of whatever has been done under my orders, relative to the service on which I have been employed, and can give any explanation thereupon that may be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HEW DALRYMPLE, Lieut.-Gen.  
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh,  
&c. &c. &c.

*Suspension d'Armes  
conclue entre Mon-  
sieur le Chevalier  
Arthur Wellesley,  
Lieutenant-general,  
Chevalier de l'Or-  
dre du Bain, d'une  
part, et Monsieur le  
General de Division  
Kellermann, Grand*

(Translation.)  
SUSPENSION of Arms  
agreed upon between  
Lieutenant-general  
Sir Arthur Wellesley,  
K. B. on the one part,  
and the General of  
Division Kellermann,  
Grand Officer of the  
Legion of Honour,

*Officier de la Legion  
d'Honneur, Comman-  
dour de l'Ordre de  
la Couronne de Fer,  
Grand Croix de l'Or-  
dre du Lion de Ba-  
viere de l'autre part;  
tous deux charges du  
Pouvoirs des Géné-  
raux respectifs des  
Armées Françaises et  
Anglaises.*

*Au Quartier Gé-  
néral de l'Ar-  
mée Anglaise, le  
22d Aout, 1808.*

Art. I. Il y aura à dater de ce jour une suspension d'armes entre les armées de sa majesté Britannique, et de sa majesté impériale et royal, Napoléon I. à l'effet de traiter d'une convention pour l'évacuation du Portugal par l'armée Française.

II. Les généraux en chef des deux armées et Monsieur le commandant en chef la flotte Britannique à l'entrée du Tage, prendront jour pour réunir dans tel point de la côte qu'ils jugeront convenable pour traiter et conclure la dite convention.

III. La rivière de Sirandre formera la ligne de démarcation établie entre les deux armées; Torres Vedras ne sera occupé ni par l'une ni par l'autre.

IV. Monsieur le général-en-chef de l'armée Anglaise s'obligera à comprendre dans cette suspension d'armes, et pour eux la ligne de démarcation sera établie de Leira à Thomar.

V. Il est convenu provisionnellement que l'armée Française ne pourra dans aucun cas être considérée comme prisonnière de guerre, que tous les individus qui la composent seront transportés en

*Commander of the Order of the Iron Crown, and Grand Cross of the Order of the Lion of Bavaria, on the other part, each having Powers from the respective Generals of the French and English Armies.*

*Head-quarters of the English Army, August 22, 1808.*

Art. I. There shall be, from this date, a suspension of arms between the armies of his Britannic majesty and his imperial and royal majesty, Napoleon I. for the purpose of negotiating a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army.

II. The generals in chief of the two armies, and the commander-in-chief of the British fleet at the entrance of the Tagus, will appoint a day to assemble on such part of the coast as shall be judged convenient, to negotiate and conclude the said convention.

III. The river of Sirandre shall form the line of demarcation to be established between the two armies; Torres Vedras shall not be occupied by either.

IV. The general-in-chief of the English army undertakes to include the Portuguese armies in this suspension of arms, and for them the line of demarcation shall be established from Leira to Thomar.

V. It is agreed provisionally that the French army shall not, in any case, be considered as prisoners of war; that all the individuals who compose it shall be transported to France with their

France avec armes et bagages, leurs propriétés particulières quelconques, dont il ne pourra leur être rien distrait.

VI. Tout particulier, soit Portugais, soit d'une nation alliée à la France, soit Français, ne pourra être recherché pour sa conduite politique; il sera protégé, ses propriétés respectées, et il aura la liberté de se retirer du Portugal dans un terme fixé avec ce qu'il lui appartient.

VII. La neutralité du port de Lisbonne sera reconnue pour la flotte Russe, c'est à dire, que lorsque l'armée ou la flotte Anglaise seront en possession de la ville et du port; la dite flotte Russe ne pourra être ni inquiétée pendant son séjour, ni arrêtée quand elle voudra sortir, ne poursuivie lorsqu'elle sera sortie, qu'après les délais fixés par les lois maritimes.

VIII. Tout l'artillerie du calibre Français ainsi que les chevaux de la cavalerie seront transportés en France.

IX. Cette suspension d'armes ne pourra être rompue qu'on ne se soit prévenu quarante huit heures d'avance.

Fait et arrêté entre les généraux désignés ci-dessus, au jour et au lieu dessus.

(Signed)

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

KELLERMANN, le General de Division.

Article additionel.

Les garnisons des places occupées par l'armée Française seront comprises dans la

arms and baggage, and the whole of their private property, from which nothing shall be excepted.

VI. No individual, whether Portuguese, or of a nation allied to France, or French, shall be called to account for his political conduct, their respective property shall be protected, and they shall be at liberty to withdraw from Portugal within a limited time, with their property.

VII. The neutrality of the port of Lisbon shall be recognised for the Russian fleet—that is to say, that when the English army or fleet shall be in possession of the city and port, the said Russian fleet shall not be disturbed during its stay, nor stopped when it wishes to sail, nor pursued when it shall sail until after the time fixed by the maritime law.

VIII. All the artillery of French calibre, and also the horses of the cavalry shall be transported to France.

IX. This suspension of arms shall not be broken without 48 hours previous notice.

Done and agreed upon between the above named generals, the day and year above mentioned.

(Signed)

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

KELLERMANN, General of Division.

Additional Article.

The garrisons of the places occupied by the French army shall be included in the pre-

present convention, si elle n'ont point capitulé avant le 25 du courant.

(Signed)

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

KELLERMANN, le General de Division.

(A true Copy.)

A. J. DALRYMPLE, Captain, Military Secretary.

sent convention, if they have not capitulated before the 25th inst.

(Signed)

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

KELLERMANN, General of Division.

DEFINITIVE CONVENTION for the EVACUATION of PORTUGAL by the FRENCH ARMY.

The generals commanding in chief the British and French armies in Portugal, having determined to negotiate and conclude a treaty for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops, on the basis of the agreement entered into on the 22d inst. for a suspension of hostilities, have appointed the undermentioned officers to negotiate the same in their names, viz.—On the part of the general in chief of the British army, Lieutenant-colonel Murray, quarter-master-general, and on the part of the general in chief of the French army, Monsieur Kellermann, general of division, to whom they have given authority to negotiate and conclude a convention to that effect, subject to their ratification respectively, and to that of the admiral commanding the British fleet at the entrance of the Tagus.

Those two officers, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the articles which follow:

ART. I. All the places and forts in the kingdom of Portugal, occupied by the French troops, shall be delivered up to the British army in the state in which they are at the period of the signature of the present convention.

II. The French troops shall evacuate Portugal with their arms and baggage; they shall not be considered as prisoners of war, and, on their arrival in France, they shall be at liberty to serve.

III. The English government shall furnish the means of conveyance for the French army, which shall be disembarked in any of the ports of France between Rochefort and l'Orient inclusively.

IV. The French army shall carry with it all its artillery of French calibre, with the horses belonging to it, and the tubs, supplied with sixty rounds per gun. All other artillery, arms and ammunition, as also the military and naval arsenals, shall be given up to the British army and navy, in the state in which they may be at the period of the ratification of the convention.

V. The French army shall carry with it all its equipments, and all that is comprehended under the name of property of the army; that

to say, its military chest, and carriages attached to the field commissariat and field officers, or shall be allowed to dispose of such part of the same on its account as the commander-in-chief may judge it unnecessary to embark. In like manner all individuals of the army shall be at liberty to dispose of their private property of every description, with full security hereafter for the purchasers.

VI. The cavalry are to embark their horses, as also the generals and other officers of all ranks. It is, however, fully understood that the means of conveyance for horses at the disposal of the British commanders are very limited; some additional conveyance may be procured in the port of Lisbon; the number of horses to be embarked by the troops shall not exceed six hundred, and the number embarked by the staff shall not exceed two hundred. At all events, every facility will be given to the French army to dispose of the horses belonging to it, which cannot be embarked.

VII. In order to facilitate the embarkation, it shall take place in three divisions, the last of which will be principally composed of the garrisons of the places, of the cavalry, the artillery, the sick, and the equipment of the army. The first division shall embark within seven days of the date of the ratification, or sooner, if possible.

VIII. The garrison of Elvas, and its forts, and of Peniche and Palmela, will be embarked at Lisbon. That of Alameda at Oporto, or the nearest harbour. They will be accompanied on their march by British commissaries, charged with providing for their subsistence, and accommodation.

IX. All the sick and wounded who cannot be embarked with the troops, are entrusted to the British army. They are to be taken care of whilst they remain in this country at the expense of the British government, under the condition of the same being reimbursed by France when the final evacuation is effected. The English government will provide for their return to France, which shall take place by detachments of about one hundred and fifty or two hundred men at a time. A sufficient number of French medical officers shall be left behind to attend them.

X. As soon as the vessels employed to carry the army to France, shall have disembarked in the harbours specified, or in any other of the ports of France to which stress of weather may force them, every facility shall be given them to return to England without delay, and security against capture until their arrival in a friendly port.

XI. The French army shall be concentrated in Lisbon, and within a distance of about two leagues from it. The English army will approach within three leagues of the capital, and will be so placed as to leave about one league between the two armies.

XII. The forts of St. Julien, the Bugio and Cascais, shall be occupied by the British

troops on the ratification of the convention. Lisbon and its citadel, together with the forts and batteries as far as the Lazaretto or Trasturia on one side, and fort St. Joseph on the other, inclusively, shall be given up on the embarkation of the second division, as shall also the harbour and all armed vessels in it of every description, with their rigging, sails, stores, and ammunition. The fortresses of Elvas, Alameda, Peniche, and Palmela, shall be given up as soon as the British troops can arrive to occupy them. In the mean time the general in chief of the British army will give notice of the present convention to the garrisons of those places, as also to the troops before them, in order to put a stop to all further hostilities.

XIII. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, to regulate and accelerate the execution of the arrangements agreed upon.

XIV. Should there arise doubts as to the meaning of any article, it will be explained favourably to the French army.

XV. From the date of the ratification of the present convention, all arrears of contributions, requisitions, or claims whatever, of the French government, against subjects of Portugal, or any other individuals residing in this country, founded on the occupation of Portugal by the French troops in the month of December, 1807, which may not have been paid up, are cancelled, and all sequestrations laid upon their property, moveable or immoveable, are removed, and the free disposal of the same is restored to their proper owners.

XVI. All subjects of France, or of powers in friendship or alliance with France, domiciliated in Portugal, or accidentally in this country, shall be protected. Their property of every kind, moveable and immoveable, shall be respected, and they shall be at liberty either to accompany the French army, or to remain in Portugal. In either case their property is guaranteed to them, with the liberty of retaining or of disposing of it, and passing the produce of the sale thereof into France, or any other country where they may fix their residence, the space of one year being allowed them for that purpose.

It is fully understood that the shipping is excepted from this arrangement, only, however, in so far as regards leaving the port, and that none of the stipulations above-mentioned can be made the pretext of any commercial speculation.

XVII. No native of Portugal shall be rendered accountable for his political conduct during the period of the occupation of this country by the French army; and all those who have continued in the exercise of their employments, or who have accepted situations under the French government, are placed under the protection of the British commanders, they shall sustain no injury in their persons or property, it not having been at their option to be obedient, or not to the

French government; they are also at liberty to avail themselves of the stipulations of the 16th article.

XVIII. The Spanish troops detained on board ship in the port of Lisbon, shall be given up to the commander-in-chief of the British army, who engages to obtain of the Spaniards to restore such French subjects, either military or civil, as may have been detained in Spain, without being taken in battle, or in consequence of military operations, but on occasion of the occurrences of the 29th of last May, and the days immediately following.

XIX. There shall be an immediate exchange established for all ranks of prisoners made in Portugal, since the commencement of the present hostilities.

XX. Hostages of the rank of field officers shall be mutually furnished on the part of the British army and navy, and on that of the French army for the reciprocal guarantee of the present convention. The officer of the British army shall be restored on the completion of the articles which concern the army; and the officer of the navy on the disembarkation of the French troops in their own country. The like is to take place on the part of the French army.

XXI. It shall be allowed to the general in chief of the French army, to send an officer to France with intelligence of the present convention. A vessel will be furnished by the British admiral to convey him to Bourdeaux or Rochefort.

XXII. The British admiral will be invited to accommodate his excellency the commander-in-chief, and the other principal officers of the French army, on board of ships of war.

Done and concluded at Lisbon, this 30th day of August, 1808.

(Signed) GEORGE MURRAY, Quarter-master-general.

KELLERMANN, le Général de Division.

Nous Duc d'Abrantes, général-en-chef de l'armée Française avons ratifié et ratifions la présente convention définitive dans tous ses articles, pour être exécutée selon sa forme et teneur.

(Signé)

LE DUC D'ABRANTES.

Au quartier général de Lisbonne, le 30 Aout, 1808.

(Translation.) We Duke of Abrantes, general-in-chief of the French army, have ratified, and do ratify the present definitive convention in all its articles, to be executed according to its form and tenor.

THE DUKE OF ABRANTES.

Head-quarters, Lisbon, 30th August, 1808.

Additional Articles to the Convention of the 30th of August, 1808.

Art. I. The individuals in the civil employment of the army made prisoners, either by the British troops, or by the Portuguese

in any part of Portugal, will be restored, as is customary, without exchange.

II. The French army shall be subsisted from its own magazines up to the day of embarkation; the garrisons up to the day of the evacuation of the fortresses.

The remainder of the magazines shall be delivered over in the usual form to the British government, which charges itself with the subsistence of the men and horses of the army, from the above-mentioned periods till their arrival in France, under the condition of their being reimbursed by the French government for the excess of the expense beyond the estimation to be made by both parties, of the value of the magazines delivered up to the British army.

The provisions on board the ships of war in possession of the French army will be taken on account by the British government, in like manner with the magazines in the fortresses.

III. The general commanding the British troops will take the necessary measures for re-establishing the free circulation of the means of subsistence between the country and the capital.

Done and concluded at Lisbon, this 30th day of August, 1808.

(Signed) GEORGE MURRAY, Quarter-master-general.

KELLERMANN, le Général de Division.

Nous Duc d'Abrantes, général-en-chef de l'armée Française avons ratifié et ratifions les articles additionnels à la convention et contre, pour être exécutés suivant leur forme et teneur.

LE DUC D'ABRANTES.

(Translation.) We Duke of Abrantes, general-in-chief of the French army, have ratified and do ratify the additional articles of the convention, to be executed according to their form and tenor.

THE DUKE OF ABRANTES.

(A true Copy.)

A. J. DALRYMPLE, Captain, Military Secretary.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 16.

Captain Halsted, First Captain of the Squadron under the Command of Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Portugal, arrived yesterday at this Office, with Despatches from the Admiral to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, of which the following are copies:—

Hibernia, off the Tagus, Sept. 3.

STR, 1808.

Enclosed herewith, for the information of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, is a copy of a convention\* entered into by

\* A copy of the convention enclosed in the letter from Sir Hew Dalrymple.

Lieutenant-colonel Murray and General Kellerman, for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army; such convention having been ratified by Lieutenant-general Sir Hew Dalrymple, myself, and the French commander-in-chief. British troops, consisting of the 3d and 42d regiments, were, on the 2d instant, landed, to occupy the forts of Cascais, St. Antonio, St. Julien, and the Bugio, and no time shall be lost to embark the French troops, agreeably to the said convention.

Captain Halsted, first captain of this ship, and captain of the fleet, who is the bearer of despatches to their lordships respecting the Russian squadron in the Tagus, is in full possession of my confidence, and will be able to explain to their lordships the motives inducing me to ratify the convention in question, as well as give any further information that may be thought necessary.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

C. COTTON.

Hon. W. Wellesley Pole, &c.

*Hibernia, off the Tagus, 4th Sept.*  
1808.

Herewith I have the honour to enclose to you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a convention entered into by me, with Vice-admiral Seniavin, commanding the Russian fleet in the Tagus; by which it will appear to their lordships, that such fleet has been surrendered to me, to be held by his majesty as a deposit, until six months after the conclusion of a peace between Russia and England.

I have charged Captain Halsted, first captain of the *Hibernia*, and captain of the fleet, with the delivery of this despatch to their lordships; he was sent by me to negotiate the convention with Vice-admiral Seniavin, and will be able to explain every particular.

To Captain Halsted I feel greatly indebted for his able advice and assistance upon all points of service; his zeal and diligence have been exemplary, and entitle him to my highest commendation.

Rear-admiral Tyler has been directed to superintend the first division of the Russian fleet, which I purpose ordering under his protection immediately to Spithead; to him (since with me) I have been indebted for every assistance, and to the captains, officers, and crews of those ships, that have been employed throughout a tediously protracted blockade (by whom every exertion has been made with a degree of cheerfulness doing them infinite honour), I feel extremely gratified, and deem it my duty to offer every possible testimony of my approbation in their favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

C. COTTON.

Hon. W. W. Pole, &c.

*Articles of a Convention entered into between Vice-admiral Seniavin, Knight of the Order*

*of St. Alexander, and other Russian Orders, and Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. for the Surrender of the Russian Fleet, now anchored in the River Tagus.*

ART. I. The ships of war of the Emperor of Russia, now in the Tagus, as specified in the annexed list, shall be delivered up to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, immediately, with all their stores as they now are; to be sent to England, and there held as a deposit by his Britannic majesty, to be restored to his imperial majesty, within six months after the conclusion of a peace between his Britannic majesty and his imperial majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

II. Vice-admiral Seniavin, with the officers, sailors, and marines, under his command, to return to Russia, without any condition or stipulation respecting their future services; to be conveyed there in men of war, or proper vessels at the expense of his Britannic majesty.

Done and concluded on board the ship *Twerday* in the Tagus, and on board his Britannic majesty's ship *Hibernia*, off the mouth of that river, the 3d day of September, 1808.

(Signed)

DE SENIAVIN.

(Signed)

CHARLES COTTON.

(Counter-signed) by command of the admiral,  
L. SASS, Assesseur de College.

(Counter-signed) by command of the admiral,  
JAMES KENNEDY, Secretary.

*List of the Ships referred to in the foregoing Convention.*

*Twerday*, Vice-admiral Seniavin, Captain du 1er rang Malayoff, of 74 guns, and 736 men.

*Skoroy*, Captain du 1er rang Schelling, of 60 guns, and 524 men.

*Ste Helene*, Captain du 2nd rang Bitchenskoj, of 64 guns, and 598 men.

*S. Cafaël*, Captain du 2nd rang Roshnoff, of 74 guns, and 610 men.

*Ratvizau*, Captain du 2nd rang Rlishchoff, of 66 guns, and 549 men.

*Silnoy*, Captain-lieutenant Malygruin, of 74 guns, and 604 men.

*Motchnoy*, Captain-lieutenant Rasvoseff, of 74 guns, and 629 men.

*Rafael*, Captain-lieutenant Bytchenskoy, of 80 guns, and 640 men.

*Fregatte Kilduyn*, Captain-lieutenant Dournoff, of 26 guns, and 222 men.

*Yaroslavl*, Captain du 2nd rang, Milkoff, of 74 guns, and 567 men.

Total—5685 men.

(Signed) MAILLJEFF, le Capitaine de Pavillon.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 20.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Sir James Saumarez, K.B. Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Baltic, to*

the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Victory, off Rogerswick, the 30th of Aug. 1808.

Sir,—You will please to inform the lords commissioners of the Admiralty of my arriving off Oro yesterday evening, pursuant to my intentions, to effect a junction with the Swedish fleet, which I had received an account from Rear-admiral Nauckhoff was blockaded by the Russian fleet, consisting of thirteen sail of line-of-battle ships, besides frigates. It was not before this morning that I was informed by the commander of the Swedish frigate Champau, that the Rear-admiral Nauckhoff, after being joined by Sir Samuel Hood in the Centaur and Implacable, had sailed from Oro road on the 25th, in pursuit of the Russian fleet; and on the day following, had succeeded in capturing and destroying the Russian line-of-battle ship Sewolod, off Rogerswick, and in which port the remainder of the enemy's ships had been compelled to shelter themselves. I immediately made sail for Rogerswick, where I arrived this afternoon, and had the satisfaction to find the Swedish fleet, with the Centaur and Implacable at anchor, watching the Russian force in the harbour.

I enclose to you, for their lordships' information, the duplicate of a letter which I have had the pleasure to receive from Rear-admiral Sir Samuel Hood, detailing the account of his proceedings with his majesty's ships under his orders, and the squadron of his Swedish majesty, under Rear-admiral Nauckhoff, and of the meritorious conduct of Captain Martin, of the Implacable, in bringing the enemy's sternmost ship to action, and which struck her colours to the Implacable, but was afterwards rescued by the approach of the enemy's whole force, which had obliged Sir Samuel Hood to recall her. I also enclose the copy of a letter from Captain Martin to the rear-admiral, in which he gives due credit to Lieutenant Baldwin and Mr. Moore, the master, and the other officers and men of the Implacable.

The Russian admiral having sent a frigate to take the disabled ship in tow, she was again attacked by the Implacable, and the Centaur laying her on board in the most gallant manner, and by the exertions of Captain Webley and Lieutenant Lawless, and Mr. Strode, master of the Centaur, her bowsprit was lashed to that ship, and there was every prospect of her being got off; but she having unfortunately grounded, rendered it impossible, and she was set on fire, after the prisoners and wounded men were taken from her.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Rear-admiral Sir Samuel Hood, for the gallantry he displayed with the two ships under his orders in his pursuit of the enemy's fleet, when the bad sailing of the squadron of his majesty's ally prevented their coming up with them, and bringing on a general action. The brave and highly-meritorious exertions of Captain Martin and Captain Webley,

Edinburgh, Mag. Feb. LIV. Sept. 1808.

with the officers and men under their orders, entitle them to the highest commendation in my power to bestow, and excited the amazement and admiration of the gallant Swedes who witnessed their heroic bravery and perseverance.

The present position of the Russian fleet, within the batteries at the entrance of the harbour, leaves but slender hopes of their being attacked with any probability of success. Admiral Nauckhoff has requested a body of land forces to be sent from Finland, with a view of taking possession of the island of East Raga, which would effectually command the harbour; but as the enemy have been occupied in placing it in the best state of defence, it is very doubtful if a descent upon the island could be effected. I beg to assure their lordships, that every endeavour will be practised with the force under my orders, jointly with the Swedish squadron, that can tend to the further defeat of the enemy.

I propose to detach a small squadron, under the orders of Captain Martin, towards Cronstadt; and I shall order the Africa to repair to her station off the Malmo Channel, calling off Carlscrona for the convoy appointed to sail from that port for England.

I am, sir, &c. JAS. SAUMAREZ.

Centaur, off Rogerswick, Aug. 27,

1808.

Sir, It is with pleasure I acquaint you the Russian squadron, under the command of Vice-admiral Hunicoff, after being chased thirty-four hours, by his Swedish majesty's squadron, under Rear-admiral Nauckhoff, accompanied by this ship and the Implacable, under my orders, have been forced to take shelter in the port of Rogerswick, with the loss of one ship of seventy-four guns. I shall have great satisfaction in detailing to you the services of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines under my command; and have also to state, that in no instance have I seen more energy displayed than that by his Swedish majesty's squadron, which, although from the inferiority of their sailing were prevented from getting into action, Rear-admiral Nauckhoff and the captains under his command, from their perseverance and judicious conduct, were enabled to give confidence to his majesty's ships; and could we have forced the enemy to a general action, the whole of their squadron must have fallen to the superior bravery of the united force of our respective sovereigns, in so just and honourable a cause.

My letter of the 25th will have acquainted you of the Russian squadron having appeared off Oro road on the 23d. The arrangements for quitting that anchorage, after his Swedish majesty's ships from Jungfur Sound had joined Rear-admiral Nauckhoff, were completed on the evening of the 24th. Early the next morning the whole force put to sea, soon after the Russian fleet was discovered

H. W.



off Hango Udd, the wind at N. E. Not a moment was lost in giving pursuit, and every sail pressed by his Swedish majesty's squadron. From the superior sailing of the Centaur and Implacable, they were soon in advance, and at the close of the evening the enemy were not far off, and noticed in the greatest disorder, apparently to avoid a general battle. In the morning of the 26th, about five o'clock, the Implacable was enabled to bring the leewardmost of the enemy's line of battle ships to close action, in a most brave and gallant manner; and so decided and judicious was this manœuvre executed, that the Russian admiral, who bore up with the whole of his force, could not prevent that marked superiority of discipline and seamanship being eminently distinguished. Although the enemy's ship fought with the greatest bravery, she was silenced in about twenty minutes; and only the near approach of the enemy's whole fleet could have prevented her then falling, her colours and pendant being both down; but I was obliged to make the signal for the Implacable to close me. Captain Martin's letter, stating the brave and gallant conduct of Lieutenant Baldwin, his other officers and men, I send herewith; and it would be needless for me to add more to you on their meritorious conduct. If words of praise could enhance the merit of this brave, worthy, and excellent officer, Captain Martin, I could do it with the utmost heartfelt gratification, and the high esteem I have for him as an officer and a friend, no language can sufficiently express.

The Russian admiral having sent a frigate to tow the disabled ship, again hauled his wind, and the Implacable being ready to make sail, I immediately gave chase, and soon obliged the frigate to cast off her tow, when the Russian admiral was again under the necessity to support her by several of his line-of-battle ships bearing down, and I had every prospect of this bringing on a general action, to avoid which he availed himself of a favourable slant of wind, and entered the port of Hogerswick.

The line-of-battle ship engaged by the Implacable having fallen to leeward, grounded on a shoal just at the entrance of the port; there being then some swell, I had a hope she must have been destroyed, but the wind moderating towards the evening, she appeared to ride at her anchor, and exertions were made to repair her damage. At sunset, finding the swell abated, and boats sent from the Russian fleet to tow her into port, I directed Captain Webley to stand in and endeavour to cut her off; this was executed in a manner that must ever reflect the highest honour on Captain Webley, the officers and crew's company of the Centaur, for their valour and perseverance in the support of my orders. The boats had made a considerable haul, and the enemy's ship was just entering the port, when we had the good

fortune to lay her on board; her bowsprit taking the Centaur's fore-rigging, she swept along with her bow grazing the muzzles of our guns, which was the only signal for their discharge, and the enemy's bows were drove in by this raking fire; when the bowsprit came to the mizen-rigging, I ordered it to be lashed; this was performed in a most steady manner by the exertions of Captain Webley, Lieutenant Lawless, Mr. Strode the master, and other brave men, under a very heavy fire from the enemy's musketry, by which, I am sorry to add, Lieutenant Lawless is severely wounded. The ship being in six fathoms water, I had a hope I should have been able to have towed her out in that position, but an anchor had been let go from her unknown to us, which made it impossible to effect it; at this period much valour was displayed on both sides, and several attempts made to board by her bowsprit, but nothing could withstand the cool and determined fire of the marines, under Captain Bayley and the other officers, as well as the fire from our stern-chase guns, that in less than half an hour she was obliged to surrender. On this occasion I again received the greatest aid from Captain Martin, who anchored his ship in a position to heave the Centaur off, after she and the prize had grounded, which was fortunately effected at the moment two of the enemy's ships were seen under sail standing towards us, but retreated as they saw the ships extricated from this difficulty.

The prize proved to be the Sevobod, of seventy-four guns, Captain Hoodneff; she had so much water in her, and being fast on shore, after taking out the prisoners and wounded men, I was obliged to give orders for her being burnt, which service was completely effected under the direction of Lieutenant Biddulph, of this ship, by seven o'clock in the morning.

I cannot speak too highly of the brave and gallant conduct of Captain Webley, and every officer and man under his command; and I beg leave to recommend to you, for the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Lieutenant Lawless, for his exertions and gallant conduct, and who has severely suffered on this occasion; and I also must beg leave to recommend Lieutenant William Case, the senior officer of this ship.

Herewith you will receive a list of the killed and wounded on board this ship and the Implacable, and from every information that it was possible to collect, that of the enemy's ship captured.—I have the honour to be, &c.

SAM. HOOD.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart. and K. B.

Vice-admiral of the Blue, &c.

P. S. I send herewith a list of the Swedish and Russian squadrons.

His Majesty's Ship Implacable, of  
Packerort Light-house, August

26, 1808.

The action this morning between the J-

placable and the rear ship of the Russian line was so immediately under your own observation, that it would be superfluous to trouble you with any statement upon that point; but in transmitting a list of killed and wounded I trust I may be allowed the opportunity to express my thankfulness to the officers and ships' company of the Implacable for their eager and active exertions to close with the enemy, and the truly noble and splendid conduct which they displayed during the engagement; but it is my duty to acknowledge, in a more particular manner, the great assistance I derived from Mr. Baldwin, the first lieutenant, and Mr. Moore, the master; and if the fact of our opponent being completely silenced, and his colours (both ensign and pendant) down, when the approach of the whole Russian fleet occasioned your recalling me, can tend to make the affair worthy of being distinguished by any mark of approval from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, it is impossible their patronage can be bestowed upon a more thoroughly deserving officer than Mr. Baldwin.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. B. MARTIN.

To Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. Rear-admiral  
of the White, &c.

Centaur, three killed, Mr. P. Lawless, first-lieutenant; Mr. Morton, boatswain; and 25 seamen and marines, wounded. Implacable, 6 killed, and 26 wounded.

On boarding the Russian ships, in the action with the Implacable, there were 43 killed and 80 wounded, to supply whose place, 100 sailors and soldiers were put on board her from the port of Rogerswick; and in the other action with the Centaur, there were 100 killed and missing, making the total killed, wounded, and missing, 303.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Wells,  
Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Ships  
and Vessels at the Nore, to the Hon. W. W.  
Pole, dated on board the Namur, the 17th inst.

SIR,

The enclosed letter from Captain Cathcart, commander of his majesty's late sloop Seagull, came to my hands by post this day. It is possible my lords commissioners may already have received an account of the very gallant defence by some other channel; but as I think the action, though unfortunate, does honour to the naval service and the country, I cannot refuse myself the pleasure of the communication, lest by any accident such gallantry should not be made public.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. B. WELLS, Vice-admiral.

SIR, Christiansand, June 20, 1808.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that in his majesty's sloop Seagull, under my command, yesterday at two P. M. the Naze of Norway bearing W. N. W. seven or eight leagues, I discovered a brig in shore running to the eastward, and immediately made all sail in chase of her; at half-past four came within gun-shot and hoisted our colours, which she

answered by hoisting Danish colours and opening her fire on the starboard side. At this time it became nearly calm from a fresh breeze we had at W. S. W. and obliged us to get our sweeps out, in order to get between her and the shore. At five got within musket-shot of the enemy and commenced action; having now most of our sweeps shot away, and great part of the rigging. Twenty minutes past five we discovered several gun-boats coming towards us, which had been concealed behind the rocks; and it being a perfect calm, they had every advantage they could wish in placing them. They took their position on each quarter, raking us every shot, whilst the brig had the same advantage on the larboard bow. At half-past six five of our carronades were dismounted on the larboard side (the only side we could bring to bear on the enemy), and several of the officers and crew were killed and wounded. Every method was used to get the Seagull round, so as to bring the starboard guns to bear, but without effect; our sweeps being all shot away, the gun-boats hulling us every shot they fired, five feet water in the hold, and all our sails and rigging cut to pieces. At half-past seven, from the sinking state of the ship, also the great slaughter made by the gun-boats, I considered it an indispensable duty for the preservation of the surviving officers and crew, to order the colours to be hauled down. I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, there was scarcely sufficient time to remove the wounded out of the Seagull, before she sunk. The force opposed to her was the Danish brig of war Lougen, mounting 20 guns, eighteen long 18-pounders, and two long 6-pounders; six gun-boats, most of them carrying two 24-pounders, and from 50 to 70 men each. The action was fought close to the mouth of the harbour of Christiansand. I cannot speak in terms adequate to the deserts of every officer and man under my command on this trying occasion. I received that support from Mr. Hatton, the first lieutenant, I had every reason to expect from his general good conduct; and the officers and crew have my warmest thanks for their cool and steady behaviour; and I consider it a duty I owe them, to add, that never was more British valour displayed than on this occasion, although opposed to so very superior a force. The enemy must have suffered very considerably, but I have not been able to ascertain to what extent. Several of the Danes perished on board the Seagull, so precipitately did she go down. I herewith send you a list of the killed and wounded on board the said sloop.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. B. CATHCART, Commander.

Killed, Mr. A. S. White, 2d lieutenant; Mr. A. Martin, master; E. Knux, boatswain's mate; and five seamen and marines. Severely wounded, Captain Cathcart, dangerously wounded, Mr. Hatton, 1st lieutenant; and 10 seamen and marines.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DESTRUCTION OF COVENT-GARDEN  
THEATRE BY FIRE.

SEPT. 20.

**A**BOUT four o'clock in the morning this extensive building was discovered to be in flames; and so fierce and rapid was the fire, that no exertion could stop its course. Within less than three hours after its commencement, the whole of the interior was destroyed nearly all the scenery, wardrobe, musical and dramatic libraries, and properties of all kinds, were a heap of smoking ruins. A considerable number of engines promptly attended, but there was a total want of water for some time, the main pipe having been cut off with the intention of laying down a new one, and above an hour elapsed before some of the engines could be supplied. They afterwards played with the utmost possible effect for upwards of an hour, when the roof of the theatre fell in with a dreadful crash, and thus announced the destruction of the interior of the building. The fire raged with most violence at the upper end of Bow street, on the western side of which seven houses were destroyed, including the public-house called the Strugglers. In Hart-street the flames communicated to the houses on the opposite side of the street from the theatre, and four of them caught fire at the same moment, but by the great activity of the people and firemen, they suffered little more damage than a severe scorching. Great apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Drury-lane theatre, as the flakes of fire were carried on by the wind with force and in great quantities in that direction. A great number of people mounted the roof, ready in case of actual fire, to open the large cistern of water provided there. All the people in the neighbourhood were employed with their servants in extinguishing the flakes of fire as they fell upon the roofs or in the yards. This is the whole extent of injury sustained in the neighbourhood, but as to the theatre itself, it is totally consumed. The ship tavern, and part of Mr. Brandon's, the box-keeper's office, are all that remain at that angle.

The most painful part of this dreadful event, however, remains to be described. At an early stage of the fire, a party of firemen broke open the great door under the Boxes, Covent-garden, and having introduced an engine into the passage, they directed it towards the galleries, where the fire appeared to burn more fiercely; when, dreadful to relate, the burning roof of the passage fell in, and buried them, with several others who had rushed in along with them, in the ruins. It was a considerable time before the rubbish, which now blocked up the door, could be cleared away. When it was effected, a miserable spectacle presented

itself. The mangled bodies of dead and dying appearing through the rubbish, or discovered in each advance to remove it. At twelve o'clock eleven dead bodies had been removed into the church-yard of St. Paul's, Covent-garden. Three of them were firemen belonging to the Phoenix fire office. Some were sent to the Middlesex hospital, miserably mangled, with broken limbs, and dreadful bruises. Several respectable young men having approached too near the flames, perished by the steam which arose from the burning ruins upon which the engines were playing. The number of persons whose lives have been unfortunately sacrificed to their activity and assiduity in endeavouring to arrest the progress of the flames, amount to 20. Many others (more perhaps in number) are severely and dangerously, perhaps mortally, wounded. The insurances on the theatre scarcely exceed 50,000*l.* and the savings from the Shakspeare premises amount to 3,500 more, which, on the whole, is not more than one fourth part of the sum requisite to replace the loss. The actual loss, however, is immense. Besides the usual stock of scenery, there was an additional quantity for a new melo-drama, which was shortly to be brought forward. Of the originals of the music of Handel, Arne, and many other eminent composers, there are no copies; and of many other pieces of music, only an outline had been given. Some excellent dramatic productions, the property of the theatre, have also been for ever lost.

The Bedford and Piazza coffee-houses escaped the flames, owing to a wall which had been erected by the proprietors of the theatre, a short time since, to insulate the theatre from the back of the adjoining premises. Another accident happened on Wednesday by the falling of a wall in Hart-street, which killed one man, and bruised several others. They had been warned of their danger, but disregarded it.

The organ, left by Handel as a legacy to the theatre, stated to be worth upwards of 1000 guineas, and which played only during the oratorios, was consumed. The Beef-Steak Club, which held its meetings at the top of the theatre, have lost their stock of wines, valued at 1500*l.* Mr. Ware, the leader of the band, lost a violin of 300*l.* value, which had been left behind him that night for the first time in two years; Mr. Munden, his wardrobe, which cannot be replaced under 300*l.* Miss Bolton, her jewels, and the other performers property, in the aggregate, to a considerable amount. Some of the private houses consumed, were uninsured, and others only partially. The receipts of the preceding night's performance, with the books and papers belonging to Mr. Brandon's office, were the only property of consequence, belonging to the theatre, saved.

It is almost too painful to describe the situation of those persons who were dug out of the ruins alive: they were, in general, so dreadfully burned, as scarcely to be recognised by their nearest relatives, and their flesh, in several instances, literally peeled from off the bone. The dead bodies taken from the same place were nearly shapeless lumps. An immense concourse of spectators thronged all the avenues to the ruins on the three first days; and among the nobility who visited the coffee-houses adjoining, were the Dukes of York and Cambridge, Marquis Tweedale, &c. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the prompt attendance and active exertions of the volunteer corps, who prevented many depredations.

**INQUESTS.**—An inquisition was held on Wednesday, at the Britannia coffee-house, Covent-garden, on eleven of the unfortunate sufferers, before A. Gell, Esq. coroner for Westminster. The principal witnesses were, Wm. Addicott, one of the stage carpenters of the theatre; Wm. Darley, one of the firemen belonging to the Eagle Insurance office; and one of the jury, who had witnessed the falling in of the ceiling, by which the unfortunate men were burnt to death. From their evidence it appeared, that the firemen, and others who perished, had been employed in endeavouring to extinguish the flames at the room called the Apollo, which had fallen in upon them. It also appeared, that the surmises which had gone abroad as to explosions of barrels of gun-powder, are entirely unfounded, there never being more gun-powder kept in the theatre than was necessary for the consumption of a single night. The jury accordingly returned a verdict, that the following persons, viz. R. Cadger, J. Holmes, J. Hunt, W. Jones, J. Evans, J. Crabb, T. Mead, W. Wrigglesworth, J. Kilby, T. James, and two others (names un-

known), in all twelve persons, were killed "Accidentally by the falling in of the Apollo-room, at Covent-garden theatre."

Another coroner's inquest was afterwards held at Bartholomew's hospital, on the bodies of J. Sayers (a person belonging to the Phoenix Insurance Company), Mr. Hewitt, plumber, and J. Beaumont, a private in the 1st regiment of guards, who also perished at this conflagration. The evidence was nearly the same, and the verdict was, Accidental death.

Inquests were also held before G. Hodson, Esq. one of the coroners for Middlesex, at the Dolphin, in Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, on the body of Mr. T. Harris, jun. of that street, optician; and at Middlesex hospital, on the bodies of R. Bird, a coachmaker, and J. Pilkins, labourer, all of whom died in consequence of injuries received by them on this dreadful occasion. The verdict in each was Accidental death.

In addition to the before-mentioned sufferers, a man of the name of Stevens, an engineer, belonging to the Phoenix, died in St. Thomas's hospital; and a Mr. Turner's life is still despaired of. A private in the 1st regiment of guards, who was taken to the military hospital, at Tothill-fields, lingered for the space of three or four hours in the greatest agony, and then expired. His remains were interred with military honours. Musket and Fish, two firemen belonging to the Phoenix, died in St. Thomas's hospital.

A subscription, we are happy to find, has been opened for the relief of the sufferers. The King's Theatre was, with much liberality, offered by Mr. Taylor to Mr. Harris; and the Covent-garden company began performing in their new quarters, in the Haymarket, on the 26th. The performances were *Douglas* and *Rosina*.

## BIRTHS.

AT his lordship's house, in St. James's-square, the Countess of Bristol, of a son.

At Badminton Park, Gloucestershire, the Duchess of Beaufort, of a daughter.

The lady of William Forssteen, Esq. of Hans-place, Sloane-street, of a son.

Mrs. Fitzhenry, wife of a soldier in the

life guards, of four still-born children (all boys). The woman is in a fair way of recovery.

The wife of an exciseman, at Bedford, of a female child without arms, which is as perfectly healthy, and likely to live as any other infant.

## MARRIAGES.

ON the 21st instant, Albin Walter Lewer, son of Henry Lewer, Esq. to Miss P. A. Willett, of Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

Mr. John Crest Ryland, of Savage-gardens, to Miss Maria Rebecca Harris, of Surrey-square, Newington.

In Hertfordshire, John Freeman, a chimney-sweeper, to Miss Priscilla Thackthwaite, with a fortune of 4,000l. Miss T. was a very eccentric character; and on her coming of age declared, that she would be married either to a soldier or a sailor, a cobbler or a

Dalton, a sailor, James Hunt, a cobbler, and John Freeman, a chimney-sweeper, respectively paid their addresses to this fair female, and exerted all their abilities to win her heart. The soldier marched up to attack the fair in high style, and executed his best manoeuvres; the sailor decked himself out in his gayest colours, and looked very stern at his rivals; the cobbler swore his sole was on fire, and that his love would wax warmer and warmer the very last; but the sweep brushed them all off, as Mrs. Putshy, being enamoured of his aspiring disposition, declared he suited her the best.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY

July 29.

**MR. BEALE**, proprietor of the Tunbridge stage-coaches. He was driving to town, when, about six miles on this side of Tunbridge, a dog darted from the hedge barking; at which one of the horses took fright, and kicking, got one of his legs over the pole, which broke, and overturned the coach; when Mr. Beale was thrown from the box, and falling between the wheel horses, one of them kicked him on his head, which was so dreadfully fractured, as to cause his immediate death.

30 Soon after the first division of the North York militia left Cranbrook, in Kent, Lieutenant Clarkson, of that regiment, mounted his horse, for the purpose of proceeding to Maidstone; but had not rode far, when the animal took fright, and set off at full speed. Lieutenant Clarkson lost his seat; and his foot unfortunately hanging in the stirrup, he was dragged nearly three miles along the road, and was so miserably mangled that he soon died.

Aug. 16. At the secretary of state's lodge, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, aged 63, James Trail, Esq. under secretary for the civil department to his grace the lord lieutenant of Ireland.

After a short but severe illness, the Rev. Mr. Spencer, A. M. and second fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

17. At his house, Pullen's-row, Elington, Mr. John Campion, aged 47 years.

18. Eliza Payton; and on the 22d, John Butler Payton, only children of Mr. Payton, of Quebec, in Leeds. On the 24th, the daughter, an interesting girl, in the ninth year of her age, was attacked by a malignant fever, which terminated fatally the following day; and on the 28th, her brother, a promising youth, aged 14, took the complaint, and died the next morning.

20. In Ireland, the Right Hon. the Lady Anna Margareta Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Earl of Kerry, and relict of Maurice Fitzgerald, knight of Kerry, by whom she was left a widow in 1779.

21. At St. Andrew's, Scotland, the Rev. John Adamson, senior minister of that city, and professor of civil history in the University of St. Andrew's, in the 67th year of his age, and 45th of his ministry.

In London, Sir Walter Ogilvy, of Inverarity, Bart.

At Brighton, aged 24, Mr. Samuel Hough, jun. of Cornwall.

22. In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, aged 44, W. Nepecker, Esq. of the Royal Naval Hospital, Deal.

The Rev. Mr. Lloyd, vicar of Stapleford, Wilts.

At his house in Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, in the 68th year of his age, Benjamin Wey, Esq. of Denham-place, Bucks,

fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, president of Guy's Hospital, bencher of the honourable society of the Inner Temple, and late sub-governor of the South Sea Company.

23. The Rev. Robert Small, D. D. and F. R. S. Edinburgh, one of the ministers of Dundee. He was of the age of 75, and had been 50 years a minister.

24. At the lodge, Tewkesbury Park, after a short and severe illness, in the 64th year of his age, John Wall, Esq. Lieutenant-colonel of the South Gloucestershire militia, and justice of the peace for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester.

Suddenly, at Woodperry, near Oxford, Mr. William Lay, cook of Brasenose College; he was apparently well in the morning, and, after making a hearty breakfast, took a walk in an adjoining field, where he was soon after found quite dead. He bore an universal good character, and had been cook of that college near 50 years.

William Glen, Esq. of Fogan Hall, in the 64th year of his age.

At Gostord, after a short illness, aged 85, the Right Hon. Francis Charles Wemyss, Earl of Wemyss.

Mr. Glegg, landlord of the Welch Harp public house, near the Temple. He dropped down without any previous illness, and instantly expired.

At his house, Beaufort-row, Chelsea, Captain Robert Parrey, of the royal navy, aged 69 years.

At Stone House, Plymouth, Mrs. Parlby.

25. At Greenwich, aged 94, Mrs. Mary Jones, eldest and last surviving sister of John Jones, of Blackhall, in the county of Montgomery, Esq.

At Liverpool, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Grayson, wife of Mr. Edward Philip Grayson.

At Cheltenham, Isaac Blackburn, Esq. of Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square.

26. At his seat, Fortampton Court, Gloucestershire, the Hon. and Right Reverend James Yorke, LL.D. Lord Bishop of Ely, governor of Addenbrooke's Hospital, and visitor of Jesus, St. John's, and Peter's Colleges, Cambridge. His lordship was the youngest and only surviving son of the chancellor who has been named the great Lord Hardwicke. He was successively appointed to the deanery of Lincoln, and the bishopricks of St. David's, Gloucester, and Ely, the last of which sees he held for 27 years; and after a life of no less uniform rectitude than those of his honoured parents and beloved brothers and sisters, he died at the advanced period of 78 years of age. The late bishop was affectionately loyal to his sovereign, politely attentive to his equals, and kindly concerned for the welfare of his inferiors. It is almost unnecessary to mention, among so many instances of his disinterested

sense of duty, that the mastership of Jesus College, Cambridge, was offered to the late Dr. Puley, without solicitation; and that during his superintendance of the diocese, by example and exhortation to the clergy, especially with respect to residence, the isle of Ely had much improved in morals, in social order, and in general felicity. His lordship has left a widow, whose affliction, it is hoped, will be mitigated by the recollection of having been a dutiful and affectionate companion during a long course of years, employed in the exercise of useful virtue and charitable piety;—numerous relatives and descendants, by whom he will ever be regretted; and a memory worthy of the dignified and sacred situation he was placed in. He lived to his latest hour with the consolations and the tranquillity of a patriarch. The death of the venerable bishop was very sudden. His lordship walked on the Terrace at Southampton about seven o'clock the preceding evening, in perfect health; after which he supped, and retired to rest at his usual hour. His remains were interred with the solemnity in the family-vault at Southampton, near Tewkesbury, being attended to the grave by Lord Somers, Dr. Dowdeswell, and several other gentlemen; and the respectful concern which marked the countenance of every individual who witnessed the solemn scene, evinced most forcibly the impression which the loss of so good a man had made in the neighbourhood.

27. At Mountrath, Ireland, the Rev. Thady Duane, in the 39th year of his age, parish-priest of that place, of whom it may be said, that he was a truly devout clergyman. His premature call from this life is attributed by his relatives to a disease contracted on the night of the 12th of July last, when his residence was assailed, in a tumultuous and riotous manner, by a number of persons, who, using threatening and abusive language, so terrified him, that he sought refuge in flight, whereby he got wet, and consequently a severe cold ensued, which terminated his existence.

Joseph Greenhill, Esq. of Sun-row, Islington, aged 67 years.

At Hammersmith Terrace, Frederick Albert, Esq. of St. James's-palace.

28. In the London Hospital (by the effect of a fall into the hold of an Aberdeen vessel at Hore's Wharf), James Davidson, a man of eccentric character, but of inoffensive manners, well known in the vicinity of Wapping by the name of John Thompson's Weller. Compelled, by adverse circumstances, to leave Scotland, his native land, he entered on board a man of war, where he received a fracture in his head; but such were the retentive faculties of his mind, that he could repeat the "Gentle Shepherd" throughout, and most of Allan Ramsay's other works, as well as others of the Scottish poets; but that he recited with the greatest feeling,

was the Hon. Henry Erskine's Verse upon the Emigration of the Highlanders. He possessed a lively fancy and a poetic vein, which he occasionally indulged; and though his effusions have not appeared in print, many of them would have done credit to Burns or Ramsay.

At Eastfield, the Rev. James Rhind, minister of Whithorn.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Paon, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

At Worcester, in the prime of life, Mr. Joseph Shepherd, of Hancock, Shepherd, and Rixon's glass-manufactory, Cockspur-street, London.

At his house, Hanb-place, William Daw, Esq. in the 81st year of his age. He was called to the bar by the society of the Inner Temple, and appointed clerk of the king's silver in 1760.

29. At Harrowgate, Mrs. Whyte, the wife of James Whyte, Esq. of the kingdom of Ireland, and youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Hillyard, of Winestead, Bart.

Suddenly, at Bedford, Thomas Bennion, Esq. surgeon to the forces.

31. Mrs. Weston, wife of William Weston, Esq. banker, in the Borough, of an inflammation in the bowels.

At his seat, Brampton-place, Bexley, Kent, Frederick Hendrick Van Hagen, Esq.

At his house at Balham-hill, Clapham, Thomas Nicholl, Esq.

At his father's house, Bagnigge-wells, Mr. Thomas Ashton, in consequence of a contusion he received on the head about a fortnight before, by being thrown out of his carriage, in Kent-street, in the Borough.

At sea, suddenly, while looking at the tide-table upon deck, the captain of the Ann and Isabella, of Newcastle.

At Worthing, Lady William Russell, wife to Lord William Russell (only brother to the Duke of Bedford), daughter of the late and sister to the present Earl of Jersey. Her ladyship was married at the age of 18, and died in her 37th year, leaving a young family. She was attended by Lord William, and her sister, Lady Paget.

SEPT. 1. Mr. William Kidd, upholsterer, of New Bond-street, aged 39.

At Selby, where he had sustained the office of schoolmaster with respectability for more than sixty years, Mr. William Luchbald. He was found drowned in the River Ouse, from the bank of which he is supposed unfortunately to have slipped, whilst taking his usual morning walk.

2. At his residence, Hornsey-row, Islington, Francis Champion, Esq.

At Islington, in the 24th year of her age, Miss M. A. Coleman, only daughter of the late William Coleman, Esq. of Turkey-street, Eusfield.

Mrs. Allen, wife of the Rev. Mr. Allen, dissenting minister, of Exeter: she put an end to her existence by strangling herself.

with a buckle-garter. A coroner's inquest was held on the body the following day. Verdict—*Lunacy*.

3. At his house in Lower Tooting, Philip Godley King, Esq. captain in the royal navy, and late governor of New South Wales.

At Gloucester-place, Mrs. Helen Hardacre, aged 31 years (wife of H. T. Hardacre, Esq. original proprietor of the British Neptune), leaving a young and very numerous offspring.

Mr. Kemp, partner in the house of Saunders and Kemp, of Leeds, linen-draper. He dropped down dead in the act of leaving his own house on an intended journey to Manchester.

John Judd, Esq. of Chelmsford. This gentleman had directed by his will, and made it a particular request to his friends, that upon his decease, his body should be immediately dressed in the clothes he usually wore, and, in that state, deposited in his coffin. This desire has been strictly complied with, and the remains of Mr. Judd, instead of a shroud, are covered with his best suit of clothes; a blue coat, boots, and a hat, form part of the funeral apparel.

Aged 25, by a fall from his horse, Mr. William Langley, druggist, of Exeter.

4. At Merchiston-bank, near Edinburgh, in the 86th year of his age, John Home, Esq. of Hilduff. This gentleman was the last (with the exception of Dr. Adam Ferguson) of that constellation of literary characters in Scotland, by whom the cause of general science and literature has been so much advanced in the last century. He was originally educated for the church of Scotland, and was inducted into a living in the Lothians, the duties of which he discharged with the greatest propriety. As soon, however, as it was known that he was the author of the excellent tragedy of "*Douglas*," he became very unpopular, from the puritanical spirit of the times, which rendered it criminal in the eyes of the multitude, that a clergyman should even read a play, far more to be the author of one. On this, Mr. Home gave in his resignation, and contented himself with the income of a small paternal estate. He was always, as far as his means would admit, the friend and liberal patron of merit; and, under his fostering hand, many sparks of literary genius, that would have otherwise lain dormant, were brought to light. One instance of this kind may be mentioned. The celebrated poems of Ossian would never have been heard of, had not Mr. Home stretched forth his protecting hand to Macpherson, the translator. While Mr. Macpherson was schoolmaster of Ruthven, in Badenoch, he occupied his leisure hours in collecting from the native, but illustrate hands of the mountains of Scotland, fragments of these inimitable poems; a few of them he translated, and inserted them occasionally in a weekly miscellany, then conducted at Edinburgh by the learned

Walter Roddman. The beauty of these pieces soon attracted the notice of Mr. Home, of Drs. Robertson and Blair; and it was resolved by these gentlemen, to send for Mr. Macpherson from his humble retreat. He accordingly came to Edinburgh, and had an interview with these literary characters; the result of which was that he resigned his situation as schoolmaster, and travelled at their expense all over the Highlands, and collected the originals of those poems, which have since been the subject of so much controversy. Macpherson, at his death, left Mr. Home 2000*l.* as a mark of grateful recollection of the acts of kindness he had received from him in early life. Though Mr. Home wrote several tragedies besides "*Douglas*," some of which possess much merit, none of them were successful on the stage. He was a member of the consistory court in Scotland, from which situation he however derived little or no emolument. A few years ago he published a "*History of the Rebellion*," which he dedicated to his majesty. It has been erroneously stated in the papers that he was a Jacobite. On the contrary, however, as might naturally be supposed from his function as a Presbyterian clergyman, he was a most decided whig, and bore arms as a volunteer against the pretender.

At Bury St. Edmund's, in his 44th year, Dr. William Hamilton, physician of that town, author of "*Observations on the Preparation and Utility of the Digitalis Purpurea, or Foxglove*;" and some other medical works.

5. After a short illness, at his house in Wakefield, Richard Green, Esq. of Leventhorp House, near Leeds, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

At Richmond, at an advanced age, Mrs. Denn, widow of the late James Denn, Esq. and mother to the Right Hon. Lady Beauchamp.

At Hopetoun-house, Scotland, the Right Hon. Lady Jemima Johnstone Hope, wife of Captain George J. Hope, R. N.

At her brother-in-law's, in Russel-square, Mrs. Trelawny, wife of Captain Trelawny, adjutant of the Bedfordshire militia.

At Froxfield, Somersetshire, the Rev. Clement Cruttwell; a gentleman whose various literary performances, for labour, extent, and utility, have rarely been equalled, and, when regarded as the productions of an unassisted valetudinarian, have perhaps never been surpassed. Mr. Cruttwell first appeared as an author in his edition of *Bishop Wilson's Bible and Works*, to which he has prefixed a life; and in the splendid edition of the Bible, he has inserted collations from the various texts; an employment which first directed his thoughts to that most laborious undertaking, his "*Concordance of Parallel Texts of Scripture*;" a work which, according to the usual computation of time and

duity, would be sufficient to occupy the life of an ordinary man; and, when it is considered that he printed it in his own house, and corrected the press as he proceeded, some idea may be formed of his industry and perseverance. To the high merits of this performance, as a most accurate compilation, the clerical profession will readily subscribe; and the just and public encomium of the bishop of Lincoln has stamped it with its due value. Scarcely had he recovered from a severe illness, which his incessant application had produced, and which obliged him to have recourse to the baths of St. Anand in Flanders, when he projected the scheme of his "*Universal Gazetteer*," in the execution of which he spent ten years of unwearied diligence. He had just gone through the laborious office of editing a second edition, comprising 30,000 new articles; when on the road to his native town, Wokingham, in Berkshire, he was arrested by a sudden illness, which terminated fatally before medical assistance could be procured. He died in his 65th year, and has left no children, but an affectionate widow, who deeply laments his loss.

Edward Sheppard, Esq. of Stonehouse, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, late of Basinghall-street.

6. In the royal navy hospital at Plymouth, of hydrocephalus, Mr. William Metcalfe, midshipman, aged 17 years, late of his majesty's ship the *Eolus*, and son of the Rev. Francis Metcalfe, of Kirkbride, near Wighton, North Britain.

At his house, Colebrook Terrace, Islington, in the 45th year of his age, John Howorth, Esq. one of the commissioners of hackney coaches. This gentleman exchanged from the customs in 1805, with Mr. Woodforde, the present comptrolling surveyor at the London docks.

7. At Thanks, near Torpoint, Devonshire, Mrs. Neesham, daughter of Lady Graves, and wife of Captain Neesham, royal navy.

Aged 29, Mr. Thomas Clark, of York, plumber and glazier. His father died Aug. 4, 1788, in his 37th year, when acting churchwarden for the parish of St. Michaelle-Belfrey; and the deceased held the same office, in the same parish, at his death.

At Margate, Mr. Charles Purdy, aged 20 years, fourth son of the late Mr. William Purdy, of Mark-lane.

At Tunbridge Wells, John Smith, Esq. of Homerton, Middlesex.

8. In the rules of the King's Bench, at Melina-place, near Westminster bridge, Captain E. A. Caulfield, once "the gayest of the gay," and celebrated in the *Beau Monde* for his personal and elegant accomplishments. He was the son of a Major Caulfield, in the north of Ireland, a relative to the house of Charlemont. At a very early age he went into the guards, but having obtained much celebrity as an amateur tragedian, he ex-

changed the sash and gorget for the buskin, and appeared as "*Hamlet*" at Covent-garden theatre, with some success. Being unfortunately implicated in a *Crim. Con.* which, from heavy damages, involved him in pecuniary embarrassment, Captain Caulfield gradually declined in appearance, and grew so dejected as to bring on a consumption, which occasioned his premature decease. Among his other accomplishments, Captain Caulfield was esteemed the best skater, for the execution of difficult and intricate evolutions, that ever appeared on the Serpentine river.

John Wren, Esq. a very ancient and most respectable inhabitant of Prince's-street, Spitalfields.

At her house in Bloomsbury-square, Lady Wallace Duulop.

After a long and painful illness, Lady Anne Rich, of Beaumont-street, Devonshire-place, widow of Admiral Sir Thomas Rich, Bart.

At Camberwell, Mr. William Kimpton, of Fish-street-hill.

9. At her house in James-street, Westminster, in the 45th year of her age, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with pious resignation, the Hon. Miss Trefusis, sister to the late, and aunt to the present Lord Clinton. Of her taste and genius the public have just seen a specimen, in several beautiful pieces of poetry.

10. At his seat at Croxton, Cambridge-shire, Joseph Leeds, Esq. aged 79.

In his 77th year, the Rev. John Ekins, D. D. rector of Newton-toney and Trowbridge, Wilts, and dean of the cathedral church of Salisbury.

At Granlours (the seat of Lord Chief Justice Clerk), near Edinburgh, Charles Hope, Esq. commissioner of the navy.

11. In her 58th year, at her seat, at Lewisham, in Kent, Gertrude Brand, Baroness Dacre, relict of Thomas Brand, Esq. of the Hoo, in Hertfordshire, who died in February, 1794. Her ladyship succeeded her brother, the Hon. Charles Trevor Roper, the late Lord Dacre, in July, 1794. Her life was a continued scene of benevolence and charity; and her memory will long be cherished by the widow and the orphan; but the most remarkable trait in her character was, conjugal affection; for she evinced a most extraordinary attachment to the memory of her husband. During the life of Lord Dacre, it was well known to the family that Lady Dacre seldom quitted his presence; and since his death, which happened above fourteen years since, it was her invariable custom, in winter and summer, to visit his tomb in Lee church-yard every evening at nine o'clock. One hour was usually employed in recitation; and, secluded from the busy eye of curiosity, she indulged in pleasing retrospection, while the tear of affection bedewed her husband's grave. During one nocturnal visit, she was attacked near



the church-yard by a robber, who plundered her of several valuables; but as he did not use violence, she could not be prevailed on to punish him when he was discovered. After this interruption, she had a door made to open into the church-yard from the back of her house, and she continued her visits without meeting any other intruder. The monument of Lord Dacre, which is a very handsome pile of white marble, she enclosed with iron work, and entered the sacred spot by a door. She also employed a servant to keep it clean, and it exhibited, to the day of her ladyship's death, a neat appearance. Her dress and manners were rather eccentric, but her mind was amiable. Her remains have been laid by those of her husband, and posterity will long admire her rare example of conjugal love.

At his house at Hackney, Mr. Isaac Bristol.

13. Mr. Thomas Fentham, plate glass manufacturer, at his house in the Strand.

14. At Carlisle, Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, inspecting field-officer of the Cumberland district. There was something extremely affecting attending the death of this gentleman: a few days prior to his death he rode out, attended by his servant, with dogs, for the purpose of taking a day's shooting. At the village of Standwix, about a mile north of Carlisle, the servant uncoupled the dogs, at which time Colonel Campbell was mounting his poney. The animal started in consequence of one of the dogs playfully leaping up before it, and the colonel was thrown to the other side, where he pitched upon his head. He was taken up, apparently not much hurt, conveyed home in a post-chaise, and medical advice immediately procured. The wound was not conceived to be of a very dangerous nature: notwithstanding, however, the utmost exertion on the part of the medical gentleman employed, it proved fatal. He has left a widow and seven children to deplore his loss.

At his house in Knightsbridge, the Rev. Dr. John Trotter, of the Scotch church, Swallow-street, aged 81, and in the 57th year of his ministry.

At his brother's house, in Tower-street, William French, Esq. lately from the island of Jamaica.

At his lodgings, Bath, James Mayer Grant, Esq. eldest son of Charles Grant, Esq. of the island of St. Vincent's.

At his seat at Hagley, near Birmingham, at the very advanced age of 84 years, William Henry, Lord Lyttelton, Baron Frankley, in Worcestershire. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son George Fulke, now Lord Lyttelton. The deceased peer was the youngest brother of five of the justly-celebrated George, first Lord Lyttelton, who was equally eminent for his genius and his virtues. The late peer was many years known

as Lord Westcote, of Ireland; was long in active political life, and was successively governor of the colony of Virginia and of the island of Jamaica. He was created an Irish peer, by the title of Baron Westcote, by Lord North; and was included in one of the last batches of the Pitt administration, as Baron Lyttelton, in England, which title had some time since become extinct, on the demise of his lordship's nephew. He has left two sons, George Fulke, now Lord Lyttelton; and the Hon. W. H. Lyttelton, M. P. for Worcestershire; and one daughter, the lady of Sir Richard Colt Hoare.

15. Peter Isaac Thielluson, Baron Rendlesham, of Rendlesham. His lordship was on a shooting-party, at his seat near Woodbridge, in Suffolk; when he suddenly fell off his horse, and expired. His lordship was in his 47th year, and had enjoyed his title but two years and a half. He married Miss Cornwall, of Hendon, in Middlesex, who survives him; and is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, John, now Lord Rendlesham, who has just attained his 23d year. His lordship has left several other children. His majesty Louis XVIII. of France, was one of the party at Rendlesham, together with Lord Chatham, and a few other distinguished persons, when Lord Rendlesham so suddenly expired.

At Brighton, of a phrenzy fever, after only three days previous indisposition, Mr. Thomas Weston, hatter, of that town, aged 40 years, leaving a widow and seven children to lament his loss.

16. Andrew Yuell, Esq. of Chapel-street, Bedford-row, and formerly of Kingston, in the island of Jamaica.

John Drury, Esq. of the house of Williams and Drury, bankers, Birchin-lane, in the city. Driving a curriole, with two blood-horses, over Fenchurch common, accompanied by Mrs. Drury, the horses took fright, and ran off at full speed. Mr. and Mrs. Drury were thrown out of the curriole, and he was unfortunately killed on the spot. He was a very heavy man, about six feet high, and extremely corpulent. Mrs. Drury escaped unhurt; it is supposed that she was saved by falling on Mr. Drury. The servant was at a considerable distance behind, and did not arrive until Mrs. Drury had recovered from the shock received by her fall.

18. Mr. John Cullum, cheesemonger, of Clare-market. He was in perfect health and enjoying the company of a few social friends at a late hour the night before. Mr. Cullum, from a very humble beginning, amassed a very large fortune, acquired by a long course of industrious and successful dealing. He was in his 74th year.

Mr. Charles Townshend, jeweller, Newgate-street.

At the Right Hon. Lord Myddleton's, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Myddleton, in her 78th

year. Her ladyship was mother to the viscount of that title; also of the archbishop of Cashel in Ireland, who married Miss Woodward, daughter to the late bishop of Cloyne; the Hon. W. Broderick, M. P. for Whitechurch, Hampshire, John, a brigadier-general, in the army, and Miss Broderick.

22. At his house in Fludyer-street, Westminster, Arthur Windus, Esq. who filled the situation of cashier and other departments in the war-office for more than 27 years.

23. At his house in Guilford-street, in his 77th year, Anthony Van Dam, Esq. a gentleman formerly well known in the city of New York, of which he was a native; his memory will long be revered as a most valuable promoter of order and public improvements, especially where the interests of religion and of trade were concerned; as the records of the property of the church and of the chamber of commerce there will testify. His attachment to his king and to the British constitution rendered it necessary for him to make this country his home after the new government took place in America.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

Lately, of an apoplexy, the Prince of Anhalt-Pless, who during last war commanded the Prussian troops in Silesia.

At Wilna, in the 55th year of his age, Count Lodovick Tyszkiewicz, formerly grand marshal of Lithuania. Several of our readers may recollect the spirited opposition which he made to the treaty of partition, in the Polish diet at Grodno. In consequence of his refusal to affix his signature to that iniquitous transaction, his extensive estates were long under sequestration.

At Pancker, in Holstein, in his 74th year, the Prince of Hessenstein. He has bequeathed the whole of his property, estimated at a million and a half of rix-dollars, to the Landgrave, Charles, of Hesse Cassel.

At Antigua, Dr. Ralph Cuming, surgeon of the naval hospital at that island, late of Romsey, in Hampshire. Also his wife and child, who died on the following day. Dr. Cuming's loss will be very severely felt, as he was bringing into practice a new method of cure for the yellow fever, and was besides a very able surgeon.

At Seringapatam, General Sir William Clarke, Bart. commander of that district, and an officer of great talents and experience, in the 45th year of his age.

The Hon. Charles Murray, son of the late Bishop of St. David's, and nephew to the late Duke of Athol, and of the late Lord Charles Aynsley. He fell a sacrifice to the great exertions he used in the defence of Mr. Parr, governor of Benccolen, who was massacred by the Malays in March last.

On the 2d of December last, at Goosy, Madras, in the 28th year of his age, William Edwards, Esq. captain in the 34th regiment of the line.

On the 12th of March, on board the *Melanger* frigate, off the island of Cuba, in his 20th year, John Theodore Marshall, second lieutenant of the said ship, and youngest son of the Rev. John Marshall, late rector of Orsett, in Essex.

On the 19th of the same month, the Rev. John Marshall, rector of Orsett, in Essex.

At Malta, March 18, Mrs. Levingston, wife of Charles Levingston, Esq. one of the jurats of Malta.

On the 8th of April, at Rio de Janeiro, whether he had accompanied the royal family and government of Portugal, General John Forbes, of Skellater, in Aberdeenshire, in the 76th year of his age. General Forbes was the senior general officer in the service of that crown, general and governor of Rio de Janeiro, a counsellor of war, general of cavalry, and knight grand cross of the illustrious orders of Avis, in Portugal, and of Charles III. in Spain. This much-respected veteran was a lieutenant at the siege of Maestricht, in 1748. He served all these campaigns, as well as the seven years' war, at the conclusion of which he entered into the service of Portugal, where he contributed much to the establishing the tactics of Frederick the Great (then introduced into all the armies of Europe) in the Portuguese army, under the immediate protection and friendship of Count de Lippe. During a period of nearly 50 years, he distinguished himself in that country by his activity, his zeal, and his incorruptible integrity; to which last circumstance it was perhaps owing that he enjoyed, uninterruptedly, the favour of four successive sovereigns. Indeed, he was a virtuous and an honourable man: and, as a soldier, possessed undaunted courage, indefatigable activity, promptitude, and decision. He commanded, with reputation, the Portuguese army in Roussilon, at the commencement of the revolutionary war; and he will hereafter be classed among those of our countrymen who have added to the respectability of the British national character among foreigners.

On July 11, at Philadelphia, James Phillips, Esq. of that city, son of John Phillips, Esq. of Bank, Lancashire.

On the 18th of July, at Port Antonio, in Jamaica, of the yellow fever, General Villettes, who was seized with this disorder during the performance of a military tour. His remains were interred on the 23d of July with great military honours. His nephew and aide-de-camp, Captain Turrettin, also fell a sacrifice to this fatal complaint, on the same day.

At Verdun, Alexander Livie, Esq.

The Hon. Captain Herbert, a son of the Earl of Carnarvon, and Mr. Creed, the son of a navy agent. Both these gentlemen were drowned in going ashore at Gijon, by the upsetting of a boat belonging to the *Swallow* brig.

## MONTHLY STATE OF COMMERCE.

London, 24th September, 1808.

## SPAIN.

(Continued from our last.)

THE trade of Spain being now in a great measure open to us, that of their American dominions will consequently be the same, therefore our loss of it with the rest of the continent of Europe will be by so much diminished; and there is in particular an article of Spanish produce, which we have seldom heard of in our former importations from that country, we mean SILK, of which the provinces of Murcia, Valencia, and Andalusia, are very productive, Valencia and Murcia especially; the annual produce of the former is valued at 1,400,000*l.* and upwards, and of the latter nearly, if not quite, 2,000,000*l.*; the quantity of this article annually is estimated at upwards of two millions of pounds weight, of which little more than one-eighth part is manufactured at home, leaving the remaining seven-eighths for exportation, which has hitherto been generally to France; but we may reasonably hope that it will now find its way here, and will thereby, in great measure, compensate for that of Italy, of which we are at present deprived. Hitherto also a preference has been given to the exportation of Silesian linens from the port of Cadiz to the Spanish West Indies, which we may now expect will be transferred to those of Ireland and Scotland; the more certainly, as Silesia may be looked upon now as a part of the dominions of France; indeed, the manufactures of that country in this line cannot be upheld, if deprived of this vent for them. The population of Spain may now be taken at nearly 11,000,000 of souls: anciently it was one of the most populous in Europe, but sundry causes have concurred in reducing it to its present comparative smallness; such as the wars with and expulsion of the Moors; and also of the Jews, which took place about two centuries since; likewise the numerous emigrations to their new world, which took place at no great distance from the same period; the inveterate indolence of the people, with the exception of the Catalans and Biscayners; and the multitude devoted to celibacy; and to all these may be added, heavy taxes and extreme poverty: these combined oppose the genial influence of the climate.

(To be continued.)

We are happy to announce the arrival of six sail of East Indiamen, viz. the Hope, Coutts, Alfred, Taunton Castle, Earl Camden, and Woodford, all from China; also of numerous fleets from Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Quebec, Brazil, the Mediterranean, and Baltic. These numerous and safe arrivals incontestibly prove the impossibility and vanity of endeavouring to deprive us of our foreign trade, which, as long as we remain masters of the ocean, can never be accomplished.

London, Sep. 24, 1808.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies do hereby declare, that they will put up to sale, besides those goods already declared, viz.

Prize	{ Kron, Princess Maria, } Norge, and Marianne }	Mace.....	51 chests
		Nutmegs and Cloves.....	208 ditto.
Private trade.....	{	Nutmegs.....	7,720 lbs.
		Cloves.....	781 ditto
		Mace.....	1,575 ditto
And by the ships lately arrived	{	Nutmegs.....	64 boxes
		Cloves.....	2 bags
		Mace.....	70 boxes, 1 bag.

On Friday, September 30, with the spice already declared, prompt the same.

Likewise, on Thursday, October 20, prompt the 27th of January, 1809,

Private trade.—Alkali, anniseeds, cambogium, cardemoms, cassia galls, ginger, gum, musk, sago, sal-ammoniack, turmeric, vermilion, mother-o'-pearl shells, tortoise-shell, elephants' teeth, cornelians, soy, mats, rattans, canes, red-wood, hides, &c.

Prize property.—Sassan wood, 62 tons; unrated wood, 11 pieces; rattans, 1,770 bundles; elephants' teeth, 2 parcels; tamarinds, 27 casks; sago, 22 bags, &c. rice, 149 bags; sugar candy, 5 casks; terra taponica, 4 bags; sundries, 132 packages.

For exportation.—Arrack, 114 casks, 237 chests; wine, 8 chests, 3 casks; brandy, 18 casks; rum, 18 ditto.

Likewise, on Friday, October 7, 1808, prompt the 20th of January, 1809,

Cotton wool....	}	Company's.....	677 bales
		Private trade.....	407 ditto
		Privilege.....	30 ditto
		Prize, bales, and bags.....	41
		Ditto, casks.....	8

And on Tuesday, October 11, 1808, prompt the 13th of January, 1809,

	White piece goods..	} in private trade.	
	Nankeens.....		
Prize....	}	Per Fædres Minde.....	White goods.....24 bales
		Per ditto.....	Prohibited goods...14 ditto
		Per Alexander.....	Nankeens.....12 cases
		Per Harrigaard.....	Prohibited goods... 2 bales
		Per Little William.....	Nankeens.....18 ditto

Cargoes of the six East Indianmen from China, as before mentioned :

Bohea, 1,050 whole chests, 600 half chests, and 1,800 quarter ditto.....	572,760 lbs.
Best ditto, 17,438 chests.....	1,552,041
Congou, 25,699 ditto.....	2,986,613
Campoi, 2,452 ditto.....	162,495
Sonchong, 1,768 ditto.....	189,068
Singlo, 4,645 ditto.....	371,465
Twankay, 26,325 ditto.....	2,232,565
Superior Ditto, 1,999 ditto.....	131,031
Hyson Skin, 5,090 ditto.....	199,047
Hyson, 5,453 ditto.....	355,790

Total, 94,319 chests.....8,022,897 lbs.  
Raw Silk, 519 chests, 51,609 lbs. •  
Nankeen cloth, 102,750 pieces.

Besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

SALES OF WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

August 23d to August 30th.

544 hogsheads, 6 casks sugar.....	from 60s 0d. to 67s 0d. per cwt.
681 ditto, 18 casks, 439 bags coffee.....	from 78s 0d. to 115s 0d. per cwt.
316 bags, 439 pockets St. Domingo cotton.....	from 1s 4d. to 2s 1½d. per lb.
312 ditto pimento, bonded.....	from 1s 1d. to 1s 1½d. per lb.
146 casks, 44 bags Jamaica white ginger.....	from 5l. 0s to 10l. 15s. per cwt.
120 ditto Barbadoes ditto.....	from 4l. 4s to 4l. 5s. per cwt.
20 puncheons Jamaica rum, bonded.....	from 4s 1d. to 4s 4d. per gallon.

August 30th to September 6th.

953 hogsheads, 40 casks, 2,893 bags coffee..	from 68s 0d. to 114s 0d. per cwt.
1 bag coffee.....	180s 6d.
24 barrels, 244 bags pimento, bonded.....	from 1s 0½d. to 1s 1½d. per lb.
26 ditto, 4 casks, 93 bags white Jamaica ginger	from 5l. 0s. to 11l. 1s. per cwt.

September 6th to September 13th.

645 hogsheads, 67 casks, sugar.....	from 60s 6d. to 68s 6d. per cwt.
130 ditto, 7 ditto, Martinico clayed ditto, for exportation.....	from 32s 0d. to 48s 6d. per cwt.
1,555 ditto, 177 casks, 2,951 bags coffee.....	from 70s 0d. to 112s 0d. per cwt.
100 serons Carracca indigo.....	from 5s 7d. to 10s 0d. per lb.
246 bags pimento, bonded.....	from 1s 1½d. to 1s 2d. per lb.
3 casks Jamaica ginger.....	from 7l. 4s. to 7l. 12s. per cwt.
15 bags Barbadoes ditto.....	4l. 0s. per cwt.

September 13th to September 20th.

1,590 hogsheads, 250 casks, 1,212 bags coffee.	from 71s 0d. to 121s 0d. per cwt.
480 bags cotton.....	from 2s 5½d. to 2s 10½d. per lb.
12 ditto Jamaica ginger.....	5l. 19s. per cwt.

Average price, of brown or Muscovado sugar, per cwt. exclusive of the duties & customs thereon,

For the week ending Aug. 24, was 36s. 10d. per cwt.  
 For the week ending Aug. 31, was 36s. 3d.  
 For the week ending Sept. 7, was 35s. 8d.  
 For the week ending Sept. 14, was 35s. 6½d.

SALES OF AMERICAN PRODUCE.

August 23d to August 30th.

542 bags Surinam, Berbice, and Demerara cotton.. from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3¼d. per lb.

August 30th to September 20th.

681 bags Surinam and Demerara cotton ..... from 1s. 7½d. to 2s. 10½d. per lb.  
 655 ditto Brazil rice..... from 30s. 0d. to 43s. 0d. per cwt.

Alum, English - - ton	£ 92 0 0	to 25 0 0	Iron, Pig, British, - ton	£ 7 0 0	9 0 0
Anniseeds, Alicant - - cwt.	6 12 0	6 15 0	Ditto, in bars - - -	15 0 0	16 0 0
Ditto German - - -	4 10 0	5 0 0	Ditto Swedish, bars - - -	23 0 0	24 10 0
Ashes, American Pot - - -	3 0 0	4 5 0	Ditto Norway - - -	24 0 0	25 0 0
Ditto Pearl - - -	3 5 0	3 10 0	Ditto Archangel - - -	25 0 0	26 0 0
Barilla, Garthagena - - -	2 13 0	2 15 0	Juniper Berries, German - cwt.	3 10 0	3 12 0
Ditto Sicily - - -	2 1 0	2 2 0	Ditto Italian - - -	2 13 0	3 5 0
Ditto Teneriffe - - -	2 1 0	2 3 0	Lead in pigs - - -	39 0 0	40 0 0
Bark, Oak British, 45 cwt. L.	34 0 0	36 0 0	Ditto red - - -	37 0 0	38 0 0
Ditto Foreign - - -	10 10 0	15 0 0	Ditto white - - -	52 10 0	53 0 0
Brandy, Cogniac - - gal.	1 2 0	1 3 0	Lignum Vita, American - -	15 0 0	22 10 0
Ditto Spanish - - -	0 19 6	1 0 0	Ditto Tortola - - -	0 0 0	0 0 0
Camphire, refined - - lb.	0 7 6	0 7 9	Logwood, Camp. - - -	18 0 0	19 10 0
Ditto unrefined - - cwt.	33 0 0	34 0 0	Ditto Honduras Chipt - - -	15 0 0	16 0 0
Cochineal, garbled - - lb.	1 2 0	1 8 0	Ditto Unchipt - - -	uncertain	
Ditto East Indian - - -	0 4 0	0 6 6	Ditto Jamaica Chipt - - -	13 0 0	16 0 0
Coffee, fine - - - cwt.	5 10 0	6 0 0	Ditto Unchipt - - -	uncertain	
Ditto ordinary - - -	3 10 0	4 5 0	Madder Roots, Smyrna - cwt.	4 5 0	4 10 0
Ditto Mocha in Time - - -	14 0 0	14 15 0	Madder Roots, Dutch Crop, cwt.	5 2 0	6 0 0
Copperas, Green - - lb.	0 6 0	0 7 0	Mahogany, Honduras - ft.	0 1 3	0 1 9
Ditto White - - -	2 0 0	2 5 0	Ditto Jamaica - - -	0 1 3	0 1 11
Cotton-wool, Surinam - - -	0 2 7½	0 2 10	Ditto Hispaniola - - -	0 1 6	0 2 3
Ditto Jamaica - - -	0 2 2	0 2 6	Molasses - - - cwt.	1 10 6	0 0 0
Ditto Smyrna - - -	0 2 3½	0 2 5	Oak plank, Dantzic, } load	11 0 0	12 0 0
Ditto Bourbon - - -	0 3 0	0 3 6	4 & 3 inch }		
Ditto Pernambuco - - -	0 3 0	0 3 3½	Oil, Lucca - 25 gal. jar	18 10 0	20 0 0
Ditto East Indian - - -	0 1 4	0 1 10	Ditto Spermaceti - - ton	95 0 0	96 12 0
Currants, Zant - - - cwt.	4 12 0	4 18 0	Ditto Whale, Greenland - - -	uncertain	
Deals, Dantz. Fir, 3 in. 40 f. piece	2 12 0	2 15 0	Ditto Southern - - -	20 0 0	30 0 0
Ditto 24 36 - - -	1 9 0	1 12 0	Ditto Florence - half chest	3 3 0	3 10 0
Ditto 2 30 - - -	1 8 0	0 0 0	Opium, Turkey - - - lb.	1 2 0	1 4 0
Elephants' Teeth 1. 2. 9. cwt.	26 10 0	30 0 0	Orchilla, Canary - - - ton	225 0 0	240 0 0
Ditto 4. 5. 6. - - -	20 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto Cape de Verd - - -	130 0 0	150 0 0
Ditto Scrivell - - -	14 10 0	20 0 0	Ditto Madeira - - -	0 0 0	0 0 0
Figs, Turkey - - -	4 5 0	5 5 0	Pimento - - - lb.	0 1 10	0 2 0
Flax, Riga - - - ton	105 0 0	110 0 0	Pitch, American - - - cwt.	0 14 0	0 15 0
Ditto Petersburg, 12 head	105 0 0	110 0 0	Ditto Stockholm - - -	0 17 6	0 18 6
Fustick, Jamaica - - - ton	18 10 0	20 10 0	Ditto Archangel - - -	0 16 0	0 17 0
Ditto Cuba - - -	22 0 0	24 0 0	Quicksilver - - - lb.	0 4 1	0 4 3
Galls, Turkey - - - cwt.	5 10 0	7 12 0	Raisins, Bloom - - - cwt.	7 12 0	9 0 0
Geneva, Hollands - - gal.	1 0 6	1 2 0	Ditto Malaga - - -	2 10 0	3 6 0
Ditto English - - -	0 2 6	0 14 0	Ditto Sun - - -	4 5 0	4 10 0
Ginger, Jamaica, White cwt.	5 0 0	12 0 0	Ditto Muscadine - - -	10 0 0	12 12 0
Ditto Black - - -	2 18 0	3 3 0	Rice, Carolina - - -	2 0 0	2 9 0
Ditto Barbadoes - - -	3 10 0	4 5 0	Ditto East Indian - - -	1 15 0	2 4 0
Ditto East Indian - - -	3 2 0	4 0 0	Rum, Jamaica - - - gal.	0 4 4	0 5 9
Gum Arabic, Turkey - - cwt.	8 0 0	12 15 0	Ditto Leeward I. - - -	0 3 6	0 4 0
Ditto Seneca - - -	5 0 0	5 10 0	Saltpetre, East India Rough cwt.	3 13 0	3 14 0
Ditto Sandrach - - -	8 8 0	9 0 0	Ditto British Refined - - -	4 0 0	4 2 0
Ditto Tragacanth - - -	24 10 0	26 10 0	Shellach - - -	5 0 0	10 0 0
Ditto Mastic - - - lb.	0 5 8	0 6 0	Shumack, Faro - - -	1 6 0	1 8 0
Hemp, Riga Rhine - - ton	94 0 0	95 0 0	Ditto Malaga - - -	1 5 0	1 5 0
Ditto Petersburg clean - -	94 0 0	95 0 0	Ditto Sicily - - -	1 6 0	1 9 0
Ditto East Indian - - -	79 0 0	86 0 0	Ditto Oporto - - -	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hides, English - - - lb.	0 0 2½	0 0 4½	Silk, Thrown, Piedmont - lb.	2 16 0	4 6 0
Ditto Buenos Ayres - - -	0 0 3	0 0 7½	Ditto Bergam - - -	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto Dutch salted - - -	0 0 3½	0 0 8	Silk, Raw, China, 3 Mos. Sm.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto Spanish - - -	0 0 5½	0 0 8	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1 18 0	2 10 0
Indigo, Curacc. Flo. 1s & 2d	0 10 3	0 11 6	Ditto Bengal, Sm. Sk. g.	1 2 0	1 10 0
Ditto East Indian Blue & Parp.	0 8 6	0 11 9	Ditto Novi - - -	1 10 0	2 10 0
Ditto Brazil - - -	0 2 0	0 6 0	Ditto Orgumzine - - -	2 0 0	2 15 0

Sugar, Jamaica	- - - - C.	£ 0 0	3 15 0	Tobacco, Virg. York River lb.	£ 0 0 91	0 1 1
Ditto East India	- - - -	3 6 0	4 11 0	Ditto, James River	- - - -	0 0 94
Ditto Lumps	- - - -	5 1 0	5 6 0	Wax, English	- - - - cwt.	15 15 0
Ditto Single Leaves	- - - -	4 15 0	5 12 0	Ditto Dantzic	- - - -	15 0 0
Ditto Double Ditto	lb.	0 1 3	0 1 8	Ditto African	- - - -	9 15 0
Tallow, English	- - - - cwt.	4 16 0	0 0 0	Ditto American	- - - -	14 15 0
Ditto Russia, candle, white	- - - -	4 13 0	4 14 0	Whale-bns, Greenland	- ton	26 10 0
Ditto, yellow	- - - -	4 17 0	4 18 0	Ditto S. Fishery	- - - -	24 0 0
Ditto, Buenos Ayres	- - - -	4 13 0	4 14 0	Wine, Red Port	- - - pipe	75 0 0
Tar, Archangel	- - - - B.	1 18 0	2 0 0	Ditto Lisbon	- - - -	85 0 0
Ditto, Stockholm	- - - -	2 0 0	2 3 0	Ditto Madeira	- - - -	74 0 0
Ditto, American	- - - -	1 15 0	2 0 0	Ditto Calcutta	- - - -	90 0 0
Tin in blocks	- - - - cwt.	3 18 0	0 0 0	Ditto Sherry	- - - butt	80 0 0
Ditto, Grain, in blocks	- - - -	7 7 0	0 0 0	Ditto Mountain	- - - -	65 0 0
Turpentine, American	- - - -	1 18 0	2 0 0	Ditto Vidonia	- - - hogs.	70 0 0
Tobacco, Maryl. yellow	- lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto Claret	- - - -	44 0 0
Ditto, Mid. brown	- - - -	0 0 91	0 1 1	Yarn, Mohair	- - - lb.	0 4 6
Ditto, Long Leaf	- - - -	0 0 8	0 0 9			0 8 10

PRICES

OF

Canal, Dock, Fire Office, Water Works, Brewery Shares, &c. &c.  
at the Office of Messrs. L. WOLFE and Co. No. 9, Change-alley,  
Cornhill. 21st September, 1808.

London Dock Stock	.....	116l. per cent.
East India ditto	.....	121l. per cent.
West India ditto	.....	159l. per cent.
Commercial Dock Shares	.....	127l. per share.
Grand Junction Canal	.....	129l. per share.
Grand Surrey Canal	.....	60l. per share.
Imperial Fire Insurance	.....	5 per cent. premium.
Globe Fire and Life ditto	.....	115l. per cent.
Albion ditto ditto	.....	2 per cent. premium.
Hope ditto ditto	.....	25s. per share premium.
Rock Life Assurance	.....	5s. per share premium.
East London Water Works	..	45l. per share premium.
West Middlesex ditto	....	115l. per share.
South London ditto	.....	45l. per share premium.
Golden Lane Brewery	.....	80l. per share.
London Institution	.....	84 guineas per share.
Commercial Road	.....	116l. per share.
Kennett and Avon	.....	5l. per share premium.

LEWIS WOLFE and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,

Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty,

At Nine o'Clock, A. M.

1808	Barom.	Ther.	Wind.	Obser.	1808	Barom.	Ther.	Wind.	Obser.
Aug 25	30.04	64	E	Fair	Sept. 11	29.34	63	SW	Fair
26	29.72	65	W	Ditto	12	29.62	64	WSW	Rain
27	29.51	65	SW	Rain	13	29.60	63	SW	Ditto
28	29.70	64	W	Fair	14	29.71	60	N	Fair
29	29.82	65	S	Ditto	15	29.96	61	N	Ditto
30	29.65	66	S	Ditto	16	30.15	60	NNE	Ditto
31	29.58	64	S	Ditto	17	30.20	61	NE	Ditto
Sept. 1	29.61	64	S	Rain	18	30.04	60	N	Ditto
2	29.74	65	S	Fair	19	29.81	62	NW	Rain
3	29.98	64	NW	Ditto	20	30.20	60	W	Fair
4	29.83	66	SW	Ditto	21	30.25	56	W	Ditto
5	29.75	63	S	Ditto	22	30.04	57	NE	Ditto
6	29.64	63	SW	Ditto	23	29.57	56	N	Rain
7	29.70	61	WSW	Ditto	24	29.88	52	NW	Fair
8	29.50	63	S	Ditto	25	29.91	54	NW	Ditto
9	29.27	61	SSE	Rain	26	30.03	53	N	Ditto
10	29.26	60	E	Ditto					



# THE European Magazine,

For OCTOBER, 1808.

[Embellished with, 1, a Portrait of REAR-ADMIRAL SIR R. G. KEATS, K.B. and, 2, a Map of SPAIN and PORTUGAL.]

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London:

*Printed by J. Gold, Sher-lane, Fleet-street,*

**FOR JAMES ASPERNE,**

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

*Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies; at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.*

Vol. LIV. Oct. 1808.



**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.**

In reply to C. S. we must state, that we shrink from political controversy, especially where it is, like that to which he alludes, so strongly tinged with the glaring colours of party. Upon the subject of our intestine divisions, CARDINAL XIMENES once (not very handsomely, we confess) observed, that the English, like their native mastiffs, lived in a state of internal hostility; "the cause," he continued amplifying as he proceeded, "which frequently creates a canine uproar is, as every one knows, a bone; whence, among them, any statistical elevation, or political advantage, is humorously called a *bone of contention*. During the time of profound peace, the 'island dogs' are frequently growling, snapping at, and tearing each other; but the moment that the barking of foreign curs gives the alarm, the contention about a *bone, bones, or bonuses* ceases; all the whole species, whether *shagged, long-eared, crops, or bobtails*, become friends, and, with one heart and mind, join *their teeth* to defend their kennels against their exotic enemies."

Such was the allegorical picture of the English, drawn by the hand of a great master at the beginning of the 16th century, which we are extremely sorry to see reversed at the beginning of the nineteenth. Instead of the characteristic union alluded to, which is always desirable, but most imperatively so at the present period, we are grieved, from the influence of recent events, to observe, that the baleful operation of PARTY prevails to a very considerable degree; and that, although the metropolitan demagogues must know that they are mere tools in the hands of much abler workmen, they still persevere, like a set of daring but incautious labourers, whom, we remember, once exerted their whole force to undermine an ancient wall, which, had it not been for the cooler judgment of the surveyor, would have fallen, and have buried them all in its ruins. We do not wish to extend animadversion further; but are still firm in opinion, that the observation in our last acknowledgments, which elicited the note of C. S. was both MORAL and LEGAL, consequently in the highest degree CONSTITUTIONAL.

For want of room, we have been under the unpleasant necessity of postponing several articles that were intended for insertion this month.

The "ADVENTURES of the BROTHERHOOD of ST. THOMAS" are not admissible into this work; though we have no doubt but that they will, in due season, appear in all the NEWSPAPERS.

We must inform TULLY, that LINEN did not come into use among the lower order of the people till the decline of the ROMAN EMPIRE.

We shall read the manuscript of BRITANNICUS with attention, and either send him a private answer, or acknowledge it in our next.

A variety of other pieces are under consideration.

**AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from October 8 to October 15, 1808.**

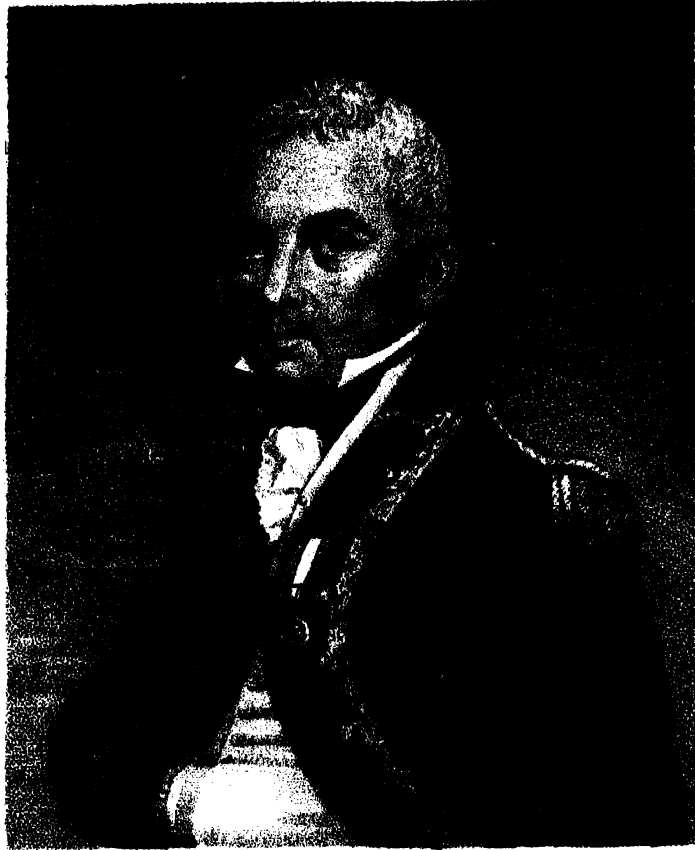
**MARITIME COUNTIES.**

**INLAND COUNTIES.**

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		
Essex	83	8 51	0 42	6 38	2 61	0	Middlesex	90	0 53	0 45	0 34	10 61	8
Kent	89	9 58	0 44	6 37	9 58	0	Surrey	95	4 52	4 46	8 40	4 66	0
Sussex	86	0 00	0 49	0 41	0 00	0	Hertford	80	3 43	0 41	8 35	4 50	3
Suffolk	79	3 49	3 39	6 31	10 50	9	Bedford	85	11 19	6 41	8 37	0 65	2
Cambridge	80	10 49	0 37	10 25	10 58	0	Huntingdon	80	1 00	0 39	10 33	0 61	6
Norfolk	80	11 55	1 39	0 33	3 54	4	Northampton	80	4 44	0 40	0 36	4 00	0
Lincoln	85	8 51	5 42	2 27	6 60	9	Rutland	85	6 00	0 43	6 32	0 74	0
York	87	8 67	9 40	10 29	10 68	10	Leicester	83	7 47	1 11	1 35	10 64	11
Durham	89	4 00	0 00	0 27	4 00	0	Nottingham	93	0 57	6 44	4 31	8 64	8
Northumb.	83	0 68	0 40	0 27	8 00	0	Derby	90	8 00	0 47	0 35	4 66	0
Chumberland	84	4 55	4 42	10 27	4 00	0	Stafford	86	0 00	0 44	10 34	5 68	9
Westmorl.	95	10 70	0 41	8 29	4 00	0	Salop	85	2 53	4 41	5 36	4 00	0
Lancaster	82	6 00	0 40	9 31	1 68	0	Hereford	88	10 44	9 33	2 34	7 57	11
Chester	78	7 00	0 42	4 28	6 00	0	Worcester	89	9 52	1 44	5 42	7 67	4
Gloucester	95	0 00	0 47	11 00	0 65	0	Warwick	92	4 00	0 45	9 38	7 71	9
Somerset	86	3 00	0 39	8 00	0 72	0	Wilts	83	10 52	0 48	10 41	0 81	0
Monmouth	93	2 00	0 42	4 00	0 00	0	Berks	93	11 00	0 47	6 41	4 66	4
Devon	82	0 00	0 35	6 28	10 00	0	Oxford	87	11 00	0 45	1 39	8 59	3
Cornwall	77	0 00	0 37	8 24	0 00	0	Bucks	90	2 00	0 41	0 38	4 60	10
Dorset	82	0 00	0 47	0 35	0 60	0							
Hants	85	0 56	0 40	2 40	6 00	0							
							WALES.						
							N. Wales	90	0 00	0 40	0 00	0 00	0
							S. Wales	80	8 00	0	0	0	0



*European Magazine*



*Engraved by R. Bly, & Black from an Original Painting by H. North*

*Dear Admiral*  
*Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, Bart.*

*Published by J. Aspinwall Esq. & Co. at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, 1795.*

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THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR OCTOBER, 1808.

MEMOIR

OF

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD GOODWIN KEATS, K.B.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

IT has more than once been observed, that, in this country, there is no branch of biographical literature from which so much real advantage could be derived, as from the contemplation of the lives and memoirs of those naval officers who have passed through all the gradations of actual service, who have experienced all those vicissitudes, both of climate and of fortune, concomitant to the profession, and have received that approbation and those honours which, it is beautifully observed by the poet,\*

“—————Heav'n appointed  
The reward of noble actions.”

This kind of history has in it something so congenial to the sentiments of Britons, that we dwell upon it with a peculiar kind of satisfaction; we (if the expression may be allowed) embody the subject with ourselves; our passions range on the side of the nautical hero: we are proud of his actions as if they were our own, and, on a more general, and still more generous principle, glory in a patriotic alliance with him that makes us sharers in the glory of our country.

This, in the largest and most extended point of view, is, we conceive, the reason why the lives of naval officers are generally read with such avidity; this endues them with that strong power to elicit sensations of public esteem; but they have a still greater use, inas-

much as they must be considered as stimulatives to professional emulation, and, consequently, as most prolific sources of national advantage.

For this reason, in particular, we are extremely sorry to observe, that, while we contemplate the portrait of the gallant admiral which embellishes this number of our Magazine (especially as his memoirs would have furnished another brilliant example to the younger class of his profession), we should have found it so very difficult to obtain even materials for this short notice; however, in the hope that what we have written will stimulate some person who is infinitely more capable to enlarge upon this interesting subject, we proceed to state those few hints towards a more finished production which have come to our knowledge.

Rear-admiral SIR RICHARD GOODWIN KEATS is the son of the Rev. G. Keats, a clergyman who for many years filled the highly respectable and eminently useful station of head-master of the free grammar-school at Tiverton, Devonshire: \* a seminary from which many

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\* The free grammar-school at Tiverton is a very fine building, situate near the banks of the Loman, at the east end of the town, and extending to the length of 170 feet. This was erected about the year 1604, pursuant to the will of Peter Blundell, a native, and eminent clothier of that town. He was born in the year 1520, “ of parents in such a low station of life, that, when very young, he was obliged to run on errands, and do other

\* Dr. Akenhead.

of those gentlemen, whose learning and talents have become so conspicuous in the western part of this kingdom, have derived the first principles of their education.

To the admiral who is the subject of this brief notice, his situation under the guidance of a parent who was so capable of teaching "the young idea how to shoot," was rendered peculiarly advantageous, and consequently his improvement was concomitant.

At what period he entered into the naval service of his country we have not been exactly informed; but we know, that after he had completed the term of his service as a midshipman, he was appointed a lieutenant on board the *Prince George* man of war, then bearing Admiral Digby's flag. This ship formed part of the squadron of Admiral Lord Rodney, in the memorable expedition to the West Indies, and was particularly distinguished by being the vessel in which his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence com-

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little services for the common carriers, to obtain necessary support. As he grew up, he attended their horses; and having saved a little money in this employ, he bought a piece of kersey cloth, which he sent to London by one of the carriers, who, making no charge for the carriage, sold it to great advantage. The profits from this kersey, and a few more savings, enabled him to purchase others, which he sent and sold in like manner. From similar returns, in a short time he bought as many kersies as would load one horse, with which he went himself to London, where he was employed some time by the agents in the kersey trade, by whom he was much esteemed for his fidelity and great assiduity. When he had acquired a sufficient sum to begin the manufacture of kersies, he returned to Tiverton, and established himself in that business, which he conducted many years with great credit and success. The fortune he thus acquired by his active and laudable exertions was very great; and as his mind happily enlarged with his circumstances, his liberality was unconfined, and his bounty became general and useful. He died unmarried, at the age of eighty, and, by his will, bestowed the whole of his ample fortune to promote learning, to encourage husbandry, to advance the trade and manufactures of his native place, to animate the industrious, and to remove the ills or alleviate the distresses of his fellow-creatures." (4)

(a) Dunsford's Historical Memoirs, &c.

7

menced his naval career as a midshipman. Upon this important occasion, Lieutenant Keats had the honour of being selected as a proper officer to whom the person, and, indeed, in a considerable degree, the professional tuition of his royal highness might be safely entrusted.

From this confidential distinction an intimacy ensued betwixt the august personage under his care and himself, which, in the early stages of his promotion, proved highly advantageous to him: therefore, in this remarkable instance, his royal highness is entitled to all the reward of public applause which must result from his having patronized an officer of such distinguished merit, as events immediately subsequent, and those still more recent, have proved Admiral Keats to be.

It is, with our slender materials, impossible for us to follow him through the gradations of his promotion with the accuracy we could wish. Every step which a gallant officer gains in the honourable course of service, is not only an encouragement to him, but, as we have observed, an advantage to the nation; as, while it stimulates him to still greater exertions, it points to the goal, and animates others to the noblest actions.

Lieutenant Keats was promoted to the rank of captain in the year 1789, and we think, about the year 1793, commanded the *Bonetta* sloop of war. He was captain of the *Superb* in the action off *Algesiras*,\* 12th July, 1801, and in the subsequent retreat of the combined squadrons, when the two three-decked ships were blown up, and a 74 gun ship captured. He was also flag captain to Sir John Duckworth at the battle of *St. Domingo*, the 6th February, 1804.† He was, on the 9th of November, 1805, honoured with an appointment to a colonelcy of the marines; promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue on the 2d of October, 1807; and succeeded in bringing off the *Marquis Romana* and the Spanish troops from the Danish territory; in consequence of which he was, on the 15th of October, 1808, still further honoured by his sovereign, by being created one of the knights of the most honourable military order of the Bath.

\* *European Magazine*, Vol. XL, page 145.

† *Ibid.*, Vol. XLIX, page 286.

ORIENTAL OBSERVATIONS.

*No. IV.*

*To the Editor of the European Magazine.*

SIR, October 14, 1808.

EVER since the commencement of your Magazine I have taken it, and have been highly pleased with it, as it contains more useful information than any other I have seen. From its very general circulation, I think any thing of great utility will be more generally beneficial, when published in it, than in most others. The enclosed paper, I conceive, may be eminently advantageous to a very numerous and meritorious class of our fellow-subjects, the seamen in the royal navy and in the merchant service.

The very great and most important services which Marquis Wellesley rendered to the state, and the glorious victories gained under his auspices in India, ought to fill with gratitude the heart of every person interested in the welfare of his country. His attention was not confined to the great affairs of state, but extended to every thing. The *Lascars* (native seamen of India), which composed the crews of the first ships that went from India to Europe, were found to have suffered a most dreadful mortality during the voyage to Europe, and on the return to India. Marquis Wellesley appointed a committee, composed of seamen and medical men, to inquire into the causes of that mortality, and to suggest means to secure the crews of ships from such a dreadful evil. These gentlemen published their proceedings: the enclosed is an extract from that publication. The means of preserving the health of seamen, therein laid down, may be easily procured, and at a very trifling expence; while the experience of its efficacy gives almost a certainty of preventing the evil. I remember, upwards of fifty years past, a person had a nostrum, by pouring a little of which into the casks in which beef and pork were packed, it was asserted the meat would continue longer good. He was generally employed by the owners of ships in the service of the East India Company. I believe it is now ascertained that this nostrum was the muriatic radical mentioned in the enclosed. By publishing it, you will render a most important

service to the public, and you will greatly oblige, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Z.

*Extract from an Essay on the Diseases incident to Indian Seamen (Lascars) on long Voyages, p. 151. Printed at the Honourable East India Company's Press, in Calcutta, 1804.*

THE idea that the fossil acids, even when taken into the circulation, are neither decomposed nor intimately combined with the animal fluids, is repeated by the same author (Dr. Cullen) in his *Materia Medica*, Vol. I. p. 228; Vol. II. p. 327—412.

Dr. Trotter also says, the nitric and sulphuric acids, in whatever manner exhibited, pass through the body pure and unaltered, as when taken into the stomach.—*Observations on Scurvy*, p. 146—184.

Dr. Beddoes, on the other hand, alleges, that the mineral acids are decomposed by almost all animal and vegetable substances. He remarks, that persons taking the vitriolic acid smell sensibly of sulphur; and that this is the best remedy we have in herpes, a disease which, he thinks, analogous to scurvy, and approaching it by a number of intermediate shades; for these reasons, he thinks a full trial should be made of these acids in scurvy.

A simple inspection of the best tables of affinities favours the opinion of Dr. Beddoes, respecting the decomposition of the sulphuric and nitric acids by animal and vegetable substances; for both carbon and hydrogen more strongly attack oxygen than sulphur and azote; and the successful application of the nitric acid, by Mr. Scott, to the cure of the same diseases in which the good effects of mercury are most conspicuous, leave no doubt of the fact, as far as that acid is concerned, in the minds of those who admit oxygenation as the principle on which these cures are effected.

With regard to scurvy in particular, that ingenious practitioner recommended to Admiral Rainier a trial of this medicine on board his ships; and the successful result of this experiment appeared by the report of two surgeons of his fleet. A collection of the cases treated by these gentlemen, which establish the efficacy of this acid, was

transmitted by Dr. Scott to Dr. Beddoes.

But the muriatic radical, according to Lavoisier (p. 257, 2d edit.), has so strong an affinity for oxygen, "that it has not hitherto been decomposed by art, perhaps, not even by nature." And this proposition still appears to be true, notwithstanding the supposed discovery of Girtanner.—(See *Thompson's Chemistry*, Vol. II. p. 59.)

Yet, that even this acid may be successfully employed for the prevention and cure of the scurvy, will appear from the following narrative, obtained by the friendly communication of Mr. Brown, who went as surgeon of the ships *Britannia* and *Speedy*, on whaling voyages round the world. The use of it in all putrid cases was pointed out to him by the late Sir William Fordyce; and Mr. Brown had first occasion to experience its effects, in a putrid fever, on a voyage to New South Wales, with 150 convicts, besides marines, and the ship's crew. He says, "we had not passed the Bay of Biscay, when a putrid fever made its appearance, and raged with a pestilential fury. It was, under God, owing to this admirable medicine, that we lost only one man, and he was at the age of 74."

As a preventive of the scurvy, he advises to mix a spoonful of the acid in a hogshead of water, and to give it as common drink. "Its taste is imperceptible; and it will not only keep the water sweet and wholesome, but will refresh the blood, and prevent that disposition to putrefaction, which is the invariable attendant of a long continuance in the sea air. Notwithstanding this preventive, should symptoms of the scurvy appear, its use must be varied, and stronger. To a quart of spruce beer, or the same quantity of treacle and water, add forty-six drops of the acid: shake them well together, and give a teacupful every six hours; on the second or third day the purple spots will begin to assume a light yellow colour, and in less than five more, they will disappear. If a ship is fortunate enough to have essence of malt on board, the same quantity of the acid, mixed in a quart of wort, three times stronger than what is ordered by the printed directions, is greatly preferable to the molasses and water, or the spruce beer, and will very much hasten the cure. It ought not to be concealed,

that, on leaving off the marine acid, it is probable that scorbutic symptoms will return. It must then be repeated in more frequent and in stronger doses. I never saw occasion for less than thirty, or more than sixty drops to a quart. But this must be left to the good sense and discretion of the surgeon."

In a note, he adds, "I thought I had stored myself very plentifully with it this voyage (1794—1795), but I was quite mistaken; we had used it as a preventive, from our leaving England to Port Jackson; and from New South Wales to Masafucro. At this place, meeting with several American ships, which were greatly distressed with the scurvy, and not permitted, by the Spaniards, to go into any of their ports, I was induced to part with a considerable quantity of it, for their relief. This, we had afterwards cause to regret; for, though both ships were remarkably healthy while it lasted, yet, in five weeks and six days after it was exhausted, the scurvy broke out among us, as before related."

"I can speak with safety when I add, that in the course of two voyages round the world, I am every day more and more convinced of its efficacy."

The history to which he above alludes is as follows:—It was on the 5th of April, 1795, that we passed this port (Payta, in Peru), in company with the *Amelia*, Captain Quedsted. In running down the coast we saw few whales; and although we had been two months from Coquimbo, yet I wished to put in here, for a fresh supply of vegetables; as, should we pursue our intended route to California, the prospect of touching at any port was very distant, and from some symptoms among our crew, I knew the sea-scurvy was not very remote. It is true, while the marine acid lasted, I had little apprehension of danger, because experience assured me I could trust to its effects. But that valuable medicine, from its daily use, was fast exhausting, and we could get no supply. A spirit of discontent, however, which prevailed on board the *Amelia*, made it rather unsafe to go to Payta; so that we proceeded, without interruption, until we fell in with a considerable body of whales, near the Gallopagas islands, where we cruised together for three months; during which time, by the aid of the muriatic acid, both ships enjoyed an excellent state of

health. In July, the ships separated; and on the 8th of that month, we fell in with a great number of whales; when, in twelve days, we got three hundred barrels of oil. But what I feared came to pass: the medicine being done, and no vegetable being in the ship, our people fell fast down in the scurvy."

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE an account of the circumstances, &c. with some anecdotes concerning Cataracts in the Eyes, which you seemed desirous to have. I think it may be useful, and encourage the aged to undergo the operation. I hope it will be just in time to admit it this present month.

Yours,

6, King's-road, Bedford-row, D. J.  
18th Oct. 1808.

You expressed a wish to be informed of a recent case of BLINDNESS, which, though not uncommon, may be useful in being more generally known.

It may be cheering information to the domestic circle of some of your readers, who are experiencing the melancholy infirmity of a decaying sight, occasioned by that disorder of the humours in the eye which renders the pupil more and more opaque, till a thin film seals up the sight, and becomes what, in surgery, is denominated a *confirmed cataract*, that they have no cause to despair, however far *advanced in age*: such is the perfection to which the beautiful operation of *extracting the cataract* has been carried, in recent times, and such is the exquisite skill and touch of the hand of the dextrous oculist.

About two years ago, a great oculist extracted the cataract from one eye of the father of the present writer; the patient, of a hale and sound constitution, was verging towards his eightieth year. He saw after the operation; no unusual case, even when, as in the present, inflammation followed, and all vision became extinct. How this happened, whether from the want of steadiness in the hand of the veteran operator, or from a want of prudence in performing the operation at a distance from the metropolis, and himself permitting the attendance of a medical man, may, perhaps, be understood by some who can trace the present appear-

ance of that eye. This circumstance is mentioned as a caution, that no other person than the oculist himself be suffered to interfere; and that the operation may not be done at an inconvenient distance, so that the progress of the eye may be sedulously watched.

It was, therefore, with abated courage and failing hope that the patient ventured to undergo the same operation on his single eye, which was now closed in utter darkness. It succeeded! At the fourth day he distinguished the minutes on a watch-dial, and could read small print; within a fortnight he amused himself at card-playing; and now, after a month has elapsed, may make every sober use of his eye.

The operation is simple, attended with the slightest pain, that of a mere puncture; and does not last more than three minutes. I can give a notion of its shortness by an anecdote furnished me by a friend of the late Mr. Draper, the husband of Sterne's Eliza. On his return from India, blind with cataracts, and shaken in every nerve by the hostile climate, having resolved to undergo this operation, he wanted a firm mind. At the mere touch of the hand, the agitated and terrified man fainted. It was during the swoon the operation was performed; and when he recovered, he saw once more that world which he seemed forever to have quitted.

A similar case to the first has come under my observation, in the person of a respectable clergyman, also about the age of eighty. He underwent the operation in both eyes, the shortness of which surprised, as much as delighted: he declared it was without pain. The village pastor has re-ascended his pulpit, and reads his manuscript sermons with a facility he has not enjoyed for many preceding years.

It is a mere act of humanity due to some who are afflicted by this melancholy disorder, to give them every cheerful hope, and to shew the ease with which they may promise themselves a perfect recovery; and it is a mere act of justice to inform the afflicted, that the operator, in both these cases, was Mr. WATHEN PHIPPS, whose zealous humanity excites the gratitude of his opulent patients, not less than of those who receive gratuitously from his hand a gift which would be worthy of Heaven itself to bestow on man!

18th October, 1808.



*To the Editor of the European Magazine.*

SIR,

IN looking over, the other day, an explanation of the Church Catechism, published in London lately by the booksellers to the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, and taught in many of the most respectable schools and academies about London, in page 16 of the thirty eighth and last edition, I find, immediately following the question, "What is meant by renouncing him?" (meaning the word Devil), this answer, "The renouncing all familiarity and contracts with the devil, whereof *witches* and conjurors, and such as resort to him, are guilty."

There seems to me, Mr. Editor, something extremely improper in this answer; as it tends to make children believe in the existence of witches, a doctrine which (except by a few poor ignorant people) is now universally exploded. It is but of small importance that the reverend author, Mr. Lewis, minister of Margate, Kent, and the publishers, can quote the history of the witch of Endor in support of this doctrine: for that passage, it is well known, having puzzled our best biblical critics, is, to this day, not well understood. This much, however, is certain respecting it, that the term there translated Witch does not call up to the mind of one in the least acquainted with the original, that catalogue of crimes for which poor old women in this country, till about a century ago, used to be condemned to the flames. The truth is, were those who quote and lug in scripture, in support of this, that, and the other doctrine, to study, even with a moderate degree of care, the language of scripture, and to pay, even the least, attention to the laws, customs, manners, and modes of thinking, to which the sacred writers not unfrequently refer, they would find that, instead of supporting their peculiar notions, these passages often militate against them, and are calculated to support doctrines of an opposite tendency. Did people, for instance, attend to this, that, in the third chapter of the book of Genesis, the original word, translated *sewed*, means to fix, tie, or fasten together, in general, be it by a pin of wood, or in any other way, they would not, as is often done, ask that ridiculous question, Where Adam found the needles and thread with which he sewed the

fig-leaves together? And did they attend to this, that there was a small window, in the temple at Jerusalem, commonly called the Needle's Eye, and well known to the Jews by that name, they would not be so apt to find fault with the expression of our Saviour, when he tells us, that "It is easier for a camel to pass through the Needle's Eye, than for a rich man, by means of his riches, to enter into the kingdom of heaven." So that, though for some time before, as well as after, the days of James VI. who wrote a treatise on Witchcraft, the doctrine was believed; yet if the reverend author, and the publishers of the above Catechism, can give no other proof than they have done, or than is generally known, for the existence of witches, they would have evinced a more rational piety, have shown themselves better pneumaticians, and better acquainted with the Christian system, had they saved themselves the trouble of warning people against resorting to them. A book, published with a view of being put into the hands of young people, tending to a belief of the existence of witches, however valuable in other respects, comes, in my opinion, with a very bad grace from any connected with the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge. Not doubting but that this will find a place in your valuable and widely spread Miscellany, I remain, with good wishes, sir,

Yours, &c.

JAMES HALL.

137, *St. Martin's-lane*,  
Oct. 1, 1808.

*To the Editor of the European Magazine.*

SIR,      *London, 16th Sept. 1808.*

AS I have frequently met with the words *extravagancy*, *indifferency*, &c. which imply the same meaning as *extravagance*, &c. I should be very glad to learn, through the respectable channel of your Magazine, if the one may not be used whenever the other may; or, if the latter is not a more elegant and modern expression than the former.

I remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G.

THE PURRAH.  
An AFRICAN TALE.  
IN THREE ACTS.

Dramatized by JOSEPH MOSER, Esq.

Act II. Scene I.

*An external view of the Palaver-house, exhibiting a very large white cottage-like building, the roof of which appears thatched with bamboo, and in some places overgrown with grass and flowering shrubs: it is surrounded with mangrove and palm trees: the roof extends beyond the fabric, which is encompassed by a palisado, under which groups of negro soldiers appear as upon guard. In the front is displayed a wide area, with small tents, distinguished by flags of different colours, stalls on which commodities are exposed for sale, and booths with stages, on which tumblers, dancers, &c. exhibit their tricks. All kinds of African music is heard, and a variety of negro men, women, boys, and girls appear.*

*Enter FOOLHAW, fantastically dressed in white and red, with a sash of ribands of various colours; he has on his head a cap and bells, bells at his wrists and ancles.*

*Sings, shaking a pair of castenets.*

Gingle, gingle, tingle, tingle,  
My lasses advance,  
And join in the dance,  
To the tune of the merry bells round.  
Let politics sleep,  
We'll caper and leap,  
While castenets rattle at ev'ry rebound.  
Let politics sleep, &c.

Behold, yonder gong\*  
Has attracted a throng  
To stare at the tricks of their magic;  
Their spirits are evil,  
They deal with the devil,  
And all their amusements are tragic.  
Their spirits are evil, &c.

To my gingle gingle  
Your ears shall all tingle,  
And lasses shall bound,  
While the castenets' sound  
Makes them leap like their squirrels that  
scarce touch the ground.  
And lasses shall bound, &c.

[A dance: FOOLHAW leads off.  
The negro youths and girls  
follow.]

\* Moorish drum.

Europ. Mag. V'c'

*Enter GANGWAY and BOB BOOM, who join the dancers.*

*Gangway.* Cheerly, my hearts!—Well footed, my lasses!—Here we go up, up, up—Now we reel—now the starboard—now the larboard tack—follow the leader—'ware a lee shore—(Capers and dances.) Steady! steady! Bob, how many knots have we run?

*Bob Boom.* I should guess nineteen and half, by log—

*Gangway.* You dog, why don't you sing out? I take it we have got into soundings.

*Foolhaw.* Yes, there are soundings enough in the fair.

*Bob Boom.* Fair! I thought every thing was black here:—you seem to have had a complete dip, my little cock-boat.

[To the first negro-girl.

*First Negro-girl.* No! my petticoat be vite.

*Bob Boom.* Petticoat be vite! May be so—the girls in my country scarcely wear any, except they are invisible.

*Gangway.* I see, Bob, like our frigate, she has a sheathing of white just below the gunwale. My partner seems a first-rate; she has brought her eyes to bear upon me, and they have raked me fore and aft.

*Second Negro-girl.* I no do you harm—I go with dis man.

[Pointing to FOOLHAW.

*Gangway.* Dis man—he's a comical one; he looks like the ambassador to the king of what d'ye call it, that I saw when I was last here? What are you, brother?

*Foolhaw.* A fool, brother! and therefore likely to be a favourite.

*Bob Boom.* Gangway, you've got your answer. Shall we bear down upon the squadron there, or cruise in the woods.

*Foolhaw.* You had better go, unless you come to buy.

*Gangway.* To buy?

*Foolhaw.* Yes; this is a solemn holiday, in which the chiefs hold a council in yonder palaver-house: the dealers dispose of their slaves in the market on the other side, and here the people assemble at the fair.

*Bob Boom.* Plenty of business! but, just as it is in London, some talking away at the west end of the town; some buying and selling at the east; and some listening to the nonsense of buffoons, or admiring the capering of dancers, about the middle. However, let's scud; for I see by the Jack\* that approaches

if we meet we shall have a pooping  
sea.

*Gangway.* His head looks like the  
acorn fixed upon the spindle.

[*Exeunt GANGWAY and BOB BOOM.*]

*Enter CHARLOTTE and JAGO.*

*Charlotte.* But is it certain that the  
captain is so attached to her?

*Jago.* He loves her as dear as his eyes.  
I wish you had heard what he said to  
Isabella, at the factory, about her.

*Charlotte.* I am glad I did not: but  
sure he will never devote himself to a  
woman of her complexion.

*Jago.* Whether he does or not, 'tis all  
the same to you: you are not in love  
with her.

*Charlotte.* Not I, indeed!

*Jago.* Then here comes one that, I  
believe, is.

*Enter INVOICE.*

*Invoice.* If you mean me, I confess  
that I am perfectly charmed with Er-  
getta; but must resign her to the cap-  
tain, who has professed a regard for  
her.

*Charlotte.* A regard for her?

*Invoice.* Yes, that has exceedingly  
interested him in the fate of her lover  
Alimama, whose trial is, I hear, about  
to commence.

*Charlotte.* I am sure, whatsoever may  
be his crime, I hope he will be acquit-  
ted.

*Invoice.* Justice must take its course.  
His people are inflexible.

*Jago.* Yet sure his father—

*Charlotte.* Will not act like a parent,  
if he does not use every exertion to save  
his son.

*Invoice.* No; but he will act like an  
African.

*Jago.* I learned while I was in other  
countries, that human nature is every  
where the same, though human com-  
plexions may differ.

*Sings.*

Let Africa superior boast  
Her palmy wane and spangled coast,  
Her fertile fields and lurid groves,  
Where negroes woo their sable loves,  
With other attractions to win ye;  
Display her ivory and gold;  
Lament her natives bought and sold;  
Too frequently her sons degrade,  
And make them objects of a trade,  
As is done in the regions of Guinea.

*Foalhal.*

Yet still I hope to find a friend  
That will our native land defend.

All nations, I think,  
Love to hear the gold chink.  
If avarice a horrid crime is,  
Say what you know, begin, *Enprimis.*

*Jago.*

Of guineas, the pow'r  
Is felt to this hour;  
If double, they gingle;  
They please us when single:  
In a certain degree  
One's grasp'd as a fee,  
And the smiles of a lady will win ye.  
In another description  
I'll write a prescription;  
Procure you a potion;  
Set tye wigs in motion;  
Put Brief in a fury,  
And summons a jury;  
Such, such is the force of a guinea.

The touch of the ore will oft comfort a sinner;  
Its splendid display give the poet a dinner:  
Then hail the blest coast,  
Our nation's proud boast,  
Where gold from the mountains in torrents is  
hurl'd,  
Which, stamp'd at the Mint, soon makes  
slaves of the world.

[*Exeunt.*]

*The scene closes.*

*Scene II.*

*Discovers the interior of the Palaver-  
house, which displays columns rudely  
formed of the trunks of trees: a raised  
platform of earth in the middle serves  
for a table, on which is placed rolls of  
vellum, arms, and skins: banks of  
earth are formed into seats: from  
the columns are suspended bows and  
arrows, leopards and other skins, sa-  
bres, assagays, &c. formed into tro-  
phies: the attendant guards are armed,  
and adorned with assagays and swords,  
gris gris,\* &c. MARRIBA is seated in  
state, holding, as an ensign of his  
office, a gold-headed cane; near him  
MORREY, TIMMINA, PONGO, RABILA,  
and other African chiefs are also  
seated.*

*Morrey.* I rise not to repress the  
ardent task,  
Which, as I understand, my patriot  
friends  
Have undertaken: let it be pursued.  
I wish not, in its bud, to blunt inquiry:  
How'er the passions of our chief may  
suffer,  
I know the strong sensations of his mind.

\* Dresses composed of feathers.

But never yet have learn'd he shrunk  
from duty,  
And to his private feelings gave his  
honour.

*Murriba.* Nor will he now. If Ali-  
mama, wild  
As is the stag that o'er our deserts bounds,  
And, with that wildness, as the tiger  
fierce;  
If he has dar'd to step beyond the law,  
And, in defiance to his country's gods,  
Has sacrific'd his conscience or his cast,  
Behold my pledge.

*[Takes off his chain, to which is  
suspended a piece of gold in the  
form of a heart, and throws it  
on the table.]*

By yonder glorious sun;  
By the pale crescent of the waxing  
moon,  
That represents a double cornu-copia,  
Here solemnly I vow to yield his life  
To justice and his country. Nor shall  
keen sensations,

However strong parental feelings glow,  
E'er urge me once to see him, but in  
public.

*Morrey.* Prais'd be the gods of Afric,  
noble fathers!  
We have a chief dare vindicate our laws,  
And hurl destruction on the wretch pro-  
fane,  
Whose impious passions scorn'd our sa-  
cred rites,  
And tore a virgin from you hallow'd  
groves.

*Murriba.* Why this address to us?  
What man has dar'd  
To brave the vengeance of the fiery god,  
And from their mystic caverns call his  
ministers?

*Morrey.* The man that dar'd to vio-  
late our laws,  
Who pass'd the sacred bounds of yonder  
woods,  
Where in their deepest dells our priests  
reside,  
Where spirits, shrinking from the ra-  
diant blaze,  
Expanding wave their various tinted  
wings,

Is known to you, to all; 'twas Alimama.

*Murriba.* My son!

*Morrey.* Your son, O chief! In me  
the spirit speaks;  
Your son has dar'd to violate our laws:  
Like you, the youth contemns his coun-  
try's gods:  
Like you, he bows to Alla and his pro-  
phet.

*Murriba.* Who dares accuse him?

*Morrey.* That dare I.

*Murriba.* The proof?

*Morrey.* Lies in the priestess of the  
Purrah rites,  
That sacred tribunal which guards our  
country.

*Murriba.* Let her approach: con-  
fronted by my son,  
Whate'er she dare to urge he means to  
answer,

*Pongo.* And more than answer, tho-  
roughly confute.

Therefore suspend your judgment, ho-  
nour'd sire,

'Till I return, and introduce my friend,  
My brave companion, in whose gen'rous  
heart

Each virtue, like the fruit of Africk's  
clime,

Expands and glows luxuriant: whose  
vivid mind,

Tho' oft it hurries him beyond the verge  
Of cold prudential caution, always bears  
The curbs and checks of virtue and of  
honour.

The royal eagle, fetter'd and restrain'd  
By piety, by duty's stern behest,  
Instant becomes a dove. Would he of-  
fend

His country's gods? Impossible!

*Morrey.* Yet here comes his accuser.

*Pongo.* She shall be met, and accusa-  
tions vile  
Shrink from the blaze of genius and of  
truth.

*[Exit Pongo.]*

*Enter four virgins attired in white,  
their mantles striped with blue: they  
are veiled: each of these bears a small  
vase, with incense smoking. BUNDA  
follows, her train borne by two chil-  
dren: then come other priestesses of  
the Purrah. Solemn music is heard  
without to accompany the following  
song:—*

Revenge, revenge our breasts in fires!  
No longer blaze the sacred fires;  
Their flames have lost their brilliant hue,  
In mould'ring smoke and sulph'rous blue.  
Their flames have lost, &c.

With shrieks the hallow'd wood resounds,  
While echo spreads those horrid sounds:  
Revenge! revenge! the Ghiné cries;  
Revenge! revenge! the grove replies.  
Revenge! revenge! the, &c.

Let groans, let tortures dire ensue,  
Vengeance, vengeance is his due!  
The gods demand his guilty head;  
Their claim we urge, to strike him dead.  
The gods demand his, &c.

*Enter ALIMAMA, PONGO, and Guards.*

*Bunda.* At his approach, this claim  
I now re-urge.

*Marriba.* For what offence?

*Bunda.* The greatest that our laws  
can recognize,

A violation of our sacred rites.

Does not the holy Purrah here exist?

*Marriba.* It does, peculiar to the  
Boolam cast:

But how can this affect my virtuous son?  
Bred in our prophet's principles and creed,  
He's a Mandingo.

*Bunda.* Horrid cast! the violators  
of our country's laws.

That's his offence.

*Marriba.* It may have been his fa-  
ther's. If their faith

Was prone to error, which I can't dis-  
cern,

How can their crime affect the gen'rous  
youth?

*Bunda.* If taught thus to contemn our  
ancient race,

And trample on our laws; it rests with  
him,

As I shall now explain. The pure Ergetta,  
Straight as the palm that ornaments our  
groves,

In elegance superior to her sex,  
With mental pow'rs superior to her form,  
With graces and with genius all her own,  
Shone like a meteor to our village maids.  
Yet, humble, and unconscious of her  
charms,

She won all hearts by seeming to recede  
From public praise, and in our hallow'd  
groves

To shroud her beauties from the eye of  
day.

*Marriba.* This noble virgin Alimama  
lov'd;

I see it in his looks: but where's the  
crime?

*Bunda.* Let me proceed. Within  
our woods,

The lovely maid, enchanted with our  
rites,

Became devoted to her country's gods.

A priestess of the Purrah, tho' so young,  
She bore the sacred fire before the altar,

And, at the cauldron, held the holy torch.  
Secluded from the world, a virgin life,

With solemn asseverations she had vow'd;  
When Alimama, as the orient beam

Receded from the world, oft track'd her  
haunts,

And with insidious arts, like serpent  
vile,

Seduc'd her from her duty, and her gods.

*Alimama.* Such is the crime of which  
your son's accus'd:

And tho' I bow with reverence to this  
court,

And, for her calling, honour my accuser,  
I must observe, in answer to the charge,

Which e'en a priestess might have urg'd  
more gently,

That, taught to reverence the Omnipotent,

Whether he blazes in the face of day,  
Rides in the whirlwind, and directs the

storm,  
Or with a milder radiance tints the  
woods

With silver'd beams, where thro' the  
chequer'd shades

The nymphs and shepherds to the cool-  
ing breeze,

Compos'd in mind, attune their ev'ning  
songs,

And freight the gale with harmony and  
love:

I therefore scarcely should have dar'd to  
violate

A known decree, but that Ergetta's life  
Was once at stake, when from this agile

arm

The monster met his death that sought  
her blood.

*Bunda.* She was within our bounds:  
how came you there?

*Alimama.* I scorn, O priestess!  
To urge a falsehood, even to save my

life.

When slave-trade ships appear'd upon  
our coasts,

And hostile bands were pour'd from  
yonder hills,

In hope to capture your inactive cast,  
And sell your youths to bondage worse

than death,  
The interior hordes with terror fled be-  
fore them,

'Till, hemm'd around with myriads, they  
surrender'd.

Ergetta then, with all her village maids,  
Her sire and kindred bands, were taken

pris'ners.

Indignant to behold this horrid outrage,  
Tho' by our native mountains safely

guarded,  
I summon'd the Mandingo tribe to arms.

*Pongo.* Your ardent spirit spread  
thro' all our ranks

Like fire thro' arid fields of ripen'd  
corn:

The country blaz'd, the silken ensigns  
wav'd;

The golden lion on our standard shone,  
And all Mandingo's sons obey'd the sig-  
nal.

*Alimama.* The pray'rs of Purrah's  
priests had nought avail'd,

But, when our warriors, with impetuous force,  
Rush'd like a torrent down upon the plain,  
The caitiff hosts were routed and retir'd.

*Pongo.* Retir'd! they fled with shame.  
Disgrace and fear  
Gave them the swiftness of the aptelope.  
Bounding from crag to crag, we pick'd them out,  
And sped our arrows to a certain mark.  
We hung upon their rear till day declin'd,  
Then left them to consult inglorious safety.

*Alimama.* My eagerness to free the female captives  
Sped me like lightning to the trading coast.

Already had Ergetta and her band  
Become the objects of nefarious traffic.  
How I redeem'd them now I shall not speak :

I saw, and, tho' unknown to her, I lov'd.  
I gave the maidens to their trembling sires ;

And while with frantic rites they thank'd the gods,  
Swift as a dart I sought my native hills.

*Bunda.* Whate'er your merit, which you've not conceal'd,  
Might in this act have been, say, does it follow,

That you, vile wretch ! should impiously dare  
To thrid our brakes, and in our sacred bounds

To violate a priestess of our gods ?

*Alimama.* To violate !

*Bunda.* Else wherefore lurk'd you in the sacred grove,  
And with unhallow'd steps profan'd our temple,  
Our verdant temple.

*Alimama.* I lov'd Ergetta with a holy flame :  
I track'd her haunts, to breathe my fond complaints.

It fortun'd once again I sav'd her person  
From force less savage than the warrior tribe.

*Bunda.* You sav'd her life, to violate her honour.

*Alimama.* Hear me, O priestess ! holy virgins, hear me !  
And you, my sire, and rev'rend fathers round :

The crystal stream that dashes down yon rock,  
The virgin gold that glows in lucid spar  
Is not more pure than is my lov'd Ergetta.

*Marrlba.* This I believe : but yet the Purrah laws  
Is violated by your ardent passion,  
Which led you to invade the sacred grove.

*Bunda.* There spoke the righteous judge. His life is forfeit.  
This I demand.

*Timmina.* His life ! no, priestess ! tho' his crime be great,  
A parent's censure sure might counter-vail.

*Bunda.* Her violation ?

[*The priestesses shriek and groan.*

*Morrey.* I think not :  
The impious crime's acknowledg'd by the youth :

What follow'd was the grievous consequence,  
That forc'd a virgin from the holy altar.

*Habila.* I'm of the same opinion.

*Chiefs.* So are we all.

*Bunda.* Nay more, Ergetta, at our sacred fane,  
When press'd by me, declar'd her ardent love  
For Alimama.

*Alimama.* Bless'd, be for ever bless'd,  
Thou dearest echo of her dearer words.  
No longer I'll accuse my fate severe :  
Secure in my Ergetta's love, I bid  
E'en death itself defiance.

*Pongo.* Death shall not in this form assail my friend :

Let him but seek him in the field of war,  
Where, if he falls, he's sure to fall with glory,

The hero's fame would then repress my grief :

But here to lose his life in cool debate,  
To fall a sacrifice to frigid caution,  
It must not be.

*Alimama.* Show me but danger in my country's cause,  
And if I do not rush upon it, mock me,  
Brund me with confidence, and take my life :

But here to fall, inglorious——

*Pongo.* And leave Ergetta in their savage hands.

*Alimama.* Her very name inspires my ardent mind :  
Who dares demand my life ?

[*Snatches a sabre from the column : Pongo and attendants take the trophied arms : BUNDA and the priestesses shriek and groan.*

*Morrey.* Treason ! treason ! guards, seize these ruffian chiefs :  
The caitiffs fly from their superior force.

*Marriba.* We will not fly, tho' sire  
opposes son:  
Yield, Alimama!

*Enter ERGETTA, with a dagger in her  
hand, her hair dishvelled.*

*Ergetta.* He shall not yield: I come  
to guard his life,  
And offer as a pledge my own.

*Bunda.* Th' apostate priestess! Seize  
her! seize her! guards.

*Enter DENGHIL and SABA: they attempt  
to seize ERGETTA; ALIMAMA strikes  
DENGHIL down; PONGO disarms SABA.*

*Pongo.* These warriors, form'd of  
reeds, shrink from our swords.

*Alimama.* Our cause must triumph  
o'er such opposition.

But dare I lift my hand against my sire?

*Marriba.* Already have you pass'd  
the bourn of duty,

And, in defiance of your country's gods,  
Discarded ev'ry filial, pious tie:

I now behold a traitor in my son:

I therefore give compassion to the gale  
That passes o'er and sweeps you moun-  
tain's brow

The hand's dissolv'd that link'd our fates  
together,

While thus I seize, and give him up to  
justice.

[*Seizes ALIMAMA, who drops  
his sabre.*

*Alimama.* Then thus I yield to your  
superior pow'r,

Impress'd with duty while inflam'd by  
love.

The gods above direct my wavering  
mind.

*Ergetta.* On my account, O noble  
Alimama!

You must be fix'd: the arrows of our  
fate

Fly thro' a sable cloud, yet still their  
points

Are sure, or soon or late, to reach our  
hearts:

I am prepar'd to meet their keepest  
wounds,

And bare my bosom to the poison'd  
steel;

But can I suffer you to be afflicted?  
No—hear me, fathers! holy priestess,  
hear me!

I, I was the aggressor. If a crime  
Lurks in the pleasing form of Alimama,

'Twas I educ'd him from his filial duty,  
Urg'd him to pass the sacred pale that  
bounds

our hallow'd groves, and break his  
country's laws.

*Marriba.* For which my judgment is,  
he merits death.

*Ergetta.* Thus spoke the judge: now  
let the father plead

Within your bosom for an only child,  
And place before your eyes his spring of  
life,

Display his talents, dwell upon his virtues,  
And show his wide career of valiant deeds.

Think how you've gloried in his vic-  
tories,

Have hail'd him as the saviour of his  
country,

And prais'd the gods that gave you such  
a son.

*Marriba.* Well you've observ'd that  
once the father triumph'd:

My mind recurs to ev'ry point you've  
urg'd:

I gloried in my son, and vainly hop'd  
In Fane's long list to see his name en-  
roll'd

The first of Afric's warriors. My pre-  
sumption

Perhaps the gods have thus thought fit  
to punish.

My pride repress'd, I now behold the  
youth

Whom nations honour'd, whom his  
country lov'd,

Stand fore my judgment-seat a common  
criminal,

A traitor to his father and his gods,  
And here pronounce his doom.

*Ergetta.* Beware, rash man!  
My ardent passion loses all respect

For age, for pow'r. Dare not assail his  
life,

Lest you involve your own.

*Marriba.* Ha!  
*Bunda.* Say rather yours,

Already forfeit by your own confession.  
A violated priestess, by our laws, is  
doom'd to death!

*Alimama.* By Alla and his prophet,  
it is false!

No violation have I dar'd to offer  
To pure Ergetta.

*Ergetta.* No! tho' I love the noble  
Alimama

Dearer than country, friends, or life  
itself,

This pointed dagger should have pierc'd  
his heart,

Had he presum'd to loose my virgin  
zone

Before the holy priest perform'd his  
rite.

*Bunda.* That rite's still unperform'd:  
yet you've confess'd,

Deep in the Purrah caverns were you  
urg'd;

And, tho' the sentence died upon your lips,  
Enough was gather'd to confirm your crime.

*Ergetta.* I say 'tis false: the alabaster rock  
That stands an idol to the Boolam cast  
Is not more pure, more free from stain  
than I.

*Bunda.* Yet, on confirm'd suspicion,  
I accuse you;  
And bending to your pow'r, oh righteous judge!  
Demand the ordeal.

*Marriba.* The ordeal?

*Bunda.* The red water ordeal.

*Marriba.* Let it be performed.

*Alimama.* Too well I know that fell  
deception lurks  
In trials of this nature, where the priest  
oftmingles in the chalice dire ingredients  
Beneful to life: she shall not take it!

*Marriba.* Our doubts, did doubts remain,  
are fully clear'd:  
Therefore prepare the fire.

*Bunda.* Pile it high:  
And while th' aspiring flames ascend to heav'n,  
The gods will smile upon our holy  
off'ring:

Lead both the pris'ners forth,  
In human gore our deities delight,  
Let all the country hail the glorious  
sight.

*Priestess sings.*

Flames ascending,

Priests attending,

Lead the victims round the pile:

Horrid sights,

Mystic rites,

Cause our deities to smile.

CHORUS OF PRIESTESS AND VIRGINS.

Flames ascending,

Priests attending,

Lead the victims round the pile:

Horrid sights,

Mystic rites,

Cause our deities to smile. [Exit.

*The scene closes.*

*Scene III.*

*An apartment in the Factory.*

*Enter ISABELLA and CHARLOTTE.*

*ISABELLA sings.*

My weeds thrown aside,

No longer I'll veil

Those charms which my pride

Oft sigh'd to conceal.

To Afric's black shore

By jealousy driv'n,

I'll no longer deplore

The dictates of heav'n.

*Consign'd to his tomb,*

My grief I shall smother:

One spouse met his doom,

So I'll look for another.

*Charlotte.* Dear Isabella! whatsoever misfortunes you may have met with, they do not appear to have lowered your spirits: yet when I consider the age of your late husband——

*Isabella.* Age! its my opinion he was senior to Methusalem.

*Charlotte.* And the obstinacy of your father——

*Isabella.* Obstinacy! the great Mogul would bear contradiction better. "I am the best-natured man in the world," he used to say, "but then no one must oppose my will." You know he knocked my brother down, because he only hinted it was cold in December, just after the old gentleman had asserted that it was sultry.

*Charlotte.* Ha, ha, ha! I don't wonder, under such a summary jurisdiction, that you were prevailed on to give your consent.

*Isabella.* Consent! no not quite so bad as that neither. My father never thought it worth his while even to ask my opinion. Did I never tell you the process of the amour that stamped my legend, and made me pass current as Isabella Ingot.

*Charlotte.* Never.

*Isabella.* Oh, its curious! you shall therefore hear it.—"Bell," said my father, "you know little Ingot, of Allhallows Barking?"—"What, sir, that frightful jew-looking man, that turns his large eyes upon me, and stares me out of countenance?"—"Frightful, Bell! why you're mad; he's the handsomest man in the district; we call him at club the *Double Plum*: he's a great admirer of you."—"An admirer! Mercy defend me! Sir, he's as old——"—"Old, you jade!"—"Yes, sir, I have heard you say that he was in business when you was a boy."—"So he was—he's quite in love with you."—"Oh Lord! do you think I want a lover, sir?"—"I know you do."—"Of his years!"—"Yes! better than none. I'm resolved you shall marry him."—"Marry him, sir! Lord, he's so old!"—"He's so rich, mix!"—"He's so cross!"—"So rich, hussey, I say!"—"So positive!"—"That's certainly a fault: I do not like to see people positive; but he's so rich, baggage, that it may be worth your while to reform him: therefore I am resolved!"



the thing is as good as done. The little Ingot this afternoon; he's had a new coat made on purpose to visit you: we joke him about it at the club. I shall go to the Commons for a license, and then to the coffee-house: so you'll have the whole evening to kiss and toy by yourselves: I know girls like that; therefore don't look cloudy, the thing's resolved; and when you're Mrs. Ingot, which will be next Thursday, endeavour to reform your husband, you jade! for, deuce take it! I hate positive people myself."—So exit my father; my lover came, as per appointment; said little; I said less: my father returned; the thing, as he observed, was settled by them; and the next Thursday, sure enough, I was Mrs. Ingot.

*Charlotte.* The most rapid and ingenious matrimonial proceeding I ever heard of.

*Isabella.* But this was not the worst: for I was not only obliged to take the old man I did not like, but to leave the youth I did.

*Charlotte.* Invoice, your father's clerk?

*Isabella.* The same.

*Charlotte.* Well, you see he is a constant swain; he has followed you to the African coast.

*Isabella.* Yes, I learned that he was almost distracted when the jealousy of my husband forced me to attend him upon this expedition.

*Charlotte.* How came he, at his time of life, to venture such a voyage?

*Isabella.* The failure of his factor roused him. He had a large cargo of slaves, ivory, and gold-dust in jeopardy: this wakened his dormant faculties: he would have pursued the demon Avarice much further than to Sierra Leone, had interest stimulated him.

*Charlotte.* Well, he has left you an immense fortune.

*Isabella.* The only thing he ever did to please me.

*Charlotte.* And Invoice has most fortunately arrived to partake of it.

*Isabella.* I am sure he almost frightened me out of my senses yesterday.

*Charlotte.* How so?

*Isabella.* Why I was sitting in my dressing-room, indeed writing a letter to inform him of my calamity—

*Charlotte.* Good!

*Isabella.* I turned, and just cast my eyes upon the looking-glass, where I do not believe I had looked for ten minutes before, and saw Invoice leaning over my chair.

*Charlotte.* So!

*Isabella.* He caught me in his arms.

*Charlotte.* Excellent! I mean abominable—Well, what followed this rudeness?

*Isabella.* I believe I was very foolish.

*Charlotte.* Why?

*Isabella.* Why, taken by surprise—I believe—I believe that I made him some foolish promise—

*Charlotte.* Which you do not intend to keep.

*Isabella.* Indeed but I do.

*Charlotte.* Ha, ha, ha! I should like to make such another.

*Isabella.* At school we used to call you the captain's lady; and you must have heartily resolved to fulfil our prognostication, or you never would have exposed yourself to such perils and dangers to attain the situation.

*Charlotte.* What perils and dangers would not any girl brave, to become the wife of Hatchway?

*Isabella.* The protection which the young officer gave you at Vauxhall seems to have expanded into a violent passion.

*Charlotte.* It has: I think this voyage is a proof of it.

*Isabella.* Do you not, also, think, that he will discover you, notwithstanding your disguise.

*Charlotte.* Impossible! I have frequently seen both him and my father.

*Isabella.* Your father!

*Charlotte.* Yes: his mercantile affairs have induced him to undertake a voyage to Africa: so I took an opportunity to make a similar trip. I obtained a passage on board the same ship: though, as I was, in his absence, to go into a remote part of England, I do not believe he yet knows that I have left the country.

*Isabella.* That cannot long be a secret from him; therefore take my advice; make hay while the sun shines: the captain's at present so engaged with Ergetta, whom he has followed to the tribunal, whither she flew with the utmost eagerness, that—

*Charlotte.* Ergetta, indeed! what a monstrous depravity of taste.

*Sings.*

What's an elegant air,  
Or a face that is fair,  
Or beautiful features, good lack!  
What's the lily and rose,  
Or teeth, lips, and nose,  
If a white is outshone by a black?

*Isabella.*

Complexion is wanting,  
Yet still she's enchanting,  
The loveliest of all her whole race;  
But were she a fright,  
Under cover of night  
Each girl has a beautiful face.

*Charlotte.* You have not, Isabella,  
I find, forgotten the art of ingeniously  
tormenting.

*Isabella.* Mum!

*Enter CAPTAIN HATCHWAY and INVOICE.*

*Captain Hatchway.* Condemned to  
the ordeal!

*Invoice.* 'Tis certain.

*Captain Hatchway.* Of red water?

*Invoice.* That is her sentence.

*Captain Hatchway.* Her death is then  
equally certain.

*Isabella.* Whose?

*Invoice.* Ergetta's.

*Isabella.* Heaven forbid!

*Charlotte.* So I say too: yet you know  
she's only a negro!

*Captain Hatchway.* Only a negro,  
youth! what then? Is not her life as  
valuable as yours? Her lover too must  
die!

*Charlotte.* Has she a lover with her?

*Captain Hatchway.* She has, the gal-  
lant Alimama.

*Charlotte.* Poor girl! oh, then, I  
pity her with all my heart and soul.

*Captain Hatchway.* Pity is cold when  
murder taints the gale; we must do  
something to shew that Britons abhor  
such cruelty. My crew shall all attend  
that can be spared: I will order Stern  
and his men to lead the way.

*Enter TRANSIT.*

*Transit.* That's right! the troops in  
the factory, the merchants, officers, and  
ladies are on the wing; they will never  
see such a sight again while they exist.

*Captain Hatchway.* As what?

*Transit.* Why the termination of the  
lives of Ergetta and Alimama, to be  
sure; the piles of wood already brought  
from the forest are immense.

*Captain Hatchway.* Monster! do you  
suppose that I will suffer a holiday to be  
made of a spectacle so repugnant to the  
feelings of humanity?

*Invoice.* Or that British sailors will  
stand by to witness a sight so disgraceful  
even to savages?

*Captain Hatchway.* No: I am re-  
solved, ere it comes to the last extre-  
mity, to draw out my sailors, join the  
troops, and rescue the innocent victims.

*Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV. Oct. 1808.*

Ergetta was imprudent to leave my  
protection; but imprudence is not  
guilt.

*Transit.* I have no doubt but, in the  
scuffle, you will take many captives:  
we shall be able to obtain a whole cargo  
of slaves at a low price, sail for Jamaica  
in a short time, and so make a prosper-  
ous voyage.

*Captain Hatchway.* Before any scuffle  
ensues, we will see what can be done by  
treaty; I therefore commission you and  
Vincent to communicate my determina-  
tion to the council.

*Transit.* Me! alas! I am too old.

*Charlotte.* And I am too young.

*Captain Hatchway.* I will admit of  
no excuses; therefore attend us at the  
hall of the factory, and receive your  
final instructions.

[*Exeunt CAPTAIN HATCHWAY,  
INVOICE, and ISABELLA.*

*Charlotte.* Final instructions! yes,  
those instructions are like to be final;  
we shall, I fear, never have occasion for  
any other.

*Transit.* Are the savages so desper-  
ate?

*Charlotte.* When opposed.

*Transit.* The devil take me if I mean  
to oppose them.

*Charlotte.* Nor I either: they shall  
have their own way for me.

*Transit.* Right: savages are obsti-  
nate, and I always let obstinate people  
have their way: yet I wish I was snug  
in Blowbladder-street.

*Charlotte.* So do I, so we had our  
captain with us.

*Transit.* You! what should you do  
there?

*Charlotte.* Pshaw! I mean any where  
in London.

*Transit.* You are a pretty youth; I  
shall be glad to see you when we return.  
(*CHARLOTTE bows.*) You are vastly like  
a daughter of mine.

*Charlotte.* I am glad of that.

*Transit.* A sad obstinate girl.

*Charlotte.* But, according to your  
maxim, you let her have her way.

*Transit.* Sometimes! She's now on  
the border of Scotland.

*Charlotte.* She is?

*Transit.* I sent her there to be out of  
the way of a navy officer of whom she  
became immoderately fond.

*Charlotte.* Immoderately fond! His  
name.

*Transit.* The little toad took care to  
conceal that from me.

*Charlotte.* Have you ever seen him?

M x

*Transit.* Never: but I had ~~my~~ intelligence.

*Charlotte.* You will, I suppose, consent, when you return?

*Transit.* Yes, if he has made his fortune.

*Charlotte.* Fortune! nonsense! Lord, what's fortune?

*Transit.* The best thing in the world, nothing to be done without it. There's bandy-legged Isaac, of the Stocks (the wags call him *Midas*, because he turns every thing he touches into gold), he has made something like a fortune. I wish he was a widower, and would have my girl.

*Charlotte.* Both his wife and your daughter are obliged to you. But how has he made his fortune?

*Transit.* Nay, the Lord knows how!

*Enter STERN.*

*Stern.* A breeze has just sprung up, so captain desires you would unmoor, and crowd all your sail, in order to come alongside the council. Here, I have brought you sealed orders (*gives a letter*), which you are not to open till you are in a certain latitude.

*Transit.* I do not like the commission; they are sad savages.

*Stern.* What of that? Isn't Providence your best bower anchor? Will not all hands be piped aloft one day or other? Savages! If you mean pirates, to be sure there are some upon the coast; a whole ship's crew were murdered within my memory. What then? the next fleet that arrived peppered the dogs that did it, so all was set as upright as the main-mast.

*Charlotte.* A prodigious comfort! I declare I'll not go.

*Transit.* Nor I.

*Stern.* You must indeed, brother; it's to do a good action; and then who ever minds how many batteries are opened against him: so bear up, get under weigh, scud before the gale, and I'll steer you safely into port.

[*Exit* CHARLOTTE, TRANSIT, and STERN.]

#### Scene IV.

*The exterior of the Palaver-house, which appears at a considerable distance; in the wide area before it are exhibited the various booths and standings as before. Negro men and women, boys and girls, appear.*

*Enter* GANGWAY, BOB BOOM, and other English Sailors; FOOLHAH, JAGO, and other Africans.

*Gangway.* Avast, avast, Bob; you seem to run out of your course; you row a long stroke, but I think you'll get stranded.

*Bob Boom.* I tell you, that since we have been ordered to steer our vessels in the wake of the black girl that I believe our captain deems a fair prize, she has been condemned by the court martial to die by red water.

*Gangway.* What, do they mean to drown her in the Red Sea?

*Bob Boom.* If they make the attempt, we'll soon sink their vessel; or, if we can grapple, tow her into another port.

*Jago.* Have a care, my lads; if you make free with the lawyers that condemned her, they'll soon moor your foot horses in the wooden bilboes.

*Foolhah.* Ah! they once had me there.

*Jago.* They did not choose to suffer any jugglers but themselves.

*Foolhah.* That's exactly the case: I was had to the Palaver-house.

*Gangway.* Palaver-house! What sort of a building is that?

*Jago.* It is peculiar to this country; and therefore I'll give you a sketch of it.

*Sings.*

A song I'll rehearse  
In gingling verse,  
And do my endeavour,  
In crochet or quaver,  
Piano or fort,  
To add to your sport,  
By giving a dash at our Palaver-house.  
You see in yon place,  
It has got a new face;  
Behind the smooth *compe*  
They all sit in pompo;  
Tho' I never could mean  
That it wanted a screen  
To shelter each member as snug as a mouse.  
Such such is a sketch of a Palaver-house,  
Where each member is shelter'd as snug as  
a mouse.

There some make disorder  
By calling to order;  
Those hard of digestion  
Discuss ev'ry question;  
While others are glum  
As Orator Mum;  
And some shake the roof of the Palaver-house,  
There the wise in their slumbers  
Dream only of numbers,  
While ardent in wishes  
They gape for the fishes;  
And some, for their boasting,  
Oft get a good roasting,  
But hugging their *loaves* mind not basting a  
souse.

Such, such is a sketch of a Palaver-house,  
Where fishes and loaves tempt each go-  
vernment mouse.

“The nation’s undone!”  
Cries a clamorous one;  
“I rise, sir, you’ll guess,  
I’ oppose the address;  
Therefore I’ve a notion  
I’ll shorten the motion  
To leave out all words but the particle THAT:  
Words here are sonorous,  
My friends join in chorus,  
As things ebb or flow,  
To answer, ‘Yes!’ ‘No!’  
Except we unmuzzle  
To give them a puzzle,  
By calling for PAPERS in notes sharp or  
flat.”

Such, such the effect of the particle THAT,  
Which ministers love as a mouse loves a cat.

“My friend has just beckon’d,  
I rise, sir, to second  
His learned amendment,  
Tho’ I don’t see the end on’t.”  
“Sir, I, on revision,  
Demand a division,  
So the *eyes* must retire, the *noes* may remain.  
The numbers agree,  
Like the old rule of three;  
We find, to our cost,  
The amendment is lost;  
The Treasury here  
Has made them secure;  
So multiplication is prov’d pretty plain.”  
As multiplication is prov’d pretty plain,  
Long, long may our house of Palaver re-  
main.

[*Music: the company dance in  
different groups till the scene  
closes.*]

THE END OF THE SECOND ACT.

THE ADVENTURES OF  
MAHOMET,  
THE WANDERING SULTAN;  
OR,  
A SKETCH OF  
MEN, MANNERS, AND OPINIONS  
IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Written in 1796.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Continued from page 187.)

Chapter III.

**A**FTER an almost sleepless night,  
the greater part of which the sub-  
lime sultan Mahomet spent in reflecting  
upon the ingratitude of mankind, and

in anticipating the consolation he should  
find in the discovery that it had not ex-  
tended to the other sex, he left his  
couch, just as the trumpets from the  
minarets of the surrounding mosques  
summoned the people to their morning  
orisons; and having assumed the dress  
which had been previously agreed upon,  
he descended by the private stairs into  
the apartments of Achmet. The vizier,  
who had just finished his devotions,  
started at his entrance, and was only  
convinced by his voice that he was the  
sultan in disguise.

Zulima, he said, had already been ap-  
prised of his intention to honour her  
with a visit; they therefore proceeded  
toward her chamber.

The heart of Mahomet glowed with  
rapture at the solemn and mournful ap-  
pearance of the mutes, eunuchs, female  
attendants, and, in short, every object,  
animate and inanimate, as they passed  
through the long colonnade and gallery.  
There seemed to be a climax of sorrow,  
which apparently rose by regular grada-  
tions the nearer they approached to her  
apartment, which might be deemed its  
*acme*.

“The lovely Zulima shall not ex-  
pire under the pressure of that severe,  
that heart-rending affliction, the ge-  
nuine traits of which I already discern.  
With her my deception shall instantly  
end: I will instantly discover myself  
to her. Holy prophet! grant that her  
suffering may not have already shaken  
a frame which was certainly formed for  
the temple of love and sensibility.”

This was the ejaculation of Mahomet  
while passing through rows of female  
slaves with tapers in their hands, who  
were also attired in the deepest mourn-  
ing: he bore the train of Achmet, un-  
til they arrived at the presence-chamber  
of the fair Zulima.

The doors flew open, and discovered  
the afflicted sultana reclined on a high-  
raised sofa of black satin, with her  
cheek resting upon her hand in the most  
graceful attitude. The sofa was placed in  
an arched recess, the crown of which  
formed a canopy, from which descended  
sable curtains tied in festoons, and ele-  
gantly contrasted by a back ground of  
the purest white satin. Her caftan  
and tunic were of white Persian silk,  
which, confined under her lovely bosom  
by a black zone, showed her form to the  
greatest advantage, while her train fell  
in redundant folds over the steps and  
carpet. Part of her bright chestnut

locks were enclosed in a black turban; the remainder, braided in tresses, with strings of pearl, wandered in luxuriant groups over a neck so exquisitely beautiful, that even Achmet, fortified as he was with a rampart of wisdom and a strong guard of years, could not behold it without emotion.

As the new sultan approached, she had arisen, and thrown back a sable veil, so transparent, that it had scarcely shaded her face. She bent her knee, and at that instant the full blaze of her beauty flashed with the force and almost the brilliancy of lightning upon the eyes of the astonished Achmet. Involuntarily he took her hand, and, conducting her to the sofa, placed himself on a cushion of state beside her.

Devoting a few moments more to astonishment and admiration, at length, perhaps considering her rapid suffusions as an intimation that he ought to begin, he said, "Lovely sultana! impelled by my sensibility, though painful is the task, I am come to condole with you for the loss of our late sultan, Mahomet. His death, although I have succeeded him in the empire, was a severe stroke upon me, inasmuch as it deprived me of what no assumption of power can ever replace, a generous master, a virtuous, a noble, and sincere friend."

At this instant Zulima applied her handkerchief to her eyes; and Mahomet, struck by this token of her sensibility, had nearly forgotten his assumed character, and caught her in his arms; when Achmet proceeded:

"I observe that his sudden death has made a deep impression upon your delicate and feeling mind. Those appendages of sorrow which shade your lovely countenance, and eclipse the brilliancy of your apartments and establishment, convince me, that the situation of Mahomet, as sovereign of your heart, was more to be envied than that in which he was publicly recognised as emperor of part of the Asian and European hemispheres. Can the possessor of the treasury of the seraglio, or even of the diamond throne of Delhi, be for a moment the object of that passion? No! kingdoms and their concomitants, inexhaustible riches; all the paltry ornaments of thrones; all those playthings of ambition, crowns and sceptres; all those petty distinctions of state, precedence, attendance, and observance; vanish and melt into air before the infinitely superior attractions of the most beautiful of the

daughters of Eve, the all-accomplished Zulima!"

The fair sultana blushed at the energy with which this eulogium was pronounced by Achmet; when, after a few moments' hesitation, raising her eyes, and directing their penetrating glances toward him, she replied,

"Had the loss of Mahomet involved the heart of Zulima in *real* affliction; had she been absorbed even in the deepest sorrow, she would at this instant have derived consolation from the politeness, the sympathetic tenderness, the benignity of his illustrious successor."

"However conspicuous the tenderness and benignity of his successor may be," returned Achmet; "however he may feel disposed to sympathise with the lovely Zulima, in this her hour of distress; he also feeling, deeply and acutely feeling, the importance of her loss, approaches her with apprehension, lest even his feeble, though consolatory efforts, should fail to erase, for one moment, from her mind, the impression which the image of Mahomet hath made upon it: the remembrance of his virtues is ———"

"His virtues," she replied, with precipitation, "were unquestionably eminent; his mind was as perfect as his form; his countenance, the faithful index of that mind, was equally expressive and amiable; his figure, in the bloom of youth, equally graceful and majestic, seemed a mansion formed for the residence of its godlike inhabitant, a daring, yet susceptible soul. The triumphs of his arms, and the triumphs of his benevolence, are monuments which will transmit to future ages his name with applause; his actions the historic muse will record as subjects of imitation; yet, shall I confess to you, O illustrious Achmet! that the exquisite beauty of his form, the extensive fame of his exploits, or the milder radiance that beamed around his elevated liberality and systematic benevolence, all, all these combined, never kindled the smallest particle of the divine, the animating fire of love in my heart, never in the least degree attracted my inclination toward him."

Achmet started. "How," said he, "sensible as you seem of the mental and personal perfections of Mahomet, could you avoid returning some part of the ardour with which he adored you? What talisman could

shield that lovely bosom against the magnetic influence of a passion for the sovereign of an immense empire, in the bloom of youth, a conqueror magnificent and generous?"

"Imprisonment," replied Zulima, "stood personified with a flaming sword to guard my heart, on the one hand, while the remembrance of a prior engagement, and the spectre of a beloved husband, the blood still streaming from his wounds, haunted me on the other. My story, though short and simple, will not to you, illustrious Achmet! be, I flatter myself, entirely uninteresting.

"I am by birth an Italian, a native of that part of the Veronese which appertains to the state of Venice. My family, though opulent, was not noble; from which you will probably conjecture, that, seated near that great emporium of commerce, which seems to rise from the waves of the Adriatic Sea, the founders of it had erected their superstructure upon the basis of trade. This is immaterial. The comparatively small estate of my father was almost circumscribed by the extensive demesnes of the Marquis de Orellan, whose castle, or rather palace, the only symbol of feudality in the Venetian territory, reared its head in attic magnificence, surrounded by groves, whose ample bounds enveloped numberless vestiges, which denoted, as well as the ruins of many noble families, those of a purer and more refined taste, and was at a short distance from the humbler mansion of my parents, wherein I first drew breath.

"The events of infancy, uninteresting to any one, and which must be particularly disgusting to the elegant taste of your sublime highness, I shall pass over, and appear before you at the time when I arrived at my fourteenth year, the period when the beauty which you have condescended so lavishly to praise attracted the notice of the neighbourhood, and especially that of the marquis, who had, since the death of his lady, been celebrated for his desultory gallantry toward females of a rank inferior to his own. Whether the success that had attended his amours had induced him to imagine, that the virtue of his fair countrywomen was slightly guarded, and that no feminine fortress was impregnable, it is impossible for me to say; but he made a proposal to me that, young as I was, aroused all the powers of my resentment. He treated

my emotions in a manner which showed that he had been used to excite such in the bosoms of the other objects of his addresses; and after a colloquy, in which anger predominated on my part, and a cool, sedate, ironical politeness on his, left me. A few days after he applied to my father, who, I should have observed, in some degree depended upon him as his superior lord. What passed at this meeting it is impossible for me to state; all that I knew of it was from its effects, which were inimical to my peace.

"Circumstances induced me to imagine, that a violent resentment against both my parent and myself glowed in the bosom of the marquis; although, perhaps to conceal the malignity of his heart, when we accidentally met, he treated me with less haughtiness than before.

"A few weeks produced an additional reason for my disgust to him; as, during that period, Claudio, his son, returned from the army, and having, among other news, upon his first arrival, heard of the passion of his father, and my refusal of his infamous offers, circumstances which the busy tongue of malice had circulated through the vicinage, he, one morning, greatly to my astonishment, waited upon me. Perhaps his real motive was curiosity: his pretence was, to apologise for the injury I had lately received from his parent, and to guard me against his insidious machinations in future.

"From the first moment that Claudio and myself met on this occasion, a passion equally ardent and sincere possessed our bosoms. We were in an instant the world to each other: an age of love was crowded into the short space of one month; at the end of which period we were united in the chapel of an adjacent convent."

Here the unguarded Mahomet uttered a groan, which, as may be imagined, though for different reasons, greatly alarmed both Achmet and Zulima. Upon being sternly questioned by the former, he said, "a sudden pang had seized him." The sensibility of the fair sultana induced her to petition for his pardon, which, with some observation upon his disrespectful interruption, was at length granted, and she resumed her story.

"Secretly as both my lover and myself imagined we had conducted every circumstance respecting our nuptials, in

a few days we found that the marquis, his father, was apprised that Claudio, the heir to dignities that were acquired even antecedent to the crusades, and to estates which had been the reward of the valour of gothic chieftains at the time when, under the conduct of Alaric, they dispossessed the descendants of Romulus of the western empire, had eternally disgraced and dishonoured his illustrious ancestors by a clandestine marriage with the daughter of a man whose grandfather had been a merchant.

“ After the promulgation of a crime of so deep a dye, committed by the representative of so noble a house, Claudio well knew there was no place of safety, either for himself or his accomplice, in Italy. To avoid the resentment of the marquis, we flew to Venice, where, in the Adriatic port, a ship belonging to that city was upon the point of sailing for Cadiz. We went directly on board, the winds aided our flight, and, in a few days, we with exulting hearts found ourselves securely floating on the expanded bosom of the Mediterranean.

“ The pleasure, the happiness that awaited us, as we had, from the independent resources of Claudio, largely the means of opulent enjoyment, I need scarcely inform your sublime highness, was the constant theme of our conversation. Why, ah! why was it permitted by Providence that pleasure and happiness should, to us, be only ideal?

“ Here let me, even in your august presence, execrate that barbarous policy of the Ottoman Porte, which suffers the piratical states, its dependants, to wage an eternal warfare with certain nations, to plunder commercial vessels, and retaliate the wrongs which Africa had formerly suffered, by condemning Europeans, nursed, perhaps, on the lap of ease and affluence, with sensibility and sensations tremblingly alive to the horrors of their situation, to still more galling chains, to a still more exquisitely cruel slavery!

“ Here, O noble Achmet! pardon those tears, the effusions of genuine, though unavailing affliction, which the memory of a beloved, of an adored husband, who fell in an engagement with an Algerine corsair, excites, and ever will excite!

“ Proud of his victory, and, as he said, of his prize, the piratical captain, soon after I was taken on board, crowded his sail, and steered for Algiers,

where we a short time after arrived. I shall not trouble your highness with a detail of my reception by the dey, to whom I was presented, which is indeed the only circumstance fixed in my memory. Of the other events that occurred, so much were my faculties absorbed in sorrow, I can remember little.

“ Though grief had stolen the colour from my cheeks, and sullied my complexion, still, in the eyes of the dey, my beauty appeared of consequence sufficient to entitle me to the honour of being, in the annual tribute of female slaves, presented to the young, the illustrious sultan Mahomet; as he well knew this tribute of charms was, to him, the most estimable part of his revenue.

“ Passing with little notice a time that passed with little vicissitude, I mean the space betwixt my leaving Algiers and my arrival at this seraglio, I shall only observe, that Mahomet, to show his gratitude to the dey for the present he made him, has, as he has since informed me, not only amply remunerated that officer, but promoted his family to some of the highest posts in the empire.

“ Almost the first words that I heard from Mahomet were, that I was still more beautiful than the visionary idea which his ardent imagination had formed of an houri of Paradise; that he loved me more than the distracted Osmyn did the celestial Alida: perhaps he had said the same, with the same warmth and animation, to my rivals, of which your highness knows there was a considerable number within these walls. But be this as it may; whether it may be attributed to my remembrance of the only object of my passion, sunk in the abyss of the ocean; or to a mind that revolted from a splendid seclusion, which admitted of neither comparison nor choice, is immaterial. Certain it is, that all the magnificent presents, tender assiduities, and distinguished favours of the sultan, could never, even after I had in a small degree overcome my grief, make the least impression upon my heart. My person had been consigned to him as a present, though he had chosen to pay for it as a purchase; and of that person, I confess with blushes and contrition, I, though reluctantly, suffered him, at last, to become the possessor: but my free, my active, my energetic mind, disdaining such mercenary chains, soared far, far indeed, above the idea of sharing affection divided and dissemi-

nated among, perhaps, half of the numerous beauties immured within this seraglio. I therefore, although extremely shocked at his sudden dissolution, lament his catastrophe only, as that of a young man who, for aught I know to the contrary, might originally have been virtuous and generous, but who, corrupted by a bad system of education, blinded by servile adulation, and mentally enervated by luxury and passionate indulgence, had long suffered his darling propensities to triumph over his original principles."

Achmet could not help confessing, that in the florid declamation of Zulima there was some truth: he, however, as well as he was able, defended the character of his late master, at least as far as his conduct had come within the scope of his inspection; and after promising to make a request which the lovely sultana urged, namely, to be permitted to return to her native country, the subject of his early and serious consideration, he took a tender leave of her, and retired with the same ceremony that he had entered.

From the apartments of Zulima, Achmet proceeded to those of Elmira, a Circassian beauty: and here Mahomet had the mortification to observe, that although his successor was far advanced in years, this fickle fair one took much greater pains to attract his attention than to conceal the little regard which she had had for the former sultan, whose conduct she also descanted on with a license and asperity of language so provoking, that, stung to the quick with her observations, and fired by the brilliant, the animated, though angry glances of her eyes, he was more than once tempted to throw off his disguise, and defend his own character, which her former hatred and jealousy of Zulima excited her to mangle most unmercifully.

"I am come to condole with you, O lovely mourner! upon the almost sudden death of our late august sultan," said Achmet, as he entered the apartment of Saphira. "You might," she returned, "two years since have mourned with me upon the same occasion; for so long has he been dead, at least with respect to me, so long has he ceased to exist as the ardent lover of Saphira; and entombed in the arms of favourites, who, perhaps, have fewer attractions or accomplishments than myself, has drained the Circean

cup to the last dregs, nay, rejoicing in his transformation, with a stupidity which I should honour too much to term brutal, neglected my charms, repelled my once fascinating powers, and even set my vengeance at defiance. Thanks to the avenging angel! the voluptuous tyrant is no more! The unerring shaft, impelled by a stronger arm than mine, hath struck him to the heart: I hail that blow as the signal of my emancipation. Surely I may now, O noble Achmet! be permitted to re-enter that world from which I have so long been secluded. You seem irresolute. Am I still to be immured? Must I still, as I have for a tedious term, be bound to deem this palace a magnificent mausoleum?"

"Whither, O lovely and animated Saphira! would you wish to be conveyed?" returned Achmet.

"To Athens," she replied; "to that land which was once the seat of the arts, of learning, of elegance, and liberty: nor has the ignorant severity of the Ottoman government, so clouded the atmosphere of that first of Grecian cities, or so torpidified the faculties of the descendants from ancestors to whom the father of poets *only* gives the name of a people, but that there still remains in that city indigenous blessings, and enjoyments unknown to servile climes like these."

To this philippic Achmet mildly returned, that however, born in Turkey, he might feel the patriot passion glow in his bosom, and be prejudiced in favour of his native country, he would not enter the lists to dispute whether Constantinople or Athens was superior, with an opponent whose eyes were such formidable auxiliaries to her tongue; because he conceived it would indicate the same degree of insanity as to encounter an houri, who joined to the power of fascination enchantment, as well as an orator whose voice was attuned to the conveyance of sentiments which impelled conviction and, consequently, conversion.

In the visits which Achmet, attended by Mahomet, made to the other apartments of the seraglio, they found that the untimely death of the sultan had rather been a source of joy than sorrow; as their fair inhabitants hoped, from the advanced age of his successor, either to have him more in their power, or else, which was a much more agreeable idea, to obtain their freedom. They



generally spoke of Mahomet with little regard or tenderness of remembrance, and many of them with an asperity arising from jealousy, envy, or resentment for supposed injuries, that more than once put the temper of the disguised monarch to a severe trial.

When they left the grand story, which contained the apartments of the principal sultanas, Achmet proceeded to the Divan, and Mahomet descended to the hall, and mingled among the eunuchs, eogians, and inferior slaves.

The death of the sultan Mahomet seemed here to have made as slight an impression as it had above. A sumptuous entertainment was preparing to celebrate the accession of his successor. He was invited to partake of the festivity; which invitation he accepted.

The table, he observed, was surrounded by those who had been the immediate objects of his bounty. Among these he imagined that he should hear the memory of their late patron recognized in terms of respect, his virtues made the subject of praise, and even his failings treated with candour. He was mistaken: this subject was not once mentioned until introduced by himself. When he had directed their attention to the topic which he considered as the test of their loyalty and gratitude, he had no great reason to rejoice in the eulogium he had courted; for they placed before his eyes a frightful picture of enormities which he had never committed, of vices of which he had never had the least idea. They lamented his criminal neglect of applications which he was certain had never been made, and of merit which he had suffered to remain unrewarded in the bosoms of persons wherein he had never supposed the least particle of it to reside. In fact, he now discovered, that his worthy household was acting upon Indian principles, and endeavouring to stab the character of the dead monarch, and then dismiss him to the shades, in order to bring forward that of the living, and place it in a stronger and more brilliant point of view, making the vices of the one serve as a sable foil to increase the lustre of the virtues of the other.

*(To be continued.)*

ORIGINAL GRANT of the OLD ARTILLERY GROUND.

CHARLES the 2<sup>d</sup> by the Grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King defender of the faith &c.

TO ALL to whom these presents shall come Greeting KNOW YE that we for & in cons<sup>d</sup> of the sum of five thousand and seven hundred pounds of lawful money of England paid into the receipt of our Excheq<sup>r</sup> for our use before the sealing of these our letters, patents by our trusty & well beloved subjects George Bradbury & Edward Noell Esq<sup>ts</sup>. & for diverse other good causes & considerations us hereunto especially moving of our especial grace certain knowledge & meere motion HAVE given & granted & by these presents for us our heirs & successors do give & grant unto the s<sup>d</sup> George Bradbury & Edward Noell their heirs & assigns ALL that piece or p<sup>cell</sup> of ground comonly called or known by the name of the Old Artillery Ground or the Old Artillery Garden or by w<sup>t</sup> soever other name or names the same is called or known situate lying & being in or near the City of London & in or near the parish of St Buttolphe Bishopsgate on the west side of the fields or places comonly called or known by the name of Spittlefields and containing by admeasurement five acres & one rood be the same more or less as the same is now discompassed with a brick wall together w<sup>th</sup> the s<sup>d</sup> brick wall & the ground whereupon it stands & also all that mess<sup>e</sup> at the south west corner of the s<sup>d</sup> ground together with the ground paled out for a garden to it w<sup>ch</sup> were formerly in the possession or occupation of Hanford Knolls and also all that great brick storehouse standing upon the s<sup>d</sup> peice or p<sup>cell</sup> of ground near to the afores<sup>d</sup> mess<sup>e</sup> & w<sup>ch</sup> hath comonly been used by our officers of the ordnance for laying up of stores with the garden belonging to the said storehouse two other mess<sup>es</sup> or tenem<sup>ts</sup> standing upon the said peice or parcel of ground near to the mess<sup>e</sup> & storehouse before mentioned & also the two gardens thereunto belonging & all that dwelling house w<sup>ch</sup> hath been comonly used for the habitation of our master gunner likewise standing within the aforesaid peice or p<sup>cell</sup> of ground & also the stables coachhouse porters lodge two powder houses the long house or building used by our officers of our ordnance for proving of small guns & keeping of stores & also the charging house lying contiguous to the afores<sup>d</sup> dwelling house and all other houses edifices & buildings standing & being or which

shall hereafter be erected or built in or upon the said peice or pcell of ground called the Old Artillery Ground or the Old Artillery Gardea or in or upon any part or pcell thereof together with free liberty lycence & authority for them the s<sup>d</sup> George Bradbury & Edward Noell their heirs & assignes to erect build & sett up or cause to be erected built & sett up any new houses edifices & buildings in or upon the premes & all & singular ways passages lights easem<sup>t</sup> watercourses trees fiences p fits comoditys priviledges advantages & appurt s w<sup>t</sup> soever to the s<sup>d</sup> peice or pcell of ground & other the premes or to any part thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining or usually accepted reputed or taken as part pcell or member of the same & the reversion & reversions rein<sup>t</sup> & rem<sup>t</sup>s rents issues & p fits of all & singular the premes & all other estate right title interest benefit claim & demand w<sup>t</sup> soever of in & to the same TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all & singular the premes unto the s<sup>d</sup> George Bradbury & Edward Noell their heirs & assignes to the only use & behoofe of the s<sup>d</sup> George Bradbury & Edward Noell their heirs & assignes for ever of us our heirs & successors as of our manor of East Greenwich in the county of Kent not in capite or knight service but in free or comon soccage by fealty & the rent of six shillings & eight pence p<sup>a</sup> ann to be paid into our Excheq<sup>r</sup> at Michas in every year & we do hereby will & declare that these our letters patents & the grant hereby made & every article clause & thing herein contained shall be construed & adjudged most liberally and beneficially for the s<sup>d</sup> George Bradbury & Edward Noell their heirs & assignes & that the same shall be good & effectuall in the law & so adjudged & taken to be in all our courts at Westminster & else where to all intents & purposes against us our heirs & successors notwithstanding the not reciting or naming the premes or any part thereof or of any grant or estate grants or estates heretofore made thereof or of any part thereof to any p<sup>son</sup> or p<sup>sons</sup> w<sup>t</sup> soever & notwithstanding the statute or act of Parliament made in the first year of Henry the Fourth late King of England & notwithstanding the statute or act of Parliament made in the 18<sup>th</sup> year of Henry the Sixth late King of England & notwithstanding any defect want of

*Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV. Oct. 1808.*

forme or other deficiencies or imperfection in these presents or any part thereof or any law statute act ordinance proclamation provision or restitution or any other matter cause or thing w<sup>t</sup> soever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding although expresse mention of the true yearly value or certainty of the premes or of any of them or of any other gifts or grants by us or by any of our progenitors or predecessors heretofore made to the s<sup>d</sup> George Bradbury & Edward Noell in these presents is not made or any statute ordinance or p<sup>vision</sup> p<sup>clama</sup>tion or restruc<sup>on</sup> heretofore made or provided or any other matter or thing to the contrary notwithstanding In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness ourself at Westminster the thirteenth day of February in the four & thirtieth year of our reign by writt of privy seal.

PIGGOTT,

Examinat P<sup>nose</sup> 14th Ffeby 1707

GEO. OWEN. SAM<sup>l</sup> POLLETT.

A true copy of the copy of the original, examined by Geo. Owen and Sam. Pollett, the 14th February, 1707; examined by us the 26th September, 1749.

Henry Gibbs, } Clerks to Mr. John  
Wm. Sanders, } Howard, of the  
Inner Temple.

10th May, 1771. Examined the last above mentioned copy in Miss Merry's possession with this copy.

Lav. Shadwell, } Clerks to Mr. Lane,  
John Scott, } King-street, Covent-  
garden.

MEMOIRS of Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K. B. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL of HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES, CHIEF SECRETARY to the LORD LIEUTENANT of IRELAND, &c. &c.

(Concluded from page 5.)

AT the commencement of the year 1800, General Harris having quitted India for Europe, the command of the Madras army devolved upon Major-general Brathwaite; about which period it was judged expedient to order Colonel Wellesley upon an expedition against the freebooter Dhoondia Waugh, who was at this time in considerable force, and committed the most violent outrages upon the company's territory, and of whom it was necessary to make a severe example.

N N

This person, originally a partisan in the service of the Pata state of Savanore, having committed various depredations on the territories of Tippoo Sultan, had incurred the resentment of that prince, who having found means to secure his person, he was induced by him to become a Mahometan, and engage in his service. In some time, however, Tippoo, either suspecting the fidelity, or having detected Dhoondia in some treacherous projects, confined him in the fort of Seringapatam, where he was actually found in irons, at the time of its capture by General Harris.

He was, with many others in similar circumstances, released in consequence of that event: but instead of manifesting gratitude to his deliverers, he fled in the direction of Bednore, where, associating himself with some of the disbanded cavalry of Tippoo, and various predatory adventurers, he spread rapine and desolation throughout that fine province. In the months of July and August, 1799, Colonels Stevenson and Dalrymple, of the Madras army, had been sent against him, took some of the forts of which he had possessed himself, destroyed many of his men, and drove him into the Marhatta territory, whither it was not deemed prudent to follow him.

Severe, however, as was this chastisement, it was not sufficient to deter Dhoondia from again tempting his fate. Upon the return of those officers to their cantonments, he again commenced hostilities, and in the course of a few months his force had increased to that alarming extent, as to menace the tranquillity of the company's possessions, and those of its allies in the western provinces of the peninsula. Hence arose the necessity of detaching Colonel Wellesley with such a force as should, directed by his acknowledged military talents, and conducted by his accustomed zeal and activity, leave little doubt of the total subjugation of the rebel. Nor was the event miscalculated. In the month of September, 1800, this gallant officer took the field; on the 5th, he entered the nizam's territories; and on the 9th, after a series of the most masterly movements, executed with almost unexampled vigour and rapidity, he intercepted Dhoondia's force, consisting of 5,000 cavalry, at Conahgull, on his march to the westward. This body was strongly posted, its rear and left flank being covered by the rock and village

of Conahgull; and at this moment the horse alone of Colonel Wellesley's army were come up. With these, however, he determined to attack the enemy, and at the head of the 19th and 25th dragoons, and 1st and 2d regiments of native cavalry, extended into one line, in order to prevent his being outflanked, he commenced the battle. The enemy at first shewed much firmness; but such was the determination and rapidity of the charge, that he soon gave way, and was pursued for several miles by the conquerors: Dhoondia with vast numbers of his followers were killed, and the whole body was so broken up and dispersed, as never again to cause any disturbance.

For this great and essential service Colonel Wellesley received the thanks of General Brathwaite and of the governor-general in council, for the indefatigable activity which he displayed in all his operations—his judicious arrangements for the supply of his army, and the masterly disposition which terminated in the defeat and discomfiture of the enemy. In effect, this short but brilliant and decisive campaign raised the character of Colonel Wellesley in India to a degree, in the estimation of military men, which even his subsequent great actions in that country have not heightened.

At this time the first revolutionary war, which preceded the short-lived peace of Amiens, raged in every quarter of the globe. Having established an apparently profound tranquillity throughout India, the great and comprehensive mind of the governor-general, now Marquis Wellesley, meditated an expedition to Batavia, to be commanded by General Baird, who had distinguished himself by leading the assault at Seringapatam. In the event of the success of this enterprise, a part of the force was to have been detached for the purpose of attacking the Mauritius and the Isle of Bourbon. Colonel Wellesley was destined to this important duty. Accordingly, in the month of December, 1800, that officer was recalled from his command in the Mysore, and quitted his government of Seringapatam, followed by the good wishes and prayers of the native inhabitants, and the sincerest testimonies of friendship and respect from the troops so long under his command.

From some strange misconception of the powers of the governor-general

the necessary co-operation of Admiral Rainier, then commanding in chief in the Indian seas, could not be obtained to this great and desirable object; and it accordingly fell to the ground, very much to the detriment and injury of the British interests in India.

This circumstance enabled the governor-general to avail himself once more of the services of Colonel Wellesley in the Mysore; and he was accordingly remanded to the command of the forces in that country, and to his government of Seringapatam; to which capital he returned in May, 1801.

In the interval between this period and the Marhatta war, in which the subject of this memoir took such a distinguished part, he attained the rank of major-general in his majesty's forces.

It would be as foreign to the plan of this part of our publication, as it would far exceed our limits, to enter into a detailed account of the causes and origin of the hostilities commenced by the British government of India against the Marhatta chieftains, Bhoosla and Scindeah, in November, 1802, and which terminated so gloriously for England in the following year. To dwell upon the profound policy, the unabating energy, and the unchecked prosperity which marked this contest from the beginning, would be to enter upon the eulogium of the Marquis Wellesley—a subject far beyond our feeble pen, and to be handed down to posterity by far other abilities than those we presume to possess. Suffice it for the present, that when the intrigues of those chieftains, their predatory spirit, and the usurpation of the peishwah's authority by one of them, had rendered it indispensably necessary to the existence of the British power in India that they should be checked in their career, Lord Clive, then at the head of the Madras government, assembled an army of 19,000 men, under Lieutenant-general Stuart, on the north-western frontier; whence it became necessary to detach a very considerable force into the Marhatta territories, in order to rescue Poonah, the capital of the peishwah, our ally, as well as the person of that prince himself, from the rapacious grasp of Scindeah and Holkar, who were contending who should possess himself of both.

This force, consisting of about 12,000 men, was placed under the command of Major-general Wellesley, who had also under him Colonel Stevenson, at the

head of the nizam's subsidiary force of nearly 9,000 troops, strengthened by 6,000 of that prince's disciplined infantry, and about 9,000 of his cavalry; making, in the whole, an army of nearly 35,000 men, with a proportionate train of artillery.

Having, by the judicious position of the force under Colonel Stevenson, secured his communication with the latter, and supplies of provisions for his own army, General Wellesley deemed it essential to advance to Poonah the whole of the force destined to rescue the peishwah from the tyrannous usurpation of the Marhatta chieftain Holkar, who was not only in possession of his person, but of his capital and dominions. On the night of the 19th of April, therefore, having undoubted information that Holkar's general was determined to plunder and burn Poonah on the approach of the British troops, he pushed forward over a rugged country, through a dangerous and difficult pass, and in thirty-two hours reached the capital of the peishwah, at the head of his cavalry, after a forced march of sixty miles! The unexampled celerity of this movement saved Poonah from the dreadful fate by which it was menaced; and in a few days he had the satisfaction of restoring this city to its lawful sovereign, amidst the rejoicings of the inhabitants, who, as well as the peishwah, manifested the greatest gratitude to the British general for their unexpected and almost unhopcd-for deliverance.

The result of this brilliant achievement was of the utmost consequence to the British interests in India, at a very critical juncture. Independently of its defeating a project of almost unparalleled barbarity, it enabled General Wellesley, in thus restoring the chief of the Marhatta confederation to his just rank and dignity in those states, to take the full benefit of the treaty of Bassein, concluded between the peishwah and the British government the December preceding, and rendered that prince a most useful ally in the approaching war with Scindeah and the Berar rajah.

Having succeeded in completely restoring tranquillity in the dominions of the peishwah, and placed the revenues and troops of that prince upon the best footing, in contemplation of the approaching campaign, rendered more than probable by the hostile confederation of Bhoosla and Scindeah, immediately under the influence of French

intrigue and interference, General Wellesley marched from Poona on the 4th of June, with the main body of his army, and, on the 14th, took up his ground at Walker, a strong post belonging to Scindeah, within a short distance of the city and almost impregnable fortress of Amednagar, belonging also to that chieftain, and eighty miles distant from Poona: a position chosen with the greatest judgment, as it placed the British army in the best situation for commencing hostilities, should the pending negotiations be broken off between the British government and the Marhatta confederates.

In this advanced point of the Deccan, it became necessary for the governor-general, on the ground of avoiding unnecessary delay in the important discussions to which we have above adverted, to vest General Wellesley with full powers to carry them on, and settle, on the spot, every requisite arrangement either for peace or war, as circumstances should determine. This important commission was accordingly bestowed on General Wellesley, whose subsequent conduct, during a diplomatic contest conducted on the part of the Marhatta princes with all the wiles and subtilty of the east, fully justified the confidence reposed in his characteristic sagacity, judgment, spirit, and decision.

It would far exceed our proposed limits to detail the various evasive, futile, and insincere measures which marked the conduct of the confederated Marhatta chieftains, and which, at length, compelled the British government to resort to the sword; and it is equally impossible for us to enter into the masterly manner in which the governor-general planned a campaign, in which he brought into the field 54,919 men, so distributed as to carry on at one and the same moment the most vigorous operations against the enemy in almost every quarter of the peninsula of India, and by which he terminated a war of a few months' duration with the attainment of every proposed object, without sustaining in that period the slightest check or reverse of fortune! Suffice it to mention, that while the army of Bengal was destined to act under the personal command of General Lake in the north-western provinces of Hindostan, that of Madras was placed under the orders of Major-general Wellesley, for the purpose of opposing the combined

army of the enemy, under the personal command of Scindeah, to the southward.

On the 8th of August, General Wellesley took the field, and marched with about 9,000 troops, in the proportion of 7,000 sepoys to 2,000 Europeans, against Amednagar; and on the same day that city was taken, surrounded as it was by a high and strong wall, by a spirited effort, it being carried by escalade and storm, with but small loss. On the 10th, the batteries were opened before the fortress of the same name, and, on the 12th, it surrendered at discretion: a conquest, the first fruits of General Wellesley's activity, which immediately gave the possession of districts to the annual amount of 72,000*l.* sterling. On the 24th of August, the British force crossed the Godavery river, and, on the 29th, reached Aurungabad. From this point, by a masterly and rapid movement along the left bank of the Godavery to the eastward, General Wellesley completely prevented Scindeah from crossing that river, and attacking, as he had intended, our ally, the nizam, in his very capital; and, at the same time, covered two valuable convoys of treasure and grain, which were on the way for the supply of his forces.

Scindeah, thus baffled, assembled the whole of the army under his immediate command at a strong position on the north bank of the river Kaitreah, near the Adjuntee Pass, to the amount of 38,500 cavalry, 10,500 regular infantry, 500 matchlocks, 500 rocket men, and 190 pieces of ordnance, determined, it should seem, to try the fate of a battle with the British army, which the vast superiority of his force, and the strength of his position, gave him the strongest and fairest probability of hazarding with advantage. In addition to the troops we have particularized, Scindeah stationed a few thousand well-trained Marhatta cavalry in the Adjuntee hills.

On the 21st of September, Colonel Stevenson, who commanded the subsidiary force, and who acted in concert with, and under the orders of General Wellesley, formed a junction with that officer. It was then determined that they should again separate, and advance towards the enemy in distinct divisions, and by different routes, as the best means of compelling him to a general action, were he found disposed to continue the defensive system he had hitherto adopted. General Wellesley and Colonel Stevenson accordingly marched towards the enemy's

encampment, the former taking the eastern, the latter a western direction; their point of junction, and the time, having been previously arranged.

On the ever-memorable 22d of September, General Wellesley arrived at Naulhair, where he received information that the combined Marhatta army was within six miles of the ground he intended to occupy; but that some symptoms appeared of his intention to break up his encampment, and retreat on the approach of the British troops. In the apprehension of losing an opportunity which might not again occur of striking a decisive blow, General Wellesley instantly determined, although his army had marched fourteen miles that morning, to attack him, without waiting for Colonel Stevenson's division. This bold resolve was at once the result of the greatest intrepidity and the profoundest judgment. Had the British general awaited the junction, the enemy, informed of their approach, would have had ample time to have withdrawn his guns and infantry during the night, and thus have easily avoided a general engagement; a circumstance which must not only have protracted the campaign, but have probably been greatly detrimental to the future progress of the British arms in that quarter: whereas, by the bold measure which General Wellesley adopted, of attacking him without delay, the smallness of the British force would probably tempt Scindeah to engage, where he had the greatest prospect of defeating.

In pursuance of this resolution, which could alone have been undertaken by the most resolute and dauntless mind, General Wellesley, having refreshed his men, moved forward, and came in sight of the enemy (after a march in the whole of twenty miles, the last six of which under the heats of a vertical sun), posted as we have already described, their right being upon the village of Bokerdun, and their left on that of Assye; which latter place, in giving its name to the battle, has been immortalized.

General Wellesley's approach was in front of the enemy's right; but finding that the infantry and guns were posted on the left, he resolved there to make his attack. Accordingly, he made the necessary movement for that purpose, covering his infantry, as they moved round, with the British cavalry in the rear, and by that of the peishwah and

nizam on the right flank. Having forded the river Kaitna at a point beyond the enemy's left, General Wellesley now formed his army in order of battle; drawing up his infantry in two lines; the British cavalry in a third, as a reserve; and the auxiliary native horse were posted on the left flank of the British army, in order to check the approach of a large body of that of the enemy, which had slowly followed its movement, from the right of their own position.

The force of the confederated chieftains we have already detailed; that of the British army did not exceed, on this trying day, 4,500 men, of whom 2,000 alone were Europeans! Superior skill, judgment, discipline, and intrepidity were, however, on the side of the latter, and more than counterbalanced the superiority of the enemy's numbers.

When General Wellesley evinced his intention of attacking their left, the enemy began a distant cannonade, but changed his position with great steadiness and excellent judgment, when he clearly saw the mode in which he was to be attacked. Extending the infantry and guns from the Kaitna to the village of Assye on the Juah river, at right angles thereto, he formed a second line, with its left upon Assye and its rear to the Juah, along the bank of which it was lengthened in a westerly direction. In this masterly position, the British attacked, and advanced under a tremendous fire of nearly 150 pieces of the enemy's ordnance, served with a precision and effect equal to that of any European. The English artillery had also opened in their turn upon the enemy, at an interval of about 100 yards; but it produced little effect on his vast line of infantry, and was rendered incapable of advancing, from the number of men and bullocks disabled by the galling discharges of that of the enemy. Thus circumstanced, the English general resolved to abandon his guns, and try the event of a closer combat. Accordingly, leaving them in the rear, and putting himself at the head of his whole line, he advanced with an intrepidity and boldness which dismayed the enemy; the right of his line being covered in this spirited movement by the British cavalry, under the brave Colonel Maxwell. Notwithstanding the effect of their powerful artillery, the enemy was unequal to such a charge, and was quickly compelled to fall back

upon his second line, posted, as we have already said, in front of the Jush. Here the 78th regiment, which covered the right of the British line, suffered so severely by the enemy's cannon, that a body of his cavalry was encouraged to charge. But the British horse, on the right, repulsing it, charged the enemy in turn with such resistless vigour, that several of their battalions were driven into the Jush with prodigious slaughter. The enemy's line thus broken, and awed by the steady movement of the British infantry, which still advanced with the most collected and unshaken courage, at length gave way in every direction, and the cavalry, led by Colonel Maxwell, crossing the Jush in pursuit, destroyed numbers of the enemy's now broken and dispersed infantry.

The smallness of the British force rendered it impossible for the general to secure all the advantages of his success in the heat of the action: so that some of the enemy's guns, which had been unavoidably left in the rear, were at this moment turned upon the British troops in advance, by several of the Marhatta artillery-men who had thrown themselves on the ground during the action; and were passed over unmolested by the English soldiers; a stratagem not unfrequently practised by the native troops of India. Encouraged by this circumstance, some of the enemy's regular battalions, who had retreated in rather better order, faced about, and thus a second action, of a very furious nature while it lasted, commenced, which left the day for some little time longer doubtful. The personal gallantry and courage, however, of General Wellesley soon determined it; putting himself at the head of the 78th regiment and the 7th battalion of sepoy, he attacked those parties of the enemy who had seized the guns so briskly, as to compel them to surrender; though not without some further loss, and considerable personal danger to himself, having his horse shot under him; while the gallant Colonel Maxwell completed the route of the enemy, by charging with the 19th dragoons those battalions which had rallied, which he entirely broke and dispersed, although he unfortunately fell in the onset. These last attacks were decisive; the enemy fled in every direction, their dead amounting to 1,200, and the surrounding country strewed with their weapons. The fruits of this victory were, several pieces of cannon, the whole

camp equipage of the enemy, all their bullocks and camels, and a vast quantity of ammunition.

We have been thus particular in our detail of this memorable achievement, in which a British army of 4,500 men, not 2,000 of whom were Europeans, gained a complete and decisive victory over an enemy whose force was at least 10,000 regular infantry, formed, disciplined, and in part officered by Frenchmen, supported by the tremendous discharge of nearly 100 pieces of cannon, served with all the precision and much of the science of the French artillery; while bodies of the Marhatta cavalry, to the number of 40,000 men, hovered around, ready to cut in upon and annihilate this "handful of heroes," did the smallest mistake or the slightest appearance of unsteadiness or disorder occur during the engagement. In effect, whether the military skill and judgment of the leader, the bravery of the troops, the disproportion of numbers, or the brilliant result, be considered, the victory of Assye may rank with any one of those by which British valour in India has been every where distinguished, and has placed the name of Wellesley on the same roll of fame with those of the illustrious Clive and Coote in the annals of the British empire in India.

Of the conduct, on this occasion, of the subject of this memoir, the following is the animated picture drawn by an eloquent and able writer: "The talents displayed by General Wellesley on this memorable day were of the highest order. In his conduct were happily combined a just conception of the character and capabilities of his enemy, as well as of his own; an accurate knowledge of the strength of the position which they occupied; and an enterprising and daring resolution, founded on quick but instructed judgment and rational self-confidence, guided by scientific principles and prudent circumspection, and kindled by a noble zeal for personal fame and national glory."

In consequence of this signal and splendid victory, General Wellesley received the public thanks of the governor-general in council, who thus describes, in that clearness of detail for which he is so justly famed, the consequences of this brilliant day: "The important benefits resulting from the triumph of the

\* L. D. Campbell, Esq. editor of the Asiatic Annual Register.

British arms in the battle of Assye are not inferior to the splendor of the action. The immediate consequences derived from the exertions of that day have been the complete defeat of the combined army of the confederate chieftains; an irreparable blow to the strength and efficiency of their military resources, especially of their artillery, in the Deccan; the expulsion of a hostile and predatory army from the territory of our ally, the soubahdar of the Deccan; and a seasonable and effectual check to the ambition, pride, and rapacity of the enemy."

On the evening of the 24th, the day after the battle, Colonel Stevenson joined with his division: the treachery of his guides, and other unexpected causes, had occasioned this delay; for which, however, no blame was at all imputable to that brave and excellent officer, who was immediately despatched in pursuit of the enemy, who, having collected together the broken remains of his army, had moved to the westward, along the course of the Taptee river; whilst General Wellesley himself remained on the heights of Adjuntee, regulating his movements by the approaches which the enemy might make to the southward; and in this situation he received some indirect, but vague and futile, overtures from Scindeah towards a negotiation.

While General Wellesley judiciously occupied this important position, Colonel Stevenson was successfully employed in the reduction of the city of Boorhampoor and the fortress of Asseer Ghur; the latter hitherto deemed impregnable, and the loss of which greatly accelerated the termination of the campaign.

On the 25th of October, General Wellesley, having heard that the Rajah of Berar had passed the hills which form the boundary of Candeish, and was proceeding towards the river Godavery, marched to the southward from the Adjuntee heights with the main body of the army. On the 29th he reached Aurungabad, where he received intelligence of the rajah having gradually advanced to the eastward, being then at Lakeogaun, about twenty miles north from Pallein, and immediately moved his army in pursuit of that chieftain.

The rajah being thus pressed, endeavoured, by every exertion of activity and stratagem, to elude the British force: between the night of the 29th of October and that of the 30th, he changed

his position no less than five times, and, with a view of drawing off the attention of General Wellesley, despatched a body of 5,000 chosen horse, under an able officer, to intercept a large convoy of bullocks and other necessary supplies for the British army, distant but a few days' march. Fully appreciating the views of the enemy, and the character of Captain Baynes, who commanded the convoy, the general, however, continued to pursue and harass the rajah with unremitting vigour: the result was a proof of his consummate judgment. Captain Baynes, with a comparatively much inferior force, defeated the enemy's detachment with considerable slaughter, and reached the British camp in perfect safety.

This event, combined with the increasing terror of the British name, and the almost unparalleled activity of General Wellesley, strengthened the rajah's determination of avoiding, if possible, a general engagement; he therefore rapidly retreated towards his own dominions. From that period till the 25th of November, the campaign in this quarter was entirely confined to retreat and pursuit; the British and Berar forces being scarcely ever more than a day's march apart. This unremitting chase was through a country hitherto untraversed by an English general. Extremely difficult in itself, it was infinitely less so to the flying army, who were well acquainted with the local resources of the country, than to that which pursued, who were totally strangers to them. In this novel but arduous species of contest, the military talents of the subject of our Memoir were eminently conspicuous. His patience under great difficulties was never exhausted; sharing the fatigues and privations of the soldiery in the same degree with the meanest private, he was at once their example and their idol: whilst his combined sagacity and activity rendered it impossible for the enemy to escape, notwithstanding the great and manifold advantages in this mode of warfare possessed by the latter.

During this unremitting pursuit of the Berar army, Scindeah found it expedient, reduced as he was to the greatest extremity by the brilliant and decisive victories of Lord Lake in Hindostan, and those of General Wellesley in the Deccan, to send an ambassador to the camp of the latter with propositions of peace:



and at length a suspension of hostilities was agreed upon between that chieftain and the British armies in the Deccan and the Guzerat, the principal condition of which was, that Scindeah's troops should occupy a position forty miles to the eastward of Ellichipoor, and that the British force should not advance farther into the territories of the former.

At length, on the 28th of November, General Wellesley came up with the greatest part of the Rajah of Berar's regular infantry, strengthened by a large party of Scindeah's best cavalry; and as the stipulations of the truce had not been fulfilled on the part of the latter chieftain, although they had been strictly adhered to by General Wellesley, he determined on attacking this combined force with the utmost celerity, in order to deprive the enemy of the means of retreat or of receiving re-enforcements, and in defiance of the remonstrances of the ambassador of Scindeah, then in the English camp. As no treaty whatever existed with the Berar rajah, and as the terms of the truce with Scindeah remained yet unacted upon by the latter, General Wellesley moved forward to Parterly, where he understood the confederates were encamped, and on his march was joined by the division under Colonel Stevenson, who had halted for that purpose at Andorah: by the time, however, that the British army had reached Parterly, the confederates had retired, though they were clearly discernible retreating, from the top of a lofty tower situated near the place.

From the length of way which the British army had already marched, and the extreme heat of the day, General Wellesley was inclined to postpone the pursuit of the enemy till the evening; but he had not been long halted, when large bodies of the enemy's horse appeared in front; and upon the piquets being pushed forward in consequence, the whole army of the combined Marhatta chieftains was discovered at about five miles distance, extended in a long line of cavalry, infantry, and artillery in the plains of Argaum. Finding them in this position, General Wellesley resolved upon giving them battle instantly, and for that purpose moved on with his whole army in one column, the British cavalry leading the attack, in a direction nearly parallel to the enemy's line. On a nearer approach, the British force was formed into two lines, the first composed

of the infantry, the second of the cavalry: the right wing was advanced upon the left of the enemy, and the British left wing was supported by the Mysore horse. In this order the whole advanced with the utmost regularity, steadiness, and intrepidity.

The engagement began by the 74th and 75th regiments being attacked by a large body of Persians, who, after a desperate conflict, were totally destroyed by those gallant corps. At this moment of time, also, the enemy's cavalry were repulsed in a charge they furiously attempted upon the 1st battalion of the 6th regiment of native infantry, on the left of the British line. They, however, once more rallied; when General Wellesley, putting himself at the head of the British cavalry, charged them with such fury that they broke, and, with the whole of the infantry, fled with such precipitation as to render it impossible for the English to pursue them with any advantage, but they were pursued for some miles by the cavalry, who cut off vast numbers, and captured the whole of their elephants and baggage, 38 pieces of artillery, and all their ammunition.

This victory, which was as decisive with respect to the army of the Berar chieftain as that of Assye had been to that of Scindeah, was attended with little loss to the victors. In it the same clear perception, quick judgment, and presence of mind which we have already mentioned as distinguishing the British general, was equally remarkable, whilst his personal bravery and skill were most eminently conspicuous. In the charge which he made at the head of the cavalry, having disposed in their intervals some galloper guns, when arrived within a short distance from that of the enemy, he suddenly halted his whole line, and ordering the light artillery to advance, he gave the enemy's horse two or three discharges; when seeing them waver and grow unsteady, he instantly cut in upon them, and, in an instant, totally put them to the rout: thus practising, with entire success, a manœuvre equally novel and judicious, and entirely his own.

There remained now, save the reduction of Gawilghur, hardly any other enterprise worthy of General Wellesley's victorious arms. Upon this measure, therefore, he instantly determined, and, in conjunction with Colonel Stevenson's division, arrived before that

almost impregnable fortress, the last remaining to the enemy of any importance, on the 7th of December, having dragged the heavy ordnance and necessary stores for the siege over mountains and through ravines, for a distance of thirty miles, by roads which the troops themselves were obliged, with infinite difficulty, to make.

Gawilghur has long been celebrated by the historians of the Deccan as one of the strongest bulwarks of that country. It stands on a high, rocky, steep hill, in the midst of the chain of mountains between the Taptee and Poonah rivers. There is one complete inner fort, which fronts the south, where the rock is most inaccessible; and this citadel, as it may be called, is strengthened and defended by an outer fort, which entirely covers it to the north and north-west. The outer fort has a thick and high wall, which covers the approach to it from the north, and all its defences strongly built and fortified by ramparts and towers. To the whole of the fortress there are three entrances: one to the south, which leads to the inner fort; one to the north-west, which leads to the outward; and one to the north, which communicates with the third wall. The ascent to the first gate is very long, steep, and difficult; that to the second is by a road used for the common communications of the garrison with the country to the southward, but this leads no farther than the gate, being extremely narrow, the rock sloped on each side, and, from its passing round the west side of the fort, is exposed to its fire for a considerable distance; the last road to the northern gate leads directly from the village of Lambuda, and the ground along which it is made is level with that of the fort.

We have been induced to go into length in this description, in order to show our readers that the reduction of Gawilghur was an operation that required the union of the utmost skill, intrepidity, and perseverance: but their admiration must be strongly excited, when it is known, that this hazardous and difficult enterprise was achieved within the short space of forty-eight hours! On the night of the 12th of December the first batteries were opened against the north face of the fort, and on that of the 14th a practicable breach was reported in the walls of the outer fort. At ten in the morning of the 14th, the outer fort was carried with

immense slaughter of the garrison, but the walls of the inner, which we have already described, had yet no breach whatever. Several attempts were then made to blow up the gate of communication between the outer and inner forts, but in vain. A place, however, on the wall was discovered which it appeared barely possible to escalate. Against this place Captain Campbell, with the light company of the 94th regiment, immediately fixed the ladders, which having mounted with incredible resolution and agility, they threw themselves into the inner fort, the garrison of which, in astonishment and confusion, flung down their arms, and surrendered!

This well-planned, vigorous, and brilliant enterprise brought the war to a speedy conclusion. The Rajah of Berar, terrified and amazed at the rapidity of General Wellesley's operations, even in that mountainous and difficult country, instantly determined on concluding a peace, without referring to the opinion, or waiting the determination of his ally. Not a day was lost in bringing this resolution to the knowledge of the British general. The negotiations were set on foot on the 16th of December, and the treaty of peace between the British government in India and the Rajah of Berar was actually concluded the day following!—a striking instance of the characteristic despatch and decision of General Wellesley, who in this act of diplomacy, as well as that of a similar nature conducted with the ambassador of Scindeah a few days subsequent, shewed himself equally able in the cabinet as in the field.

On the 30th of December, General Wellesley had also the happiness and distinguished good fortune to conclude a peace with Scindeah, who thus wisely averted the evils which he saw threatening him with utter destruction. Both treaties were speedily ratified by the governor-general at Calcutta. These treaties were the admiration of all India, for the moderate and equitable conditions which were allowed to the vanquished confederates, and which clearly showed that the objects of the war, on the part of the British government, were not conquest, but a secure and solid peace.

Thus terminated the glorious and ever-memorable Marhatta war of 1803, an eternal record of the comprehensive mind and gigantic ability of the Marquis

Wellesley, who planned, and of the heroism and military talents of Generals Lake and Wellesley, who carried it into execution. Its consequences may be thus briefly enumerated:—The venerable representative of the house of Timur was rescued from the bondage and penury in which he was held by a French faction, and restored to the throne and capital of his ancestors, where his gray hairs have since descended in peace to the grave, and his last prayers, after a life of wonderful and unexampled vicissitude, have been poured forth for the happiness and welfare of his deliverers; the peishwah, another of the native sovereigns, has regained, through the same powerful interference, the musnud of Poonah, and thus secured to the British government a faithful and most valuable alliance, with the full benefit of the treaties concluded with him; a considerable portion of territory and revenue were added to the company's dominions, and their own empire considerably strengthened, and rendered more secure by the acquisition; the French interests in India utterly and irreparably destroyed; and the two greatest native powers of India reduced to an unconditional dependence upon British generosity: whilst the wisdom, policy, and military renown of the British character was raised to such a height throughout the whole peninsula, as must render its empire infinitely more stable in future, and its government thenceforward the certain refuge of its allies, and the dread of its enemies.

The share which General Wellesley had in producing these glorious results were justly appreciated, both abroad and at home. On the 14th of February, the inhabitants of Calcutta came to a resolution of presenting him with a superb sword of the value of 1000l. sterling, which was afterwards presented to him with a suitable address. The inhabitants of the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, as well native as European, also testified their sense of his meritorious services, by their separate addresses of thanks and congratulation, and by splendid entertainments in honour of his name and in commemoration of his victories.

In England, General Wellesley was rewarded for his services by being raised by his sovereign to the companionship of the highest military order of knighthood in the world, that of the Bath, and had the further gratification of re-

ceiving the noblest meed a British officer can acquire, the thanks of his country, voted to him by both houses of Parliament, on the 3d and 4th of May, 1804, for his brilliant achievements.

The esteem and regard in which General Wellesley was held by his brother officers, who had served with him in the campaign in the Deccan, may best be gathered by the resolution into which they entered, on the 26th of February, 1804, to present him with a superb golden vase, of the value of 2000 guineas, as a mark of their esteem and regard, and as a lasting memorial of the brilliant victories to which he led them.

The profound tranquillity which succeeded the Marhatta war in every part of India allowing of no other opportunity of distinguishing himself in that quarter, early in the year 1805, General (now Sir Arthur) Wellesley returned to Europe. About the period of his departure he received two addresses, which must have been particularly grateful to him; one from the native inhabitants of Seringapatam, the other from the officers of the 33d regiment of infantry, of which he had been lieutenant-colonel for nearly twelve years. The first, after expressing their gratitude for the "tranquillity, security, and happiness" which they had enjoyed under his "auspicious protection," and their reverence for his "benevolence and affability," concludes with their earnest wish and prayer, that he may speedily return, to extend and uphold that protection over them which his extensive local knowledge of their manners and customs rendered him so capable of affording. The second, after expressing the unfeigned regret of the officers so long under his command at his approaching departure for Europe, and their admiration of his exalted talents and splendid achievements, offer him the tribute of their particular respect and gratitude, "for that consideration and justice in command which had made obedience a pleasure; and for that frank condescension in the private intercourse of life" which it was their pride individually to acknowledge. Such are the sentiments of those who best know how to appreciate the estimable qualities of a man who, in the different relations in which he had stood with respect to them, had so acquitted himself as to merit these truly honourable testimonials to his character and conduct.

A short time after his arrival in

England, Sir Arthur Wellesley was placed upon the staff, and commanded a brigade in Lord Cathcart's expedition to Hanover in 1805. He afterwards commanded in one of the coast districts, where his discipline and management were as creditable to his military character as a tactician, as his general deportment towards the officers under his command was to his reputation as a soldier and a gentleman.

The death of the Marquis Cornwallis, colonel of the 33d, had made a vacancy which was filled up by naming Sir Arthur Wellesley to succeed him in the regiment; the only military favour he ever received, and one which he could not have been well denied, having been its lieutenant-colonel thirteen years, and present with it for almost the whole of that time, during a period of very active service.

During the short-lived administration of Lord Grenville, Sir Arthur Wellesley sat in parliament for an Irish borough, and frequently took an active part in the debates, so far as they concerned the Marquis Wellesley, his brother, who at this period still continued to be the object of a persecution unexampled even in the worst times of republican ingratitude. This subject is too complicated, and too foreign to our purpose, to dwell on here. It is sufficient to observe, that upon every question in which the conduct or character of that illustrious person was implicated, Sir Arthur was found at his post. Perfectly competent to the task, he brought his thorough knowledge of the Marquis Wellesley's policy and practice in the administration of the government of India before the bar of the public, and constantly convinced his auditors, if he could not silence his adversaries: whilst his mode of speaking, at once simple, perspicuous, and energetic, was united with so much real modesty and diffidence of manner, as to secure him no small share of the favour of the House, and a constant degree of flattering attention.

On the accession of the present administration, Sir Arthur was named to the high situation of chief secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and accompanied the Duke of Richmond thither in that situation. This office, one certainly incompatible with the duties of that profession which he had chosen, and of which he was the greatest ornament, he accepted, on the condition of its not prejudicing his military views and pursuits. Accordingly we find him

actively employed, and high in command, under Lord Cathcart, in the expedition against Denmark, undertaken with a view of capturing the Danish fleet in the Baltic, in the month of August, 1807.

The characteristic vigour and activity of Sir Arthur Wellesley were eminently conspicuous upon this occasion. As the extraordinary supineness of the vast British fleet under the command of Admiral Gambier threw the burthen of the reduction of Copenhagen entirely upon the land forces, considerable delay took place in the operations against that city, which could not otherwise have occurred. During this period, the Danish troops, taking advantage of the delay, began to assemble in force in the interior of the island, and it was deemed necessary to order Sir Arthur Wellesley to march against them with a strong detachment. This service he performed with his accustomed celerity and good fortune, completely defeating and dispersing the enemy at Kioge, taking upwards of 60 officers and 1,500 men, 14 pieces of cannon, and a quantity of powder and ammunition.

This timely victory, the only service worth noticing in that campaign, materially contributed to the reduction of Copenhagen, which event speedily followed; on the 7th of September, the articles of capitulation being negotiated and signed by Sir Arthur Wellesley (who was sent for for that purpose from his command in the country, "where," says Lord Cathcart, in his despatch, "he had distinguished himself in a manner so honourable to himself and so advantageous to the public"), Sir Home Popham and Lieutenant-colonel Murray being also named with him in the same commission.

The virtues and achievements which had hitherto marked Sir Arthur's military career, however really splendid in themselves, from the distance of the scene of action and the supposed imbecility of the enemy against whom he had acted in India, were not so highly appreciated as they deserved to be at home. The moment was, however approaching when his fame was to be thoroughly established throughout Europe, by a series of the most brilliant successes over some of the best troops and ablest generals in the world.

When the recent efforts of the Spanish patriots held forth a prospect of liberating our natural and ancient ally, the Portuguese, from French tyranny and

oppression, Sir Arthur Wellesley (who had now attained the rank of lieutenant-general) was destined to command an expedition fitting out at Cork for the purpose of acting in Portugal. The particulars of this campaign we are enabled to detail with accuracy, as well from the official despatches of General Wellesley himself, which will be found in that part of our publication appropriated to them, as from an account of it drawn up with great apparent fidelity and accuracy in a respectable morning paper.\*

On the 12th day of July, Lieutenant-general Sir Arthur Wellesley sailed from Cork, in command of the British expedition destined to act in Portugal against the French troops in that country, and which were now tolerably well known to consist solely of the troops under General Junot, styled "Duke of Abrantes," in the occupation of Lisbon and its vicinity.

On the 17th, Sir Arthur quitted the convoy, and with his interpreter and secretary proceeded in a light vessel to Corunna, where he remained some days; during which time he informed himself of the actual situation of the French force in the north of Spain, took measures to communicate with the patriot juntas in that quarter, and also found means to despatch messengers to that of Seville, and to General Spencer, then supposed to be with his division at Cadiz. Having accomplished these material objects, he proceeded to join the expedition, and arrived with them at Mondego Bay, at the entrance of the river of that name, on the coast of Portugal, after a tedious passage of twenty days.

This point of landing was apparently chosen by Sir Arthur, as, besides being sufficiently near Lisbon to sit down before it in a few days' march, it afforded many facilities for the necessary refreshment of so large a body of troops after their voyage, and for their requisite equipment for the march towards the capital. In fact, during the stay of Sir Arthur at this place, the whole of the troops were put in such a state of comfort, from their supplies of every kind, that they were in a condition to undergo any fatigue or privation without a murmur or any real detriment, whatever service or enterprise they might be put upon, in a few days after their landing. From Oporto, the general at

this point also was enabled to receive the most efficient assistance, all the mules and carriages necessary for the movement of the army having been provided through the bishop of that diocese, whose influence was very great, and zeal in the cause of his country unbounded; he exerted himself so as to procure an abundant supply for the use of the commissariat of the whole British army, and forwarded them to head-quarters previously to their march for Lisbon. By landing here also, Sir Arthur Wellesley had the fairest prospect of being joined not only by General Spencer's force, but also that of General Anstruther, of whose intended junction with him he was now apprised—one or both of which events it was absolutely necessary to the future success of his army should take place, before he approached too near Junot, whose force was far superior to his without such assistance. But, above all, in this very critical period, when Marshal Bessieres had been successful against the patriot Spanish army in Leon, and who might have therefore advanced towards Portugal to relieve Junot, General Wellesley would have had it in his power, from this position, to have intercepted that officer, and have given him battle before he could have formed a junction with the Duke of Abrantes.

Fortunately, the successes in South Spain of the patriot general, Castanos, first gave a check to Marshal Bessieres, and then, combined with other circumstances of disaster, compelled him to a retrograde movement from Benavente to Burgos. We say fortunately; for although we have not a doubt but that Sir Arthur would have annihilated the force under Bessieres, it still would have caused a protraction of the very desirable events which have since taken place in another quarter of the country.

Judicious, however, as all these circumstances rendered a landing at Mondego, the disembarkation, owing to the bar at the mouth of the river, was tedious, nor could it be effected at a more rapid rate than that of a brigade a day. This delay was, however, fortunate in one respect, as the force under General Spencer arrived previously to that under Sir Arthur having completed its landing; this operation was, therefore, continued with respect to General Spencer's force, without any period intervening, which gave it the appearance of a single disembarkation: a circum-

stance eventually of much consequence, as Junot remained in ignorance of Sir Arthur being thus reinforced, which probably induced him to advance from Lisbon with the whole of his army, in the hope of fighting under the great advantage of superiority of numbers.

This operation was effected under the direction of Captain Pulteney Malcolm, of the Donegal (assisted by Captains Adams and Cadogan, of the navy), and was conducted by him with the utmost skill and attention. Indeed, during the whole of the campaign, the harmony between the two services was remarkable, and was never once interrupted. The force now under Sir Arthur Wellesley was about 14,000 men, including cavalry and artillery, without reckoning the 9th veteran battalion, which remained on board the ships of war, which latter were ordered to sail to the southward, keeping in with the shore, and as much on a line with the *route* of the army as possible. It was at this time understood that the French had a post at Peniche, which the general intended to have attacked, and which service was to have been effected by the above-mentioned battalion, in conjunction with the naval force.

The certainty of Marshal Bessieres having retreated upon Burgos, and the fortunate junction of General Spencer's division, now enabled the commander-in-chief to undertake, consistently with the utmost prudence, active operations against Junot, with every reasonable prospect of success. He, therefore, having completed all his arrangements with respect to the future comfort of the troops, and to their complete equipment for their march, moved, early on the morning of the 9th, to the southward, carrying with him seventeen days' provision for the whole army, in case, that should the fleet be blown off the coast, he might yet act independently of it. Each soldier carried three days' food in his knapsack, there were five days' laden on mules, and nine in the commissariat. Each soldier was also furnished with 120 rounds of ball cartridge.

The British army reached the city of Leria on the 12th, which had lately been occupied by the French, but who had retreated to Ahobaca on the approach of the English, having first plundered the town, and committed the greatest atrocities. In particular, but a few days before, after having used the

bishop of the diocese with the greatest indignity, they stripped him naked, and tied him down in his chair, while they brought his niece into the room, and used her with such complicated violence and barbarity that she died on the spot, before the eyes of her venerable relative! This cruelty was effected in order to extort the church plate and other property, which they supposed the bishop to be the depository of. Leria is a city of Estremadura, containing about 3,500 inhabitants, and is the see of a bishop. It is situate about 60 miles N.N.E. of Lisbon, and about 40 S. of Coimbra.

Hitherto the army had regularly encamped every night, principally in the woods and vineyards. Sir Arthur purposely avoided the towns and villages which lay in his *route*, in order to escape as much as possible putting the inhabitants to inconvenience. It may also here be remarked, that the commander-in-chief, on taking up the ground for the night, always encamped the troops in column, in their order of march, instead of the usual mode of encampment in line;—by which much delay was avoided, both in encamping and in breaking up for the march, and was one far more adapted to the convenience of the soldiery than the usual method.

At Leria information was received that Junot had taken possession of the strong passes in the mountains on the high road to Lisbon, with the advance of his army under Generals Laborde and Breniere; and that he proposed moving the division of his troops under Loison to the assistance of the former, and would most probably bring up himself the main strength of the French army on the same position. It was also now ascertained, that the enemy's advanced posts were at Ahobaca, about a day's march in front of the British army. Under these circumstances, it became essential to his future success, that the commander-in-chief should possess himself of those passes before Laborde should be re-enforced by Loison, and perhaps by Junot himself with the whole of the French army, in a position which, thus strengthened, might oppose the most serious obstacles to the future success of the campaign. To accomplish this object, every species of baggage or camp equipage which could at all impede the rapid movements of the army, even to the soldiers' tents, were left at Leria; and for the remainder of their march the

British troops slept in the open air, which, as the weather was very fine, occasioned little or no inconvenience.

On the 13th, the army occupied Aho-baca, whence the enemy had retreated the preceding evening; and, on the 15th, arrived at Caldas, a small town of Estremadura, distant about 15 miles eastward from Peniche. As soon as General Wellesley took up his ground, he sent a small detachment of riflemen to drive the French from the village of Brilos, where they had a post, three miles in front; which was gallantly effected; pursuing the enemy, however, too far, they were nearly cut off: but, covered by General Spencer, effected their retreat to Obidos, a small town about two miles to the west of Caldas, whither the enemy durst not pursue them. The gallantry of those few troops engaged in this slight affair, the first which occurred, was very conspicuous. Here it was that Lieutenant Bunbury, of the 95th, a native of Ireland, was killed; and the Hon. Captain Packenham, brother to Lord Longford, and brother-in-law to Sir Arthur Wellesley, was slightly wounded. Obidos is 38 miles north of Lisbon. On this day the French were understood to be in force at Borica, about ten miles in front of the British army.

On the 17th, Sir Arthur Wellesley moved forward to attack General Laborde, who was posted on the heights in front of the mountain passes; his right and left were protected by posts on the hills which flanked his position. His strength was about 5,500 infantry, five pieces of cannon, and 500 cavalry. General Breniere was his second in command.

The situation of the enemy, and the able dispositions made by the commander-in-chief, are so well described in his despatch from Villa Verde of the above date, that we shall not venture even to recapitulate them.\* Suffice it, that he succeeded, first, in driving the enemy from the heights in front of the passes; next, in forcing him from his almost inaccessible position in the mountains; and, lastly, in defeating him on the levels on the summit of the mountains, where he made a last and terrible effort to maintain himself, and whence at length he retreated, having lost three pieces of cannon, and nearly 1,500 troops in killed, wounded, and missing. Nor

was the loss of the English inconsiderable, it being nearly that of 400 men, and some excellent officers: among the latter were Colonels Lake and Stewart -- the former killed on the spot, the latter mortally wounded.

In order to appreciate the vast consequence of this victory, we must remember, that had not Laborde's strong position been forced critically on this very day, he would, according to the best accounts, have been strengthened that evening by Loison's division, who was within a day's march of him; and it was known that Junot had left Lisbon with the same intention, with the whole of his remaining force. As it was, it required all the ability displayed by the general, and all the prowess of the British troops, to drive him thence. How it might have turned out, had such a position been occupied by 15,000 Frenchmen, it is not easy to determine. Indeed both English and French fought on this occasion as if every individual engaged were fully sensible of the absolute necessity, the one of retaining, the other of forcing this important pass. The 9th and 29th foot were, on this day, for some time, exposed to the shock of the whole French force, they having been the first regiments who reached the heights. Three times were these gallant corps attacked in the most furious manner by an immensely superior force of the enemy, and as often repulsed them; till at length other corps having surmounted the heights, came to their assistance, which enabled them to compel their adversaries to retreat.

The positions taken up by the commander-in-chief, his mode of attacking the enemy, and the whole of his subsequent manœuvres, were the admiration of the whole army; whilst his personal exertions and activity appeared almost incredible. Wherever was the hardest fighting, there was the general to be seen; and to his personal gallantry no small portion of the glorious victory may fairly be ascribed.

The want of cavalry was here begun to be severely felt. Had Sir Arthur's army been furnished with any thing like its fair proportion of that species of force, the battle of Roleia would have terminated fatally indeed for the French. Had there been 1,500, or even 1,000 British horse in the field on that day, in the first instance, the French could hardly have made good their retreat from the heights to the moun-

\* *Vide Gazette*, page 223.

tain passes when first pressed by Sir Arthur; and, secondly, when between on their summits, they must have been nearly destroyed in the pursuit. On the contrary, they were by this unfortunate circumstance enabled to retreat in perfect good order. Before we quit this part of our subject, it may not be unnecessary to remark, that the French attack on the heights was made in *echelon*, differing from their mode in the subsequent battle, where they advanced in column—the former by far the most formidable and destructive operation.

On the 18th, the commander in chief heard the joyful intelligence of the division of the British force (despatched from Harwich in aid of General Wellesley's expedition) under Brigadier-general Anstruther, being off the coast of Peniche. Sir Arthur accordingly marched to Lourinha, about eight miles distance from Villa Verde, inclining towards the sea, in order to cover the landing of the newly arrived force, and to effect a junction; both which measures being completely effected by the evening of the 19th, on the 20th Sir Arthur advanced with a strength of nearly 18,000 effective men, in pursuit of the enemy, and took up his ground that evening at the village of Vimiera, which he occupied. In the evening, Lieutenant-general Sir Harry Burrard arrived from England to take the command of the troops in Portugal, until Sir Hew Dalrymple should come from Gibraltar. General Burrard had left that part of the expedition which he commanded, some days before, in the care of Sir John Moore, and came himself in a fast-sailing vessel to the coast. Having had communications with Sir Harry Burrard on board, Sir Arthur, in the belief that he would be attacked the next day by the enemy, ordered the troops to be under arms at sun-rise on the 21st.

General Laborde, after the affair of the 17th, fell back upon Torres Vedras, a tolerably large town, 21 miles north of Lisbon, on the day of his defeat having retreated in the whole about 17 miles, and was joined in the evening by the division under Loison. General Junot arrived there on the following day, and thus the whole French force being concentrated, they determined, as Sir Arthur Wellesley had foreseen, on attacking the British force at Vimiera.

The English troops were under arms, agreeably to their orders, by break of

day of the 21st; but the French not appearing, they were allowed to take some refreshment. About seven o'clock, certain intelligence of the approach of the French having reached the commander-in-chief, the *general* was beat, and the whole army assembled in a moment, with a regularity and quickness most admirable, and with an ardour to be led against the enemy which no danger could damp, actuated as they were by truly British feelings, and the utmost confidence in the abilities of their heroic leader. There being still time, Sir Arthur altered his position, and took that in which he determined to await the attack of the enemy, about a mile in front of the village.

We here gladly again refer to the account of this memorable conflict, as given by Sir Arthur Wellesley himself,\* it being the most perfect document which could be framed to convey an adequate idea of his dispositions, and the events of this brilliant day; and shall at present confine ourselves to the detail of a few of the most important facts connected with the battle.

First, it may be truly said, that one more important in its consequences never was gained by England—whether we consider the beneficial effects which must result from it, being not less than the recovery of an entire kingdom from the grasp of the common enemy—its raising the national character to the height it must do in the eyes of all Europe, a circumstance of the utmost value in the present state of the world, and more to be appreciated than conquest itself—and the consequent debasement of that of the enemy.

If this battle be to be estimated by the military talents of the commander, the zeal and good conduct of the officers serving under him, and the individual bravery of every soldier who fought, it will stand second to none which the annals of England commemorate.

In the determined fierceness of attack, impetuosity, and obstinate resistance of the enemy, British troops have rarely been so opposed. On the whole, it was a great and glorious day for Old England, and binds upon the brow of the general, who led her heroes to the field, a wreath of laurel as fresh as it is unfading.

In this action, as in that of the 17th, the want of cavalry is as feelingly to be

\* *Ibid* Gazette, page 225.



deplored, as it is pointedly alluded to by the commander-in-chief, in his report of the battle. This deficiency alone prevented the victory from being as complete as it was brilliant. In spite, however, of this deficiency, the loss of the enemy cannot be computed at less than 4,000 men, and nearly the whole of his artillery. That of the British was comparatively trivial.

The French had in the field about 15,200 men, of which 1,200 were cavalry: this latter force by no means distinguished itself, not having once come to a charge in the course of the day; but its position and numbers were formidable, and it contributed to keep a considerable body of the British troops in check, occupied by watching its movements. Their uniform was green.

The boasted French artillery on this day was served in every respect far inferiorly to that of the English. Indeed it is impossible to convey an idea of the precision with which the latter was directed, and the execution it made in the ranks of the enemy. The *SHRAPNELL shells* (so called from their inventor, Colonel SHRAPNELL, of the artillery) in particular made dreadful havoc among the ranks of the French. They contain about 100 musket bullets, and are calculated to explode at given distances, on which they instantly spread death and devastation around. Indeed, so much were the French dismayed at the effects of this novel instrument of war, that many of the grenadiers, who were made prisoners, declared that they could not stand it, and were literally taken lying down on the ground, or under cover of bushes and the high banks of some ditches in the field of battle.

The honour of the French military character was, however, for some time nobly supported by its infantry. Their order of attack was in column, a mode of warfare which they have hitherto successfully practised against the Austrian and other troops on the continent. On this occasion, however, it entirely failed. So far from attaining the object of this manœuvre, that of penetrating the English line, and taking it then in flank to the right and left, they never approached near enough for the British bayonet to act, that their heads of columns were not invariably broken, and the whole thrown into confusion. What also contributed materially to their defeat was the scientific

manner in which the English commander-in-chief met this species of attack.

The French army advanced in three large columns, in such a manner as to bring them all to bear upon the British left and centre. Invariably as each advanced, independently of the resistance it met in the front, it was taken on the flanks by the fire of corps advanced for that purpose by a small change in their position; by which means they lost a surprising number of men before they could put it to the issue of the bayonet. In no case did the French come to the resort of this latter weapon, that they were not instantly broken, not standing its push an instant.

The advance of the enemy to the attack was impetuous, and even furious. As they approached, they saluted the English with every opprobrious epithet which their language is so eminently fertile in. While, on the contrary, the latter in derision cheered them as they approached. Their dress was singular: it was blue, with white facings; over the whole of which was worn a white woollen surtout, somewhat like a waggoner's smock-frock; their caps square, like those of the Hulus; and goatskin knapsacks. Their musketry was throughout formidable, particularly that of two Swiss regiments in their service, who behaved most gallantly. Their *voltigeurs* were upon the whole good, but far inferior in activity and real service to the English riflemen.

Before the action, General Junot harangued his army in the following laconic address:—"Frenchmen, there is the sea: you must drive those English into it." In fact, they did their utmost for nearly three hours and a half to obey his orders, but never during that time made the smallest impression on the English line, although they repeatedly rallied, and tried every thing which could be effected by rapidity of movement and pertinacity of attack: at length, wearied out and beaten, they were forced to give way in every direction, and were pursued off the field of battle by the British infantry for three miles.

The proportion of forces in the field was greatly in favour of the English; not so of those who were actually engaged. Of the latter, not above 9,000 were brought to action, whilst every man of the French told. When the French retreated, General Hill's wing,

which formed the second line of the British army, and were destined to receive the French had they penetrated the first, had not fired a gun, were quite fresh, and might have been led in pursuit of the enemy immediately, had it been deemed right so to have done.

In short, the battle of Vimiera was decided by superior generalship in the leader, and superior bravery in the soldier—every manœuvre was practised in it which could arise out of the combined and various movements of attack and defence—repeated change of position occurred on both sides, and the palm of victory was at length the prize of him who best deserved to wear it, after a long and arduous contest of nearly four hours.

In considering the relative merit of the privates of the French army with those of their leaders, the credit must clearly be given to the former; for during the battle no distinguishing act of valour could with justice be ascribed to the officer; while the soldier, generally speaking, acted with marked gallantry and courage.

In this glorious and ever-memorable day, the most conspicuous circumstance connected with it is, doubtless, the conduct of the British commander-in-chief, as well from his rank as his responsibility—on him every thing turned—to his conduct every one looked—the good or the evil which might result from the expedition was referred to him alone:—a concise view, therefore, of the principal features of his short but important command, is imperiously demanded from us. Some leading facts, however, as to the state of the army under his command, may, perhaps, answer our purpose better than any thing we can say of himself.

From the day that he took the command to that on which he resigned it, but three desertions took place;—those were all from the 5th battalion of the 60th, a rifle corps, and the parties were foreigners. Those men were caught and delivered up by the Portuguese to the English provost-marshal; but were released without punishment, in consequence of the deportment of the corps to which they belonged. In presence of the whole army, Sir Arthur thanked them for their uniform gallant conduct, and restored them these men without punishment, as the best reward he could bestow upon them.

From the commencement of the march from Mondego Bay to Vimiera there was not a single punishment inflicted  
*Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV. Oct. 1804.*

for straggling, or plunder even of the minutest article.

Every day during that march each soldier had a pound of flesh meat, and a sufficiency of bread and wine for his comfortable subsistence; and on coming into action there was scarcely a sick man in the hospitals of the camp, the whole army being in such a state of health and vigour, that they were capable of any enterprise they could be put upon.

During the whole of this period, Sir Arthur never went under cover at night, but always slept on the ground in the open air; he was the first up, and the last down of the whole camp—sleeping constantly in his clothes, and his horse piquetted near him, ready saddled, to be mounted at a moment's warning.

In the whole of this anxious period, he was cheerful, affable, and easy of access—enduring every privation himself, he was attentive to the wants of all, and ever active to obviate or remedy them.

Of his dispositions in the field we have already spoken. In personal bravery he has been rarely equalled, never excelled. Conspicuous by the star of the order he adorns, he was constantly in the hottest part of the action; wherever a corps was to be led on, from the death of its officer, or any other unexpected cause, Sir Arthur was on the spot to head it. This was the case distinctly when Colonel Lake fell—he instantly put himself at the head of the grenadiers of the 29th, charged, and defeated the enemy!

Is it wonderful that such a man should be the idol of his soldiers, and the admiration of his brother officers? These sentiments were universally shewn when he was cheered by the whole *Escadron*, after the action of the 21st, exclaiming—“This glorious day is our own general's;”—and when congratulated by the general officers on the victory, they all eagerly ascribed it to him as “EXCLUSIVELY HIS OWN!”

At two o'clock in the afternoon of the glorious 21st of August, Sir Arthur Wellesley's command in chief totally ceased, and, on the 23th, he was named to that of the fourth division.

Sir Arthur is married to the daughter of the late and sister to the present Lord Longford, by whom he has two children.

The length of this article precludes our indulging our readers with some further anecdotes of this campaign at present, but which shall appear in a future publication.

THE  
LONDON REVIEW,  
AND  
LITERARY JOURNAL,  
FOR OCTOBER, 1808.

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QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON. .

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*Elements of general Knowledge, introductory to useful Books in the principal Branches of Literature and Science; with Lists of the most approved Authors, including the best Editions of the Classics. Designed chiefly for the junior Students in the Universities and the higher Classes in Schools. By Henry Kett, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford. The sixth edition, considerably improved and enlarged. In two volumes, 8vo.*

**B**EFORE we make a single observation on this work, we deem it necessary to apologise to its ingenious author for having suffered it to remain so long unreviewed: yet even for this seeming neglect we have two excuses to offer, which, we hope, will be deemed sufficiently important to extenuate us from the charge of intentional negligence. The first, which we have been obliged to urge upon many occasions, is, that the space allotted in our Magazine to critical effusions is so contracted, that it by no means meets our ardent wishes to notice, indeed to analyze, many of the elegant and useful productions that are in a continual course of publication: this excuse is general. Another, which is more particular, arises from the contents of the volumes now before us. A work that had in the year 1806 passed through *six editions*, may set all the critics upon earth at defiance; it becomes amalgamated with our general stock of literature, and forms part of the learning of the nation; consequently we imagined that it did not press in the manner that other productions, not so well known to fame, in many instances most certainly do; and upon this ground, and this ground only, we have postponed, without losing sight of it.

Elementary books, we have more than once declared, have our fullest

approbation; they shorten the way to the sciences, and render the path that was heretofore rough and uneven, and full of briars and brakes, smooth and regular. We can remember when the posts and avenues of learning were possessed by persons who might be deemed its encumberers, because, by their fanciful representations of the difficulties attending academical attainments, they, in reality, increased them to the students: they stood like *giants* before the castle of literature; and if a *trembling dwarf*, attracted by the sound of *their horns*, attempted to pass the narrow *draw-bridge*, they frightened him so, that he very frequently fell into the surrounding moat.

From this ridiculous parade of erudition it is to the comfort of the juvenile race, as well as to our national honour, that elementary works have, in a great degree, redeemed the age, and, by fostering instead of repressing the expansion of genius, most strongly marked the difference betwixt the morose and the polite scholar.

Calculated to promote this desirable object are the volumes now before us; we shall, therefore, in the first instance, extract the two leading passages of the preface, as they, much better than we can do, explain the author's intention.

"The following work originally contained the substance of a course of lectures which the author occasionally read to his pupils. The satisfaction they expressed in hearing them, encouraged him to hope that they would not prove unacceptable to those readers for whose use they were made public. He has not been disappointed in his expectation; and the favourable reception which this work has met with has induced him to revise the whole, and make some considerable improvements in the present edition. The list of books has been particularly attended to: and he has endeavoured

to make it more comprehensive, from a desire to sketch such a prospect of the best publications as may be pleasing to every inquirer into useful and entertaining literature.

“ To lay claim to originality of subject in such a work as this, in order to recommend it to notice, would prove the unfitness of the writer for the task he has undertaken, and be a presumptuous and vain attempt to impose on the good sense of his readers. His pretensions to public regard must in a great measure depend, not on the novelty of his materials, but upon his judgment in selecting and his skill in compressing within a moderate compass, the substance of larger and more voluminous works, and upon the manner in which he has clothed old ideas in a new dress. Upon all his subjects he has endeavoured to reflect light from every quarter which his reading and observation have afforded him.”

The design of this work, as it has already been opened by the author in his preface, and is still farther explained by him in “ the introductory chapter,” is,

“ To separate some of the most useful and the most beautiful parts from the great mass of human knowledge; to arrange them in such regular order that they may be inspected with ease and varied at pleasure; and to recommend them to the careful examination of young men who are studiously disposed. It is likewise his object to make the most useful topics of literature familiar and easy to general readers, who have not had the advantage of a learned education.”

The author then considers the various branches of literature with reference to young men in the higher classes of life, as they, 1st, are CHRISTIANS; 2dly, as STUDENTS; and, 3dly, as MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, “ the welfare and prosperity of which,” he observes, “ depend upon the usefulness of their attainments, and the respectability of their conduct.”

This work is divided into six classes: the title of the 1st is RELIGION; the 2d, LANGUAGE; 3d, HISTORY; 4th, PHILOSOPHY; 5th, POLITE LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS; and, 6th, THE SOURCES OF OUR NATIONAL PROSPERITY. These are subdivided into chapters; in the first of which, as the foundation upon which the whole of his superstructure is erected, the Christian religion and its proofs are deduced, “ I. From the AUTHENTICITY OF THE BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT; II. THE CHARACTER OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR; III. THE PROPHECIES of which he was the subject, as well as those which he deli-

vered; IV. HIS MIRACLES; V. THE SUBLIME MORALITY OF HIS PRECEPTS; and, VI. THE RAPID AND EXTENSIVE PROPAGATION OF HIS RELIGION, under circumstances the most hostile to its advancement.”

In the second chapter, this subject is continued under the following heads: I. “ *The Benefits resulting from Christianity;*” II. “ *The Church of England.*”

In his general observations upon this important subject, the learned author most judiciously and justly censures those writers who, from the days of JULIAN the Apostate to GIBBON the infidel historian, have misapplied their talents to level the outworks, and indeed to sap the foundation of the only fortress to which, in their last moments, they could retreat for security. Among the modern unbelievers, he does not forget *Voltaire*; and as a counterbalance to his opinion, and those of *Hume, Gibbon, Godwin, and Paine*, mentions the names of *Milton, Clarendon, Hale, Boyle, Bacon, Locke, Newton, Addison, Lyttelton, West, Johnson, and Jones*; names that, if it had only been a literary question, ought to weigh down all opposition; but even to this illustrious and truly scientific list he adds largely in the note.

Class the second, in its first chapter, treats of “ *Language in general;*” which Mr. K. thus defines:

“ It is the general vehicle of our ideas, and represents by words all the conceptions of the mind. Books and conversation are the offspring of this prolific parent. The former introduce us to the treasures of learning and science, and make us acquainted with the opinions, discoveries, and transactions of past ages; by the latter, the general intercourse of society is carried on, and our ideas are conveyed to each other with nearly the same rapidity with which they arise in the mind. Language, in conjunction with reason, to which it gives its proper activity, use, and ornament, raises man above the lower order of animals, and, in proportion as it is polished and refined, contributes greatly, with other causes, to exalt one nation above another in the scale of civilization and intellectual dignity.”

The other objects which come under the consideration of our author in this chapter, and upon which, having contemplated the rise, progress, force, and operation of language, he fully descants, are, II. “ *The Origin and Progress of Literature;*” and, III. “ *Characteristic Distinctions between ancient and modern Languages.*”

Chapter II. comprises observations on the *English Language*. This subject is continued through the third chapter; in which is exhibited, "I. *Beauties of the English Language*;" "II. *Defects of the English Language*;" "III. *Sir Thomas Brown—Dr. Johnson—Mr. Gibbon*." The remarks upon the different styles of these three authors are equally ingenious and correct; though we can tell Mr. K. that Dr. J. would have growled if he had met with this passage:

"There is sufficient reason to suppose, that Dr. Johnson formed his style upon the model of Sir T. Brown. He has written his life, and has quoted in his dictionary many words unsupported by any other authority; and perhaps, in his works, it would not be difficult to trace some marks of direct imitation."

There are few authors that we recollect, indeed none of any eminence, whose style varies so much as that of Dr. JOHNSON: it is impossible generally to characterise it. If we begin with the perusal of his Parliamentary Debates, and end with that of his Lives of the Poets, we shall find, that in every work ideas are conveyed through a different medium, and that his language has not only, in many instances, taken the tint of his mental, but his corporeal circumstances. To those who love the microscopic investigation of literature, the style of Johnson, through all its variations and revolutions, would form a curious object of disquisition. Mr. K. as the nature of his work demanded, has proceeded upon a broader principle. This we wish he had still extended, so as to comprehend the fascinating melody of BURKE;\* upon which, we can conceive, he would have made many ingenious and useful observations.

"Chapter IV, *The Latin Language*," gives the author an opportunity to observe, that

"A knowledge of this language introduces us to a knowledge of those works which are deservedly classed among the most elegant productions of the human mind, and are considered as some of the most correct models of literary excellence. If we estimate its comparative value and importance, it claims a place immediately after our own tongue, as not only the Roman writers have made it the vehicle of their genius, but it has

\* Who, we have been told, and believe, looked over the lectures of his friend, Sir Joshua Reynolds.

been distinguished, since the revival of learning, by the productions of many eminent authors."

With respect to the origin, progress, and operation of the Latin language, it is not, as may be conceived, to be comprised in twenty-eight pages, octavo: yet Mr. K. has, in this respect, done all that is requisite, in his observations, to excite the curiosity, and direct the taste of the student to sources which, as an important part of his education, it is absolutely necessary that he should more fully investigate. This, it will be remarked, is an introduction to the use of books, and in this point of view seems to us an elegant and useful guide.

"*The Greek Language*" forms the subject of Chapter V. in which is stated its literary origin, derived from the Phœnician source of *Cadmus* and his followers: its dialects, formed from those of the *Hellenians* and *Æolusians*: he also makes some remarks upon the theory of *Lord Monboddo*: with which, after adding that the Greeks were, perhaps, the first people that derived many words from their foreign conquests, we fully concur.

"I. *The Characteristics of the Greek Language*;" "II. *The Style of Greek Writers*;" "III. *Duration and Extent of the Language*;" and, "IV. *Modern Greek*;" with a short comparative survey of the *English, Latin, and Greek* languages; conclude this chapter. These spring, by a natural and necessary transition, turn the current of the work in the next (Chapter VI.) to *Eloquence*, which we take to be the river that flows from those ample reservoirs, and which our author justly defines, *the art of speaking and writing with elegance and dignity, in order to please, instruct, and persuade*. Respecting *Grecian and Roman eloquence*, he observes, that

"We may recollect the extraordinary degree of perfection to which it was carried by Demosthenes and Cicero; and their productions which have come down to us give the most satisfactory proofs that they were consummate masters of their art, and that they excelled in it not less by the extent and variety of their knowledge than the brilliancy of their genius. In our own times, we see the effects produced by rude and unpolished eloquence upon the minds of the common people, in the harangues of crafty demagogues, and the sermons of itinerant enthusiasts: it is evident, therefore, what a powerful instrument of persuasion it may be, when placed in the hands of well-educated

persons, who, to all the advantages of abilities, voice, and action, which ignorant speakers may possess, unite the guidance of rules, and an acquaintance with the best examples."

The subjects of this chapter, which concludes the second class, are arranged in the following order: "I. *The Sources of Argument*;" "II. *The different Kinds of Style*;" "III. *The Ornaments of a Composition*;" "IV. *The Arrangement of the different Parts of a Composition*;" and, "V. *Propriety of Delivery and Action*."

CLASS THE THIRD. HISTORY. The first chapter of this portion of the work is devoted to "*The Study of History in general*;" upon which the following prelude observations occur:

"Curiosity is one of the strongest and most active principles of human nature. Throughout the successive stages of life, it seeks with avidity those gratifications which are congenial with the different faculties of the mind. The child, as soon as his faculties begin to open, eagerly listens to the tales of his nurse; the youth, at a time of life when the love of what is new and uncommon is quickened by sensibility, is enchanted by the magic of romances and novels; the man, whose maturer judgment inclines him to the pursuit of truth, applies to genuine history, which, even in old age, continues to be a favourite object of his attention, since his desire to be acquainted with the transactions of others has nearly an equal power over his mind with the propensity to relate what has happened to himself."

This propensity, which urges us to inquire and to detail, varies, we conceive, according to the different periods of our lives. In youth the former is the strongest; it weakens as our years advance; and in age, with respect to ourselves, frequently changes to garrulity. Upon the study of history, we think the instructions of Mr. K. as they are more concise, are much better adapted to stimulate the exertions of the student than either those of *Rollin*, *Du Fresnoy*, or the orations of the French *academicians*, the only books upon the subject that we have immediately at hand. Instead of measuring the days and hours (without adverting to capacity) that a youth ought to devote to the studying each author, he states his general precepts under the following heads: "I. *The Divisions of History, and the Assistance which it derives from other Studies*;" "II. *The Advantages of a Knowledge of History*;" *Europ. Mag.* Vol. LIV. Oct. 1808.

"III. *The comparative Merits of ancient and modern Historians*;" "IV. *The Qualifications requisite to form an accomplished Historian, in order to establish a standard by which to measure the merits of historians in general*."

Among the examples of eminent men who have professionally profited by the study of history, Mr. K. relates the following:

"General Wolfe was a man of education, as well as a military genius. He was once shewing some officers how expert his men were at a new mode of attacking and retreating, and asked one of them, after the performance, what he thought of it. 'I think,' said he, 'I see something here of the practice of the Carduchi, who harassed Xenophon when he commanded the ten thousand Greeks, and hung upon his rear in his retreat over the mountains.'—'You are right,' said General Wolfe, 'I took the hint from thence; and I see you are a man of reading: but our friends are surprised at what I have shewn them, because they have read nothing.'"

Chapter III. treats of *Geography* and *Chronology*, which are aptly termed the eyes of history. Chapter IV. directs the attention of the student to "*The History of the Jews*," and includes observations on "*the Antiquity of the Scriptures*;" "II. *Proofs of their Authenticity*;" "III. *The Subjects of the Books, and Characters of the Writers*." Chapter V. introduces the author's remarks on the study of "*the History of Greece*," which are continued through the two succeeding chapters. In the VIIIth and IXth, Mr. K. proceeds to the history of Rome; upon which he observes, that

"To be conversant with this important history is to view mankind engaged in the fullest exercise of patriotism, courage, and talents, or to contemplate them enervated by luxury, debased by corruption, and sunk into the most abject disgrace.

— "O Luxury,  
Bane of clated life, of affluent states,  
What dreary change, what ruin is not thine!  
How doth thy bowl intoxicate the mind!  
To the soft entrance of thy rosy bow'r  
How dost thou lure the fortunate and great!  
Dreadful attraction! while behind thee gapes  
Th' unfathomable gulf, where Ashur lies  
O'erwhelm'd, forgotten, and lugh-boasting  
Cham,  
And Elam's haughty pomp, and beauteous  
Greece,  
And the great queen of earth, imperial  
Rome!" *Dyer's Fleece.*  
P P

"In what manner," he continues, "the Romans declined from their greatest excellence of character, and how in the degeneracy of their manners they involved the decay of their genius, our imperfect sketch of their history has shewn. Let the natives of Britain, perusing the instructive lessons here presented to them, indulge the feelings of compassion for the weakness of human nature; and let them, at the same time, collect from such edifying examples new incitements to energy and perseverance in every public and private virtue."

Chapter X. which concludes this volume, contains "*The History of modern Europe*;" the study of which is strongly and justly recommended by the prefatory observations of our author on the effects of time upon government and laws; on manners, navigation, and the influence of the protestant religion upon the general system; in consequence of which he observes,

"And when we examine these effects more closely, and consider that they have an immediate reference to our own situations in the world; that they relate to the arts which now adorn, and the customs which now regulate society; to the institutions which direct our conduct, model our manners, and influence our opinions in all religious as well as civil affairs; the subject will rise to a much higher degree of importance: we shall see our interest more strongly involved in it; we shall prosecute our researches with a degree of ardour proportioned to its importance; and shall set its just value upon the history of modern Europe.

"The most striking objects which this history presents us are,

I. *The Establishment and Abolition of the Feudal System.* II. *The Crusades.* III. *The Institution of Chivalry.* IV. *The Reformation.* V. *The Revival of classical Learning.* VI. *The Progress of Navigation.*

"To trace," says Mr. K. "the historical outlines of those institutions, inventions, and discoveries, which discriminate the history of modern from that of ancient Europe, is our present design. To those eminent writers who have discussed the respective subjects at large, we must refer for more complete information."

Yet we must observe, that the information contained under the heads above enumerated will exceedingly accelerate the student in this laudable and necessary pursuit.

(To be concluded in our next.)

*Magna Britannia: being a concise topographical account of the several Counties of Great Britain. By the*

*Rev. Daniel Lysons, A.M. F.R.S. F.A. and U.S. Rector of Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire; and Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Keeper of his Majesty's Records in the Tower of London. Volume I. containing Bedfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire. Quarto, 1806.*

(Concluded from page 211.)

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

THE etymology of the names of counties opens such an ample field for conjecture, that it is as impossible as it is in many instances unnecessary to condense the opinions of the learned authors into so small a compass as our present space affords: we shall, therefore, pass over all the introductory passages in this work, as we are conscious that we cannot decide, and cautious of venturing observations which would at last, in all probability, be deemed inconclusive.

"The first historical event connected with this county, which rests on better evidence than conjecture, is that of King Edward the elder building a fortress on each side of the Ouse, at Buckingham, where he staid four weeks."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Hanslope Castle, which was situated at Castlethorp, where its vestiges still remain, was held against King John, in his wars with the barons: it was taken, in 1216, by his favourite general, Fawkes de Brent, and demolished. In 1233, Richard Sward, with other foreigners, being in rebellion, laid waste the lands of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, near Brill, and burnt his houses."

The ancient, modern, and ecclesiastical divisions of Buckinghamshire are investigated in the same manner that distinguishes those in the two preceding counties: the editors then proceed to notice the

#### *Monasteries and Hospitals.*

"The Benedictine monks," they observe, "had priories at Snellshall and Bradwell: there was an alien priory of the same order at Ascot in Wing. The Benedictine nuns had priories at Ankerwyke, in Wyrardisbury, at Little Marlow, and at Muresley, or St. Margaret's, in the parish of Ivinghoe. There were alien priories of Cluniac monks at Tykeford, or Tickford, near Newport-Pagnell, and at Newton-Longueville. The Cistercian monks had abbies at Bidlesden and Medmenham. The Austin canons had abbies at Missenden and Nutley, and priories at Chetwode and Ravenston. The Austin nuns had a priory at Burnham. The Premonstratensian canons had an abbey at Laveuden. The society of

Bon-hommes had a college, at Asheridge, in the parish of Pitston, on the borders of Hertfordshire, being the only house of that order in England, excepting that at Edindon, in Wiltshire. The Gray Friars had a house at Aylesbury. The Knights Hospitallers a preceptory at Hogshaw. It is not known to what order the monasteries at North Crawley and at Gore, in the parish of Hanslope, belonged: they were destroyed at a very early period. At Ludgershall was an ancient alien hospital, subordinate to that at Santingfield, in Normandy. An ancient hospital at Buckingham, two at Aylesbury, two at High-Wycombe, and one at Stony-Stratford, have all been long ago destroyed. There were three ancient hospitals at Newport-Pagnell, two of which were destroyed at an early period; the other, having also been decayed, was refounded by Queen Anne, consort to King James I. and is still existing. The royal college of Eton, founded by King Henry VI. still retains its ancient flourishing state."

*Market and Borough Towns, Population, Crown Lands, and Royal Palaces* are the next objects that present themselves. With respect to the latter, the editors state, that

"At the time of the Norman survey, there were only eight Buckinghamshire manors in the crown; yet it appears there were at that time two royal palaces in this county. At Brill (which is mentioned in the survey as a crown manor by the name of Brunhalle) was a palace which is said to have belonged to the Mercian kings: tradition assigns the same origin to Cippenham, in Burnham. It is certain, that they were both the occasional residence of our monarchs of the royal line, so late as the reign of Henry III. Chenies, anciently called Iselhamsted and Isenhamsted, was a royal palace in the reign of Edward I. Risborough, mentioned in the Norman survey as one of the crown manors, is said to have been the palace of the Black Prince. The vestiges of a castle are clearly to be seen in a field adjoining the church. Asheridge was, for a while after the dissolution of monasteries, a royal palace, and was occasionally inhabited by Queen Elizabeth."

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#### *Noblemen's Seats.*

"The present seats of the nobility in Buckinghamshire are, Stow, the magnificent mansion of the Marquis of Buckingham; Watton, the ancient seat of his ancestors, now an occasional residence of his son, Earl Temple; Bulstrode, the Duke of Portland's; Taplow, the (late) Marquis of Thomond's; Hedsor, Lord Boston's; Eythorp, an almost deserted mansion of the Earl of Chesterfield's; Hauptden House and Penn House, the occasional residences of Lord Hampden and Lord Curzon; Ditton Park, the late Earl of Beaulieu's; Dropmore, Lord Grenville's; Wy-

combe Abbey, Lord Carrington's; Hitchendon, the Countess of Conyngham's; and Middle Claydon, Lady Fermynagh's. Peterly House, an ancient mansion of Lord Dormer's, is occupied by a tenant. Aston-Abbots manor-house, belonging to the Earl of Chesterfield, does not appear to have been ever a seat of the family. Bidlesdon, formerly a seat of the Verneys, is now the property and residence of George Morgan, Esq. Latimers is now the seat of Lord George Cavendish, brother of the Duke of Devonshire. Baileys, the seat of the late Lord Godolphin, and lately in the tenure of the deceased Earl of Roslyn, is, at present, unoccupied. The Countess of Orkney occupies Mr. Dupre's house, at Woburn.

"Among the principal mansions of the nobility that have either been destroyed, or become dilapidated, may be reckoned Asheridge, the seat of the late Duke of Bridgewater, by whom it was pulled down, and the materials sold, in the year 1801; Cheynies, the seat of the noble family of Russell; Cliefden" ("the bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love") "a seat of the" (late) "Earl of Inchiquin, formerly of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; Twyford, of the Wenmans; Winchendon, the Duke of Wharton's; and Wing, of the noble family of Dormer. Cliefden House was burnt down in the year 1795. Twyford and Wing have been entirely pulled down; the small remains of Winchendon are fitted up for a steward; what remains of Cheynies is inhabited by a farmer."

The seats of the gentry in Buckinghamshire appear to be very numerous: of these, and of their families, a list is given.

"Among the principal of their deserted or demolished mansions," the editors observe, "may be reckoned Raans, in Amersham, now a farm-house, formerly a seat of the Brudenels, ancestors to the Earl of Cardigan, who had estates in various parts of the county, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Burston House, in Aston-Abbots, formerly the seat of a younger branch of the Lees, of Quarendon, and Astwood-bury, the seat of the Cranmers (an extinct family), both pulled down."

The next objects that are noticed are the "*Geographical and geological Description of the County*"—"Produce"—"Natural History"—"Rivers"—"Navigable Canals"—"Roads"—"Manufactures"—and "Antiquities."

"Roman Remains.—Very few Roman remains," it is observed, "have been discovered in Buckinghamshire. A mosaic pavement and Roman coins were found at High-Wycombe, in Lord Shesburne's grounds, in



the year 1722;\* a Roman vessel and coins were found in digging a cellar in High-street there; and Roman coins and other remains in Desborough-field, near the same place. Coins have also been found near Princes-Risborough, Ellisborough, and Fenny-Stratford, in a place called the Auld-fields, where also foundations of buildings have been dug up. An amphora was found several years ago in a sand-pit on Wavendon-heath; and a small glass vessel and some spear heads near Dinton."

Under the head of "*Church Architecture*," the editors observe, that

"The church first entitled to notice in this county, on account of its antiquity and curiosity, is Stewkley, which is one of the most complete specimens of Saxon architecture we have remaining, no part of it, internally or externally, having been altered or materially defaced, nor have any additions been made to it, except the porch on the south side, and the pinnacles of the tower."

Of this church there is a full description, elucidated with the following plates, viz.

1st, *Including the plan of Stewkley church, arches and capitals of pillars on the west side; and,*

2d, *Chancel of Stewkley church.*

The other embellishments of this section are,

2d, *Door-way of Denton church, Bucks.*

4th, *Door of Water Stratford church, Bucks.*

These are both of Saxon architecture; though the former of them has, besides its Saxon ornaments, a Roman *guilche*.\*

"There are," it is stated, "very few examples of gothic architecture in the Buckinghamshire churches, of sufficient consequence to entitle them to particular notice, except those of Chetwode and Hillesden: the former was the conventual church of the priory, which was founded at Chetwode, in the year 1244, and, from the style of what remains, may be fairly considered as coeval with the foundation: the chancel is preserved in its original state, having lancet-shaped windows with slender pillars, the capitals of several of which are highly enriched with figures of animals and foliage. There are some remains of this style of architecture in the church of Princes-Risborough, where some of the windows of the south aisle are lancet-

shaped, with slender detached pillars. Hillesden church, which was rebuilt in the year 1493, affords a rich example of the latter gothic: it is in a very perfect state, except the groined roof of the north porch, which has fallen down: the inside is richly ornamented, especially the chancel, the walls of which are covered with gothic tracery."

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"*Ancient Stained Glass*.—Some of the most ancient and most elegant specimens of stained glass to be found in this kingdom remain in the chancel of Chetwode church. From the style of the ornaments with which they are enriched, from the dresses of the figures, and the form of the letters in an inscription under that of St. Nicholas, to whom the church was dedicated, and also from the style of the royal arms, there remains little room for doubt of the glass being coeval with the first erection of the church, or the foundation of the priory to which it belonged, about the year 1244, and that it was one of the earliest works of that kind produced in England, since the windows, till after the introduction of the earliest gothic architecture, were too small to have admitted of any diminution of light. The first and fourth lights of this window from the north side of the chancel are nearly entire: in the former are three figures, in oval compartments, two of them representing saints, and the third a king, probably intended for the reigning monarch, Henry III. In the latter are figures of two bishops, and St. Edmund with his symbol, a bow and quiver of arrows; the other parts of the lights are filled with a tracery of foliage, &c. on plain glass, in an infinitely more elegant style, if not so brilliant as that which came into use when the church windows were enlarged in succeeding ages, and entirely filled with coloured glass. In the church of Chesham-Bois are some windows, in the style of the fourteenth century, filled with stained glass, consisting of tracery of foliage and coats of arms. In Hitcham church there are considerable remains of stained glass, chiefly in the windows of the chancel, in each of which is the figure of an angel standing on a wheel: the upper compartments of the east window of the chancel, which is large and elegant, are nearly entire: from the style of the windows, with which the glass appears to be coeval, and the form of the letters in several inscriptions, it seems probable, that it was executed about the middle of the fourteenth century."

A very large and beautiful coloured plate of the objects described elucidates this section; and also a plate including representations of the font in Aylesbury church, ditto in Maids-Morton church, inscription at Nutley Abbey, and part of the Corbel Table in the Hall of Nutley Abbey. We have in this part of the work also plates of two of the stone

\* This pavement was said "to have been diversified with a great variety of works, and in the centre the figure of a wild beast," &c. — See *Angley's History of the Hundred of Desborough*, pp. 29, 30.

talls in Maids-Morton church, Bucks; tomb of Elizabeth, Lady Clinton, in Haversham church; and ruins of the Hall of Asheridge House.

PAROCHIAL TOPOGRAPHY.

Under this interesting head, the editors observe, that

“In the following brief parochial account, the history of manors, and whatever else is not quoted from other authorities, is deduced chiefly from Brown Willis's printed history and MS. collections, and from Mr. Langley's History of the Hundred of Desborough; which is here generally acknowledged, to avoid the frequent repetition of quotation.”

“The more modern information,” we learn, has, as in the former parts, “been collected by a personal visit to every parish in the county, and by inquiries made of the clergy and others:” the order in which this information is arranged is, as we have before observed, alphabetical.

In the account of **AGMONDESHAM**, OF **AMERSHAM**, it is stated, that Edmund Waller, the poet, who was a native of Coleshill, in this parish, sat in two of the parliaments of King Charles I. as member for the borough of Amersham. This gentleman, who, like Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, was rather “a wit-*low* than an oak,” delighted the house by his wit and his eloquence in the time of Charles II. He seems to have possessed every mental qualification, and, as has been observed, to have wanted nothing but political stability.\* The celebrated Algernon Sidney was also one of the representatives for this borough.

“John Gregory, author of some learned treatises, among which was one on the ancient custom of the church of Sarum, of electing a bishop among the choristers” (called the Boy Bishop) “on Innocent's Day, was born at Amersham, in 1607.”—He died in great poverty, near Oxford, in 1646.

The town of Amersham seems to have suffered much from the licentious fury of religious persecution, both in the reign of Henry V. when many of its inhabitants were executed for professing the tenets of the Lollards, and in the reign of Queen Mary.

\* He was buried at Beaconsfield. Messrs. L. in their account of that parish, quote his epitaph from his monument in the church-yard.

The copy of the surrender of the house of the Gray Friars, which was situate at the south end of the town of Aylesbury, we have long considered as a very curious document; of which the preamble has been already quoted in this Magazine,\* from the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. i. p. 184: and what appears at first very extraordinary, that paper is stated to be the surrender of the Warden and Freers of the House of St. Francis, in Coventry, of their lands, &c. We have compared the two instruments (now before us); they are in every respect, except the names of the places, precisely the same. This, as we have observed, at first appears extraordinary; but upon a slight consideration convinces us, that the form of surrender was (*mutatis mutandis*) general, and subscribed to not only by the Gray Friars (Franciscans), but by the Carmelites, and all the other orders, on the same occasion.

“The rectory of Aylesbury forms a prebendal corps in the church of Lincoln. This estate was held on lives of the family of Meade, from whom it passed by marriage to the celebrated John Wilkes, alderman of London, who represented the borough in parliament, and resided in the rectory-house, adjoining the church, an old mansion, which he partly rebuilt.”

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“**BORSTALL**, in the hundred of Ashendon and deanery of Wendover, lies about nine miles west of Thame, in Oxfordshire, and about thirteen miles west of Aylesbury. Tradition says, that the site of this manor was given by King Edward the Confessor to one Nigel, for his services in slaying a wild boar which infested the forest of Bernwood, to be held by coruage, or the service of a horn, and that the mansion built by him on the said land was called Boar-stall, in memory of the slain boar.”

It does not appear that **BUCKINGHAM**, the county town, has much in it to arrest the attention of the antiquarian; although the editors observe, that

“At a very early period this town became a place of much celebrity, as containing the bones of Rumbald, an infant saint, the son of a Saxon king (born in the neighbouring village of King's Sutton), who died at three days old, and was canonized in an age of blind superstition. A shrine was erected in Buckingham over his remains, which became the resort of a great multitude of pilgrims, to the no small advantage of the town. St. Rumbald's shrine was rebuilt with a sum of money

\* Vol. II. page 420.

bequeathed for that purpose, by Richard Fowler, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster."

**CHALFONT St. Giles** is remarkable for the following circumstance :

" During the great plague in 1665, Milton retired to Chalfont, where he finished his admirable poem of *Paradise Lost*. The idea of his *Paradise Regained* is said to have been suggested to him by a conversation which passed at this place between the poet and his friend Elwood, a quaker. The house in which Milton resided is now occupied by a farmer : it was built by some of the Fleetwood family, as appears from their arms over the door."

The plate which is given of "the chancel of Chetwode church, Bucks," exhibits a very beautiful specimen of early gothic architecture, which has already been described under the head of *Church Architecture*, page 487—where, indeed, this print might with greater propriety have been inserted.

" In the parish-church" (of CHILTON) " are some monuments of the Crokes : that of Sir John Croke, who died in 1608, is much ornamented in the style that then prevailed, and has his effigies in armour. Sir John was father of Sir George Croke, the celebrated lawyer, famous for his zealous opposition to the tax of ship-money in the reign of Charles I. He was a native of Chilton, and lies buried in the church there without any memorial."

In the parish-church of Cheekers, in Ellesborough, which stands on a small insulated eminence resembling an ancient fortress, are also some monuments of the Crokes.

The ancient COLLEGE of ETON is too well known to render a description of it in this place by any means necessary.

" Among the eminent persons who lie buried in this" (the College Chapel) " are, Richard Lord Grey of Wilton, henchman to King Henry VIII; John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, confessor to that monarch; Sir Henry Saville, the learned warden of Merton, and provost of this college, who founded the Savillian professorships of astronomy and geometry at Oxford; Sir Henry Wooton, an eminent ambassador and statesman, who was also provost of Eton; Francis Rowse, a distinguished writer among the puritans, and one of the lords of Cromwell's upper house, who died provost of Eton in 1658; Dr. Allestree, provost of Eton (an eminent royalist), who built the new or upper school, with the cloisters beneath, at the expense of 1,500*l.* and died in 1680, and Nathaniel Ingelo, who died in 1688. The monuments of some of

the above persons are now to be seen. Sir Henry Wooton's tomb has the following singular inscription:—

" Hic jacet hujus sententiæ primus auctor—  
Disputandi pruritus sit ecclesiarum acabies  
Nomen alias quære."

" Dr. Ingelo was the author of a romance, called *Bentevolio and Urania*, which is alluded to in the following singular passage in his epitaph:—*Cujus stylus dum dramate pietatem ad Christi morem sacriter insinuat, ungeniosus an patheticus sit magis, vicissim acriter et diu contenditur; quâ lite nondum sospitâ, feliciter quiescit auctor eruditus beatam præstolans resurrectionem, douce decisionis dies supremus illuxerit.*" In the antechapel is a statue of the founder, by Bacon, erected in 1786, the sum of 600*l.* having been bequeathed for that purpose by the Rev. Edward Betham, fellow of the college, who died in 1783; and a monument of the young Earl of Waldegrave, who was drowned when at Eton school, in 1794. In the school-yard is another statue of the founder, in bronze, erected at the expense of Provost Godolphin. In the cemetery belonging to the college is the tomb of the learned John Hales."

A very curious circumstance relating to the building of the castle of Rochester, induces us to quote the following passage :

" HADDENHAM, in the hundred of Aylesbury and deanery of Wendover, lies about seven miles south-west of Aylesbury, and three from Thame, in Oxfordshire. King William the Conqueror demised the manor of Haddenham, during his life, to Archbishop Lanfranc, who gave it to Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester. On the donor's death it reverted to the crown; and William Rufus, on his accession, demanded 100*l.* for renewing it : a sum so exorbitant, that the prelates were both astonished, and declared they were not possessed of so large a sum, nor knew how to procure it. Two courtiers, well inclined to all parties, suggested that the manor should be restored to the see, on condition that Gundulph, who was very intelligent and expert in masonry, should, at his own expense, build the castle of Rochester, with stone; which proposal was at length accepted, on the bishop's being exonerated from further repairs. Ernulph, Gundulph's successor, who is supposed to have been the author of the *Textus Roffensis*, where this is related, supposed that the cost amounted to 60*l.*"

So it appears that, in the twelfth century, an archbishop and bishop were puzzled to raise 100*l.* and, which is still more extraordinary, that a castle like that of Rochester, of the size of which a complete judgment may be formed by the august vestiges that remain, could

be built for 60l. and as a commutation for the renewal of a lease, by which 40l. was saved.

"In the parish church" of HILLESDON, of which there is a view, "are several monuments of the Dentons; that of Catherine, wife of Alexander Denton, Esq. one of the justices of the Common Pleas, is by Sir Henry Cheere, and is ornamented with busts, in white marble, of the judge and his lady. There is also a monument for George Woodward, Esq. envoy to Poland, who died at Warsaw in 1735; and the tomb of Godfrey Boate, one of the justices of the King's Bench, in Ireland (the subject of Dean Swift's quibbling elegy), who died in 1722. The church which was rebuilt in 1493 is a very handsome gothic structure. In the east window of the north aisle is some very rich stained glass representing various scenes from the legend of St. Nicholas."

In the account of GREAT LINFORD, we find the following notice:

"Dr. Richard Sandy, *alias* Napier, who was presented to this rectory in 1589, was a very remarkable character: he was the son of Sir Robert Napier, of Luton-Hoo, in Bedfordshire; and having been instructed in physic and astrology, by the celebrated Dr. Simon Forman,\* commenced the profession of those sciences in conjunction with the cure of souls. His practice as a physician became very extensive, it being given out that he held conversations with the angel Raphael, by means of which he prognosticated with certainty the death or recovery of his patients. This procured him great credit in a superstitious age, and he was resorted to by persons of the first rank and consequence. It appears by a passage in Howell's Familiar Letters, that the Earl of Sunderland (lord president of the North) was under his care for some months, at his house at Linford, in 1629. It was said of this empiric divine, that he was so devout, that his knees grew horny by much praying, and that he died in that posture at a great age, in the year 1634. His burial is thus entered in the parish-register: 'April 15, 1634. Buried, Mr. Richard Napier, rector, the most renowned physician both of body and soul.' Dr. Napier's papers came into the hands of Mr. Ashmole, and are now in the museum at Oxford."

In the account of ONLEY, we find that Moses Brown, author of Piscatory Eclogues, and other works, who, from the humble occupation of a pen-cutter,

\* Dr. Simon Forman was an astrologer of great celebrity in the reigns of Elizabeth and the beginning of James I. There are many of his notable actions recorded in the life of Lilly; also in Antiq. Rep. vol. ii. page 311.

rose, by his own merit, to the station of a respectable divine of the church of England, was its rector. Cowper, the poet, also resided some time there; whence he removed to the neighbouring village of Weston-Underwood.

To elucidate the account of STEWKEY, the editors have given a plate of the south-east view of the church. Under the head of Church Architecture, it will be recollected, that we have mentioned another, containing the plan, chancel, and some of the capitals, &c. of the west side of this edifice.

The following account of Stoke-Poges appears very interesting:

"King James the First, about the year 1621, granted the manor in fee to Lord Chief Justice Coke, who appears to have held it many years before as lessee under the crown. In 1601, being then attorney-general, he entertained Queen Elizabeth very sumptuously at this place, and presented her majesty with jewels to the value of 1,000l. or 1,200l. In 1625, this celebrated lawyer, having quitted his high station, and being out of favour with the court, was obliged, much against his will, to serve the office of high sheriff for the county; and it was thought by his friends a great degradation, that he, who had filled one of the highest stations on the bench should attend on the judges at the assizes. Sir John Villers, elder brother of the Duke of Buckingham, married Sir John Coke's only daughter; and this manor (then held by lease) having been settled on him at the time of his marriage, he was, in 1619, created a peer, by the title of Baron Villers, of Stoke-Poges, and Viscount Purbeck. Lord Purbeck succeeded to this estate after the death of Sir Edward Coke, which happened in 1634, at his seat of Stoke-Poges. This house, it appears, was settled on his lady, who was relict of Sir William Hatton. There appears to have been but little harmony betwixt them. During the latter part of his life they lived separate; and so eager was she to take possession, that, upon a premature report of his death, we are told, she hastened down with her brother, Lord Wimbledon, for that purpose; but meeting his physician near Colnbrook, and learning from him tidings of her husband's amendment, she returned disappointed to London. This great man seems to have been peculiarly unfortunate towards the close of his life, and to have suffered much from domestic afflictions: his only daughter, Lady Purbeck, eloped from her husband, and lived in adultery with Sir Robert Howard.\* She was

\* "After her elopement, she for some time called herself Mrs. Wrighte, and lay in privately of a son, who, by virtue of a patent of Oliver Cromwell, he having married the heiress of Sir John Daavers," afterwards took the name of Daavers.

reconciled to her father before his death, and lived with him the two years immediately preceding, but after that event returned to Sir Robert Howard. The proceedings against this lady and her gallant were such as, if they were now to be adopted, would have a greater effect in checking the crime of adultery, than the heaviest pecuniary fines. Lady Purbeck was sentenced by the high commission court to do penance in a white sheet at the Savoy church: she escaped this sentence by flight, but it hung over her for many years. In 1635, the year after her father's death, she and Sir Robert were both taken into custody, and committed to different prisons; she to the Gate-house, and Sir Robert to the Fleet, where he suffered a tedious imprisonment! Lady Purbeck escaped from prison disguised in male apparel, and got over to France. The government demanded her from that court; but whether she was given up, or returned and submitted to her sentence, is not known, as the communicative Mr. Garrard, Lord Strafford's intelligent informer, about that time ceases his correspondence. It is certain, that some years afterwards she was in England cohabiting with Sir Robert Howard, and being with him in the king's garrison at Oxford, died there in 1645, and was buried in St. Mary's church. In 1647, Stoke-house was, for a short time, the residence of the unfortunate King Charles, when he was a prisoner in the power of the army."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The ancient manor-house of Stoke has been celebrated not only for its eminent inhabitants, but as having furnished the subject of Gray's 'long story.' The 'dim windows that exclude the light' were filled with the arms of the family of Hastings and its alliances, those of Sir Edward Coke, and many of his great contemporaries in the law. It was pulled down, in 1789, by Mr. Penn (the present proprietor), "who has built an elegant modern mansion not far from its site, from a design of Mr. Wyatt. The library is a noble room, 140 feet in length, extending the whole of the south front. Among other family pictures in Stoke House are those of the celebrated Admiral Sir William Penn and his son, the still more celebrated founder of the colony of Pennsylvania, painted in armour at the age of 22, before his conversion to the tenets of the quakers. In the park to the north of the house is a colossal statue of Sir Edward Coke (by Rossi), on a fluted pedestal sixty-eight feet in height."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The church-yard at Stoke-Poges was the scene of Gray's well known elegy. That celebrated poet spent a great part of his youth in this village, and lies buried here himself, under a tomb which he had erected over the remains of his mother and aunt. As there is nothing on the stone that covers his remains to denote his burial, Mr. Penn

has erected a monument for him in the adjoining field,\* with this inscription: "This monument, in honour of Thomas Gray, was erected A.D. 1799, among the scenery celebrated by that great lyric and elegiac poet. He died in 1771, and lies unnoticed in the adjoining church-yard, under the tomb-stone on which he piously and pathetically recorded the interment of his aunt and much lamented mother."

Stow, the seat of the Marquis of Buckingham, has been so frequently described, and its beauties so poetically extolled by Pope and West, that it is impossible to add any thing to the subject, except that Hammond, the elegiac poet, died while on a visit there, in 1742.

In the account of WESTON-UNDERWOOD we find, that

"Cowper, the poet, resided for several years, during the latter part of his life, in this village, in a house now inhabited by a shop-keeper. Most of his descriptions of rural scenery were drawn from nature, as he walks round this place."

"OVER or UPPER WINCHENDON, in the hundred of Ashendon and deanery of Waddesdon, lies about six miles west of Aylesbury. This manor was given by King Henry I. to the canons of St. Frideswide, Oxford. After the suppression of that convent, it was given to Cardinal Wolsey. On the cardinal's fall, the grant was resumed, and it continued in the crown till 1623, when it was granted to the family of Goodwin, and passed in marriage with Jane, daughter and heir of Arthur Goodwin, Esq. to Philip, Lord Wharton: his son Thomas, who was, in 1706, created Viscount Winchendon, Earl and afterwards Marquis of Wharton, made Winchendon his chief residence, having enlarged the manor-house, and made it a magnificent mansion. The gardens were esteemed superior to any then in the county, and were particularly celebrated for a fine collection of orange trees. Philip, Lord Wharton, who

\* This circumstance gave rise to the following *impromptu*:

"Apart from envy, noise, and folly,  
Rest, sweet son of melancholy!  
What tho' no notice mark'd thy hearse,  
Yet still survives elegiac verse:  
Thy mem'ry, dear to ev'ry age,  
Stamp'd on thy own recording page,  
To times remote shall bear thy name,  
Now known "to fortune and to fame." (a)  
An instance in yon field we find,  
The work of a congenial mind,  
Who to avert thy augur'd doom  
Has given to thee a rural tomb." M.

(a) "A youth to fortune and to fame unknown.  
Gray's *Elegy in a Church-yard*.

succeeded his father in his title and estates, was, 1718, created Duke of Wharion. Granger relates an anecdote of the facetious Colley Cibber, that, riding with the duke in his coach at Winchendon, where the soil is a stiff clay, and the roads very deep and heavy, he thus addressed himself to his noble companion: "Report says, that your grace is running out of your estates;" (but) "I am sure it is impossible for you to run out of this."

In the church-yard of HIGH WYCOMBE, we learn, is the tomb of Robert Williams, the late sexton, who died in the year 1793, at the age of 102. We mention this circumstance, because we have before us the print of Old Scaleits, the sexton of Peterborough cathedral, who died at the age of 98, and have, in many instances, remarked, that *sextons* have lived to very advanced ages; which certainly might afford an argument in favour of *grave-making*, of which Shakspeare, had he been aware of the circumstance, would probably have taken advantage.

From the copious extracts which we have made, the reader will see how this important, and indeed splendid work is arranged, and the style in which it is written: the first, we must observe, gives us perspicuous ideas of the local state of the districts which it describes, and particularizes the circumstances of the different parishes; the latter, in which the editors aim rather at being understood than admired, is extremely well calculated to detail the variety of objects which are included in its pages. We have lately learned that it is their intention to publish the remainder in parts, each part containing a county, and three to be comprised in a volume: in consequence of this system, we have now in our possession the first part of the second volume, containing CAMBRIDGESHIRE, which, as a very interesting object, it is our intention to review in our next number.

*A Review of the Reports to the Board of Agriculture, from the Northern Department of England: comprising Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the mountainous Parts of Derbyshire. &c. By Mr. Marshall. 8vo. pp. 536. With a Map.*

No one has been more zealous, or more successful, in diffusing valuable information on the important subject of rural economy, than the writer of the volume now under our consideration. *Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV. Oct. 1808.*

His pages have never been disgraced by theoretical reveries: facts ascertained by practical experiment, and conclusions confidently to be relied upon, are what have placed Mr. Marshall's writings in their present state of pre-eminence. Most, if not all, of his productions have passed under review in our preceding volumes; and in his present work we have to consider him as a reviewer.

Our author, we find, has been long meditating the plan of a "Review of written Agriculture;" and we observe that he has commenced his labour by correcting the errors, and contracting the enormous bulk,\* of the Reports to the Board of Agriculture.

In an ADVERTISEMENT prefixed to the work, Mr. M. briefly explains the advantages to be derived from his undertaking:

"Having," (says he) "in the INTRODUCTION to this volume, explained its plan, what I have to attempt, here, is to point out its utility.

"The reports at large, seeing the magnitude of their bulk, and the comparative smallness of the useful matter they contain, may well be deemed a heavy tax on the time, if not on the purse, of the agricultural public. Their voluminousness certainly debars many practical men from profiting by the useful parts of their contents.

"If it shall be found that I have comprised more useful information in one volume than is contained in eight, my endeavours will surely have some claim to utility; and will, I trust, be entitled to the approbation of the Board whose labours I have thus been rendering superiorly profitable to the public.

"The transactions of the Royal Society have been abridged with valuable effect. The volume I am now offering, however, is not merely an abstract or abridgment of the Reports to the Board of Agriculture, or I should have published it as such. I have not only concentrated their valuable parts, but have pointed out—and I believe rectified—their more dangerous errors; and may have thus rendered my work useful to those who have, as well as to those who have not, the Board's reports.

"Should it be said that I have left many errors, if not absurdities, unnoticed, I would reply—every thing that I have left unnoticed is, I conceive, either erroneous or futile, and, to practical men (especially those

\* We are told that the books of the Board were poured in so fast upon a certain personage, that he was heard to exclaim, "I shall be beggared in the binding of them."

who are in possession of my former publications), of no consideration or avail.

I have a further claim on the agricultural public.—I have not merely separated the better parts from the confused masses in which I found them dispersed, but have, by appropriate arrangement (as being at once natural and practical), rendered them, I trust, intelligible at sight, and easily to be referred to: and have thus placed them in the most convenient form, not only for perusal, but for study and reference. For, by following each section of the general subject through the several Reports (by the prefixed Table of Contents), the valuable information relating to each individual topic may be read with nearly equal facility, and with the self-same profit, as if the whole were re-cast, and arranged systematically. And, allow me to add, the student, by this fresh reading, will inevitably, though perhaps imperceptibly, receive additional advantage from the information collected by the Board.

“ Lastly, I will venture to prefer a claim on the public at large, in having (as far as I have yet proceeded) unfolded a view (hitherto unnoticed) of the face of the country, as it relates to TERRITORIAL CONCERNS; and have thereby furnished an ample field of substantial natural facts, which cannot fail to become of the first utility, whenever the government of this fair isle may find it expedient to attend, in some efficient way, to the amelioration of its own territory.”

In an INTRODUCTION, of some length, Mr. M. speaks, first, of “ The Origin and Progress of the Board of Agriculture;” which he claims, and, we think, judging from the facts stated, very fairly, as his own.\*—Secondly, of “ The Plan and Execution of the Reports;” both of which appear, by Mr. Marshall’s representation of them, to be unworthy of a public board.—Thirdly, of the “ Qualifications of a Reporter;” which are enumerated and pointed out in detail.—And, lastly, of his own “ Plan of Review;” in which the division of the kingdom, into six AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS, is made out in what appears to us a satisfactory manner; and which cannot fail, we think, to render the study of its various practices much more easy than it could be if they were blended together.

The report of each county, in the northern department, is then appre-

\* Mr. M. publicly offered his “ Plan for promoting Agriculture,” and his “ Proposal for a Board of Agriculture;” the former six, and the latter three, years before the institution took place, the transactions of which form the subject of the present work.

tiated; the several particulars of useful information extracted and arranged in their natural order, as they occur in practice; and the dangerous errors which they severally contain—especially those that have been committed by men of reputation—pointed out and rectified.

Prefatory to entering on the Report of each county, Mr. M. declares his personal knowledge of its several districts; defines the routes by which he has traversed it; and separates it into NATURAL DISTRICTS: moreover combining, in a MAP prefixed to the work, the natural districts of the northern department of the kingdom.

To convey to our readers some idea of the execution of this work as a *Review*, we will transcribe a passage or two for their perusal.

Having pointed out some errors of calculation, in the Northumberland Report (p. 110), we find the following strictures:

“ Now what is the use of these calculations? It needed neither mathematics, nor logic, to prove that two hundred acres of land costs more working—requires a larger capital—than one hundred of a similar texture, &c. &c. &c. And as to the final inference, above quoted, it is altogether vague; or, at most, only serves to show that the calculator’s system cannot be *generalized*.”

“ But these calculations being before us let us look into their merits, and see whether they will not afford inferences of a different nature. By them it evidently appears, that an acre of land, which is kept three years in arable crops, and three years in herbage, and whose marketable stock is long-wooled sheep, requires a capital of four guineas;—the occupier being entitled to five per cent. on the amount of the said capital, as his profit; over and above another five per cent. for legal interest thereon;—together making up the ten per cent. above charged. For, if this extra five per cent. is not intended as an equivalent for the farmer’s skill and industry, the whole statement is void; there being no other allowance made for these two valuable considerations. Hence a farmer who holds a hundred acres of land, worth 40s. an acre, and pays two hundred pounds a year, will, on the calculations under notice, be entitled to a profit of no more than twenty-one pounds:—an income which is not equal to that of a common day labourer; and, for this pittance, he is to stand to the loss of stock, seasons, and other risks, perhaps to three times the amount: no allowance for those things appearing in the statement. Hence, secondly, the calculator’s favourite system, of six shifts

\* See note (†) p. 33 of Rep. P. 44 of Rev.

and long-wooled sheep, leaves, on the first statement, twenty-six shillings an acre for the landlord, but nothing, or worse than nothing, for the tenant; and, on the second part, only seven shillings an acre, rent, for tolerable turnip, barley, and clover land. Hence, thirdly, let us venture to conclude, that there must be more than one radical error in those calculations;—or that the improved system of management which has been rather exultingly recommended, is not proper to be adopted.\*

"The reader may be assured that the remarks, here brought forward, were not suggested by a desire of lowering the Northumberland reporters, jointly or separately, in the opinion of the public; but to show how dangerous, to be depended upon, are complex calculations, on general subjects, in agriculture. If such men as the authors of the Northumberland Report are liable to error in agricultural statements, what egregious blunders must not the common order of agricultural writers commit! And what opportunities have designing men to enforce their interests, or their prejudices, by such calculations;—even as an adroit barrister, who is arguing a complex case, in which a multitude of facts are interwoven, is enabled, by bringing forward and magnifying those which best suit his purpose, and keeping others in the back ground—to make the better cause the worse, or the worse the better, as may be most convenient to his views. Yet a very large portion of written agriculture is formed of such imposing materials.†

"It is scarcely necessary to add, that the observations, which I have here deemed proper to offer, are meant to put well-intentioned writers on their guard in making calculations of that kind, and inexperienced readers in appreciating them. But I conceive it to be essentially necessary in me to say, that I am far from wishing to decry agricultural calculations altogether. Simplex statements, of ascertained facts, may be, on many occasions, of the greatest use. When founded on real data, the results, if carefully drawn, become certain; and are the surest guides in practice. What I am desirous to show is the fallacy which may arise from speculative calculations, on complex subjects, with no better foundation, perhaps, than assumed premises; or partial facts so much bent as to give a false bias to the whole. When state-

\* It is possible that I may, in my turn, have been inadvertently led into error, in my investigation of this or other subjects. If I have, I will gratefully thank any one who will set me right.

† When such materials become embodied, by men without the slightest pretensions to practical knowledge, or, perhaps, one accurate idea relating to the subject, what chaotic masses of ignorance and error must necessarily be produced!

ments of this nature are applied to that most complex subject, the "expense and profit" of agriculture—there being so many things requisite to be taken into the account—they require a compass of mind, a patience in study, and maturity of experience and judgment, which few men possess."

After combating the doctrine held out by the Reporters of the West Riding of Yorkshire, relating to clauses and restrictions in leases, the reviewer thus closes his remarks, and, we think, clears up a point of some magnitude in the management of landed property; a subject which has lately, in a peculiar manner, attracted the attention of our author.\*

"If it were" (says Mr. M. p. 366) "required, in this place, to speak, generally, on the subject of TENANCY, and the COVENANTS of LEASES, we might say—if all tenants were strictly honest, nicely honourable, covenants to bind them would be useless. If, in the nature of their profession, they had no other object in view than the advancement of husbandry, and the improvements of the country, covenants might, in truth, be injurious and improper. But such a sublime theory of things rural being altogether imaginary, it behoves the proprietors of tenantable lands, whose interests are not always precisely the same as that of their tenants, to institute some rational and practical regulations to secure their property from spoil, by those tenants who may prefer their own interest to that of their landlord. In England, I much fear, where there is one to improve, there are three to deteriorate.

"Regarding covenants to regulate a tenant's plan of management, much depends upon the state of husbandry in the given district. In a country like East Lothian, which is, or rather has been, rising from an abject state of culture to a superior style of management, under the laudable exertions of men of liberal minds and integrity, it would have been ill judged in proprietors to have trammelled such tenants with restrictive clauses; unless toward the expiry of their leases. But in the West Riding of Yorkshire, or in any other district where agriculture is below par, yet in a degree stationary, and where the generality of tenants require a stimulus to improvements, covenants, to teach such tenants the way they ought to go, so as to bring up their practice to a level with that of the best managed districts of the island, could scarcely be injurious to either of the three interests concerned in the agriculture of the country. Hence, we may add, the covenants of management, throughout the kingdom, should keep pace with the state of

\* See European Magazine, Vol. XLIX. p. 280.



agriculture in its best managed districts. And, under the triennial form of tenancy, such a plan of progressive improvement may be practised.

"Even the West Riding reporter is an advocate for this principle of management;—in other words, is a friend to restrictive, if not to compulsory, covenants.

"Thus, p. 98, 'In order that drilling of turnips and horse-hoeing may be generally practised, we presume that no method could be more effectually taken, than for proprietors to refuse taking broad-cast ones as a fallow crop. It is a mock upon fallow, to consider some of the crops we examined as such; and we are confident, that unless a very great expense is laid out, a broad-cast crop will never allow the ground to be cleaned in manner equal to where they are horse and hand hoed.' This is in the true spirit of dictatorial management. If the above, and several others, of the reporter's favourite practices were urged, in a similar way, by the proprietors of the West Riding of Yorkshire, their country, I doubt not, would thereby be greatly profited. Because there are many absurd and injurious clauses inserted in leases, through the ignorance of those who are entrusted with the important charge of framing them, let not this be produced in argument against the GENERAL PRINCIPLE OF REGULATIVE COVENANTS, IN LEASES." c

In like manner we find, in the prosecution of this work, other difficult points discussed, and, we conceive, satisfactorily settled. The public, therefore, appear to be particularly interested in an undertaking which promises so much benefit to agriculture, and, of course, to the community at large. J.

*The Contrast; a Poem: including comparative Views of Britain, Spain, and France, at the present Moment. In two Parts. Addressed to an English Nobleman, by S. J. Pratt, Esq. Author of Gleanings in England, &c. &c. 8vo. 1808.*

THE truly amiable and benevolent nobleman to whom this meritorious poem is addressed, whilst residing with his countess at Genoa, for the recovery of the lady's health, was detained there by the tyrant of France, upon the renewal of the war occasioned by his violation of the peace of Amiens. Notwithstanding the strongest remonstrances of our government against the injustice of the detention, and repeated applications for his release, his lordship remained a kind of prisoner nearly four years; and, if we are rightly informed, was obliged to pay a considerable sum for his final emancipation.

An animated and pathetic congratulation on the return of the noble lord to his native country forms the subject of the first part of this interesting poem, and is the basis of the Contrast between the three countries (already noticed in the title), which is carried on throughout the finished piece.

The following lines will give our readers a clear idea of the general plan:

"From realms, my lord, where pow'r unlicens'd reigns,  
And cheated vassals seem to hug their chains:  
Where trembling slaves suppress the heart-felt sigh,  
And, gall'd by fetters, rave of liberty!  
From cities sack'd and villages on fire,  
Where scarce is sav'd the crutch'd or bed-rid sire;  
Where, near her hour of trial, shrieks the wife,  
And the scar'd babe untimely springs to life—  
Welcome, thrice welcome, to your native land,  
Where still fair Freedom makes her awful stand;  
Where still Religion holds her sacred sway,  
And points to regions of eternal day!"

Leaving the remainder of the just eulogium of his lordship's benevolent disposition, and the gratifying description of his reception on his arrival at his mansion, the ancient seat of his ancestors, from his tenants, and the neighbouring poor, supported by his bounty, who greet with blessings the return of their patron and benefactor—we shall proceed to the national subjects contained in the second part, which gave rise to the production of a finished poem, by a happy union of a private tribute of veneration paid to an exalted character, with the glorious cause of the Spanish patriots; which, says our author, "is the echo of every voice, and the vibration of every heart; and certainly a cause the most important and sublime that has for many centuries rivetted the undivided attention of Europe."

The well known talent of our poet for pathetic description precludes the necessity of expatiating on the beauties of the present composition, which is equal to SYMPATHY, or any other of his former works, and exceeds them by the sublimity and magnitude of the subject: we have only to lament one striking defect—its brevity—the whole poem consisting of only twenty pages. Surely such "a new and animating subject," (we give the author's own

words) might have commanded a more extensive display of his acknowledged abilities for such an undertaking. Let us hope, however, that the encouragement already given by the public to this "first impulse of his enthusiasm,"\* will induce him to enlarge on this heart-commanding subject, which in its radiant progress may furnish "new wonders in the north," as well as "the south of Spain," and supply him with ample materials for a complete epic poem.

The concluding apostrophe to our own country cannot fail of being acceptable to our readers. As such, we present it to them.

"And thou, rever'd and sympathizing land,  
Prompt to extend the ever-helping hand

Where'er Oppression lifts his iron rod,  
Hostile to man and impious to his God;  
Friend to the friendless—  
O, native Albion! from whose heav'n-blest  
store

Flows the rich tide of bounty to each shore;  
By foreign rage or homebred tumults cross,  
All the fierce passions in thy mercy lost:  
In war, in peace, to thee the sufferers come,  
Exiles from ev'ry clime, and find a home;  
Find the soft solace of thy sheltering arms,  
And like a cradled infant, safe from harms:  
The heavy laden lay their burthens down,  
While Pity's tearful smile succeeds thy frown:  
Thou tyrant's curv, and thou patriot's boast,  
Still give thy aid to wrong'd Iberia's coast;  
Assert her cause, assist her just defence,  
And greatly prove her SECOND PROVIDENCE!"

T. M.

## ESSAY

*On the Power and Use of ENEMIES.*

*By the Author of the "Essays after the Manner of Goldsmith."*

"*Malum consilium consultori pessimum.*"

Ill designs are worst to the contriver.

"*Si deus nobiscum quis contra nos.*"

**T**HE world hate us for our successes, and blame us for our misfortunes. It is no wonder, then, that we have many enemies.

There are few circumstances of human life of which men, generally speaking, stand more in fear, than the having enemies. The conviction of their actual existence, and the knowledge that they are moving about us, actively employed within the circle of our connexions, disturbs our repose, keeps our pride in a constant state of alarm, and embitters all the enjoyments of our existence. We view them with an aching heart, and dread the results of their supposed capabilities to injure us.

Let us, in the first place, endeavour to arrange and class this numerous and active genus, who are possessed of stings and poison, and who are always on the wing to do us harm, and then let us examine what just and reasonable cause we have to be afraid, and whether our fear does not rather proceed from a misconception of the power of an enemy, seen through the false medium which our dread places before us, and

which magnifies his capacity to do us harm.

The first great enemy of man is himself, and which subjects us through life to many others: he domineers over us by means of some favourite passion, and triumphs by reason of our infirmities: he is the veriest tyrant that can be conceived, and constantly commands us, by his imperious edicts, to do actions at which our good sense revolts: he will not even suffer us to think, as, whenever we attempt it, he puts us on the rack, and we comply with his inclinations, to avoid the torture. Pride is his chief instrument of power, and the world assists him in his depredations on an individual of their own species, who prey on each other by turns. The philosopher is unequal in the contest with him; and the Christian alone, whose humility is his protection, escapes his persecutions.

The monster called an enemy assumes a variety of shapes in the world, and frequently, indeed mostly, first approaches us as a friend. Happily, the Creator has given to man capacities to feel and judge, and has alleviated and recompensed every trouble and mischief by experience, which increases in value every hour we live. Man must, therefore, make use of his capabilities of judging and distinguishing between friends and foes. Nor are the marks of an enemy so indistinct and uncertain as not to be known and ascertained by the man who has had much knowledge of the world: he is able to define them with exactness, as the pilot does the bearings and distances of rocks and shoals.

\* A second edition, we understand, is nearly ready for publication.

The first description of enemy is the assumed friend. *DULCEO* approaches you with tenderness and respect; he approves all your actions, admires your sentiments, compliments your sense and your wit, blames those who vex you, and praises those you esteem. *DULCEO* soon makes himself the confidant of all your secrets, obtains the master-key of your passions, and learns all your weaknesses. *DULCEO* serves you assiduously and constantly, until he *knows the way of the house*, and until he has discovered the *blue chamber*; for every man has a *blue chamber* in his dwelling, where something may be hid, other than murdered wives: *DULCEO* is the sort of enemy to find out where it is, and with what it is stored. *DULCEO*, by his industry and application, presently achieves a knowledge of your affairs, and lies by until he can profit by his labour. The attention and kindness of *DULCEO* lasts as long as you are the major proposition of his experimental philosophy, and until you, by your candour and unsuspecting nature, introduce him to your best and wealthiest friend, with whom, when he once obtains a footing, he enters into the closest intimacy, and plays the same game that he did with you: and now he has found one of more capability to serve him, and who is, as he thinks, inexhaustible to his interests, he forsakes you at once, attaches himself entirely to his new connexion, and soon ungratefully makes your best friend; our greatest ENEMY.

The only certain rule of judging of such an enemy as *DULCEO*, the most dangerous and best concealed of any, is to seek out his haunts; to find and search his character through life; to notice whether he vilifies and reproaches persons with whom you know he has lived with intimacy, and for whom he has once professed esteem and respect. Watch him narrowly, and you will find him *at home with himself*, if I may use the expression, not absent on the marauding excursion of seeking whom he may devour. You will observe him, at times, smile with malignancy when he hears you commended; you will see him turn pale for an instant, and look grim at your good fortune, until he can get time to form his features to a compliment of congratulation; he will not meet your eyes if he can help it; and while he fawns, he lurks round you, to seek a moment to do you harm. The best rule to know a

friend, is, from the constancy and sameness of his conduct, not temper; from his doing you *real* service, not giving, nor lending, but promoting your interests in life. Whenever a man is the active means of doing you a lasting service, his character almost ceases to be equivocal, for the lasting service is not the object of an enemy. He gives nothing that he cannot take away, nor builds what he could not easily destroy.

The next description of enemy is the man who affects to speak of you with kindness and candour; such an one is *MELLIFACIO*. *MELLIFACIO*, if he hears you blamed, immediately undertakes your defence: he says, that he is convinced that—and then he stammers: “to be sure he must admit that you have been very censurable.” He will say on another occasion, “Poor fellow! I hope that he will do well; though I am afraid that he never will.”—“Nobody can depend upon him, sir.”—While *MELLIFACIO* gives the *sum* of commendation, he *subtracts*, at the same time, from it until *nothing* remains. While he prophesies your good fortune, there is a lurking hope in his bosom that it may prove untrue, on which he rests and trusts. His commendation is a lie decorated with the beauties of candour; a honey poisoned with malevolence.

Of much the same description of enemy is the man who affects to be so only to your faults and follies. This is usually as great a hypocrite as the other. This enemy is frequently a very correct and honest man in his dealings with the world, on which punctuality he sets a high value; and his hatred to you arises, as he would persuade those who know you, from his abhorrence of your frailties, and misconduct. The arrogance of *VIRGINIUS* is from his self-sufficiency, and his *pride* is from his fancied *purity*. He is weak and wicked enough to suppose, that because he has not the faults of the man he affects to blame, he has no other. *VIRGINIUS* decides on your actions with the solemnity and gravity of a judge on the bench; and in the tribunal of his opinion, all men are criminals. *VIRGINIUS* occupies a great portion of his time in thinking of his neighbours' weaknesses and infirmities, and laughs in his sleeve that his outward behaviour and conduct places him so much higher in the estimation of the world: your degradation is his triumph. *VIRGINIUS* has, however, the impudence to call himself

your friend; but VIRGINIUS would not receive you into his habitation in your distress, nor notice you in adversity: he would say, indeed, that he pitied you, but he would add, that your misfortune was from your own misconduct, and that it was your own fault.

The above species may be known by the results of their industry, by the mischief which springs up from the seeds they have sown, by the temporary depreciation of your talents or character, the failure of your prospects, and the retardment of your fortune in life. These things contrived and planned, let a man tell you as smoothly as he may that he is your friend, do not believe him, for *he is an enemy*.

Another description of enemy is the man who always wears an aspect of friendship to your face, but who can serve out either censure or applause; who blames always in public, but whose praise is always *entre quatre yeux*; who never commends but when it can be of no use, nor condemns but when he can sting or destroy. This is a contemptible enemy, who consults his opportunities to do mischief, and who has not the nobleness of nature to endeavour to be just.

The adventitious enemy is only so as it happens, and is a friend or enemy according to what freak is uppermost in his mind. On the Wednesday he says, that you are a very good, a very clever, or a very honest fellow, "there are few better in the world;" and on the Saturday, that you are an extremely mean man, a fool, or a rogue: he fluctuates with incidents and accidents, turns like a weathercock, and with whatever wind blows praises or defames you.

The enemy to the pocket is of a numerous species, and swarms in every clime and country, but abounds most in the sunshine of summer. The pocket enemy seldom storms your purse, he takes it by approaches; nor will he ever leave you while you can supply him with what he wants; but if he finds you exhausted, he hates you for the disappointment, despises you for your insufficiency, and exposes you to the world as an empty broken vessel, not worth the trouble of picking up. Yet *BORNO will stick by you while you have a guinea*.

The enemy to your time is as dangerous, and more difficult to shake off than the last; he is generally a man who has *nothing to do*, and who will

not let you *do any thing*: *LENTOR* sits down without being invited, and stays without being asked. If you desire his company to breakfast, he remains until dinner-time. *LENTOR* has such regard for your health, that he will himself be your physician; for your amusement, that he will not suffer you to pine in solitude; he will himself sit with you; for your success, that he will stay by you to see how you prosper. *LENTOR* is attached to you like the little old man to the shoulders of Sindbad the sailor, in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. Your time is always *LENTOR's*, but *never your own*.

The libeller is an enemy who has more wickedness than any of the above; and the *truth* even, from *his* lips, is a malignant poison, worse than that of the famed upas of Java.

Another enemy is the man we have obliged. "How is it," cried one to *MURRUS*, "that you have so many enemies?"—"It is," answered he, "*because I have been the friend of so many*."

We will now examine the power of an enemy to harm us; and we shall have the satisfaction to find, that his capacity to do us injuries which will last is mostly ineffectual or insufficient, while his plans often turn out to be the very means by which we are led to prosperity.

The reason of the ill success an enemy meets with in his schemes is, that he is a *bad* man; for the instant the vindictive nature is formed, the human character is debased and disfigured; he becomes a wretch, and so grovels after his vile propensity of injuring others, that the meanness and misery of his mind lowers him beneath the standard of a brute, and makes him, in the scale of society, almost inconsequential. What success can an enemy expect? for he is a man unprotected by God; and therefore when opposed to his power and providence, is possessed of such small and pitiful means of doing harm, that, on a fair view of the subject, the good man wonders how he could have stood in dread of so contemptible a being.

It must be a delightful consolation to the honest mind, and must restore to it a sense of safety, the reflection that the enemy is unprotected by his Maker; not only unprotected, but opposed, by means of his active providence, which can and does controul, prevent his designs, or render them abortive, turning the very

schemes by which he would have injured us into causes for our future prosperity: so that when an enemy looks for ill luck to arrive to us, he often finds that he has done better for us than we could have done for ourselves, and that what he meant a *curse* has turned out a *blessing*.

There canot be any such thing in existence as a *powerful* enemy; and that man must have but a very poor trust in Providence who can believe for a moment that such a thing does exist. It is true, that an enemy may appear in *STRENGTH* and *MIGHT*, ready to assail and *crush* us; but one moment may paralise his vigour, and humble him to the dust; sickness, shame, or sorrow may lower the proud looks of the vindictive man. The *selfishness* that suffers soon seeks a companion to its grief, and the *friendless* enemy would *vain* become a *friend*.

We will now see the use of our enemies, and whether we may not turn them to our *use* whether they like it or not; and first that great enemy *ourself*: and the more this enemy humbles us the better, for it proves to us that we have no power to stand against him: we must seek a shelter in that humility which teaches us that we are finite beings, full of infirmities, liable to continual temptations, safe only in temperance, and happy only when we are in charity with our neighbours. This enemy would persuade us, that riches, luxuries, honours, are necessary to us: but when we recollect how short a time we have to live, we become just in our opinions of ourselves, and look for help from Everlasting Power.

The chief use of an enemy in the world is to show to us most frequently the precariousness of the strength he boasts, and that it does not depend on him to do us harm: which prevention of his will, and unforeseen circumstances that run counter to his designs, must establish the belief of divine interposition in the mind of every one but an atheist.

Another use of an enemy is to bring us forward in life. Ill nature is an active principle, never at rest, and by some means or other constantly hoisting us up to notice. We are frequently too slothful, too satisfied with being as we are, to seek our own promotion; but an enemy will search your character out, in hopes of defects to blazon to the world; and thus talents, when

brought into play by this mischievous exhibition, frequently confound the critic, and the merit of the man shines forth to dazzle and torment the envious. The falsehoods of calumny are fairly heard; and the wretch whose malignancy hungered after food has to lament that he brought forward a character to trial, only to get a verdict of approbation, and perhaps one which would never have been noticed, but for the active and industrious application of an enemy.

The only ENEMY who appears to be of no use is the ENEMY to your *time*. The ENEMY to your pocket may teach you, in *time*, to keep it shut; but the enemy to your *time* will hardly take offence at any thing, and constantly persists that he is your friend.

G. B.

#### An Account of PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL extends about 360 British miles in length, by 120 in breadth; and is supposed to contain about 27,280 square miles, which, with a population of 1,838,879, will yield 67 inhabitants to the mile square. The extent and population thus approach nearly to those of Scotland: but by some accounts the population of Portugal may exceed the calculation here followed by nearly half a million.

The religion of Portugal is the Roman catholic; and a strict observance of its duties forms one of the national characteristics, the men vying with the women in attention to their repeated daily devotions. There are two archbishoprics, and ten episcopal sees; and there is besides a patriarch, but he does not seem to possess extraordinary powers. The number of parishes approaches four thousand.

The constitution of Portugal is a monarchy, absolute and hereditary; yet in case of the king's demise without male issue, he is succeeded by his next brother, whose sons have, however, no right to the throne, till confirmed by the states. The chief articles of the constitution are contained in the statutes of Lamego, issued by Alphonso I. in 1145. The king's titles are numerous: that of the heir apparent is Prince of Brazil; his eldest son, Prince of Beira. The laws have few particularities: they are lenient in cases of theft, which must be repeated four times before death be the punishment. An adulteress is condemned to the flames: but this, like

other laws too severe for the offence, is never put in execution.

Portugal is divided into six provinces. 1. Entre Douro e Minho. 2. Tras-los-Montes. 3. Beira. 4. Estremadura. 5. Alentejo. 6. Algarve. The two first being on the north of the kingdom, the next two in the middle, the two last in the south. The first province derives its name from its situation, between the rivers Douro and Minho, and is very populous and fertile. The second is mountainous, as the name imports; but there are vales which contain vineyards, and other cultivated lands. Beira is a large and fertile province; and is rivalled in soil by Estremadura, which, like the Spanish province of the same name, is said to derive its etymon from having been extreme frontiers towards the Moors in the south. Alentejo, having been most exposed to the attacks of the Spaniards, is defective in population. Algarve is a very small division, which has, however, the honour of forming an addition to the royal titles, as Navarre to that of France; those minute provinces having been comparatively recent acquisitions. The population of the whole is, according to Boetticher, 1,888,979; but by Murphy's statement 2,588,470. As this last is derived from Portuguese authors, who have little skill in statistics, it seems to be exaggerated, as usual in such cases.

The chief colony from Portugal is that established in Brasil; and they still retain many settlements on the coast of Africa, with Goa and Macao in the East Indies, the relics of great power and territory.

The army is only computed at about 24,000; and the militia might perhaps amount to as great a number. The naval power, once considerable, is reduced to thirteen sail of the line, and fifteen frigates.

The revenue is calculated at 2,000,000l. sterling, and the gold of Brazil mostly passes to England in return for articles of industry.

Portugal retains small influence in the political scale of Europe. Her commerce is almost wholly dependent on England; but by land she is exposed to no danger, except from Spain, or by the consent of Spain. The union of the two countries would doubtless be advantageous to both, but might prove detrimental to English commerce; and the weight of England in the Portuguese councils would infallibly subside.

*Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV, Oct. 1808.*

The manners and customs of the Portuguese are disseminated into those of the northern and southern provinces, the former being more industrious and sincere, the latter more polite and indolent. In general the Portuguese are an elegant race, with regular features, embrowned by the sun, and dark expressive eyes. The prejudices of nobility are as common and pernicious in Portugal as in Spain; nor is that general intercourse found which imparts knowledge and vigour to society. All ranks seem fond of retirement and silence, and little inclined to social pleasures. Yet they are friendly to strangers, especially if catholics. The women are commonly of small stature, yet graceful and beautiful. Like other southern nations, the Portuguese esteem a plump roundness of the limbs; nor is the green, or rather sea-green, eye, so much applauded by the European poets of the middle ages, without its share of modern admiration. Ladies of rank still imitate the industry of their ancestors in spinning flax from the distaff: and the oriental manner of sitting on cushions on the floor is often practised. The dress resembles the Spanish, but the men prefer the French, with the exception of a large loose cloak. The peasantry remain miserable vassals of the *fidalgos*, or gentlemen.

In diet the Portuguese are temperate, or rather abstemious; and the beauty of the climate induces them to spend most of their time in the open air, a house being little more than a conveniency to sleep in.

The games are billiards, cards, and dice. The common people fence with a quarter staff; but the chief amusement consists in the bull fights.

The Portuguese language is more remote from that of Castile than might be expected from the circumstances. As the royal rate was of French extract, it is supposed that many of the words are derived from the Limosin and other dialects of the south of France. It is a grave and solemn speech; but would have been little known among foreigners, had it not been diffused by the fame of the *Lusiad*.

The literature of Portugal may be said to commence with Denis, the sixth sovereign, who cultivated poetry and the belles lettres, and founded the university of Coimbra. In his reign lived Vasco Lobo, who is said to have been the original author of that famous romance *Amadis de Gaula*. In more recent times,

H 2

Saa do Miranda has acquired reputation in pastoral poetry. The chief historians are Joao de Barros, Fr. Luis de Sousa, Fr. Bernardo de Brito Vieira, Osorio Bishop of Sylves, Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo, the venerable Bartholomeo do Quarta, and the Count de Ericeira. Among the poets are, celebrated Camoens, Digo Bernardes, Antonio Barboza, Bacelar, and Gabriel Pereira: two dramatic writers are also mentioned, Vicente Antonio Josephar, whose plays are published in four volumes; and Nicola Luis, called the Portuguese Plautus. In mathematics Pedro Nunez distinguished himself at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Of late years natural history begins to be a little studied: but Portugal is the last of nations in that department.

Education seems greatly neglected in Portugal, though the university of Coimbra be of ancient date. Link computes the students at 800. That of Evora was founded in 1553; and a college at Mafra in 1772. The royal academy is of recent erection, and the design aspires to considerable public utility.

Lisbon, the capital city of Portugal, was called by the ancients Ulyssippo, and the foundation fabulously ascribed to Ulysses. The situation is grand, on the north side of the mouth of the Tajo, and is sheltered on the N.W. by a ridge of hills. The haven is capacious and excellent. This capital was regained from the Moors in the twelfth century. The population is computed at about 200,000. The earthquake of 1755, a dreadful and memorable epoch among the inhabitants, has contributed to the improvement of the city, the new streets being broad and well paved, resembling those in the west end of London: For constant residence the ladies prefer the attic floors; and ventilation and coolness are chiefly consulted, grates being almost unknown; while in winter a warm cloak supplies the place of a fire. There is no court end of the town; and the finest streets are inhabited by tradesmen. There are public walks, two theatres, and a circus for the bull fights. The patriarchal church is singularly magnificent; and the revenue is computed at 114,000*l*. The English have an open burial-ground, in which are deposited the remains of the celebrated Henry Fielding, an author who is called in the just delineation of life. The royal monastery of Belem, founded by King Emanuel in 1489, stands about

five miles S.W. of Lisbon: and to the N. is a noble modern aqueduct, completed in 1732. The consumption of butchers' meat at Lisbon, in 1798, was, 27,985 oxen, 1,279 calves, 27,502 sheep, 11,927 hogs. The chief edifices of Lisbon are the cathedral and monasteries, formerly mentioned. The nobility, as in Spain, crowd to the capital; whence the country is little decorated with villas. In the mountains of Cintra, the furthest western extremity of Europe, about 20 miles W. of Lisbon, is placed a remarkable monastery, 3,000 feet, as is said, above the sea, towards which there are remains of ancient buildings; and a curious bath replenished by a never-failing spring. On the E. of the mountain is a summer palace of Moresque architecture. The environs are rich and delightful, supplying most of the fruits and greens used at Lisbon. Here is also a small vineyard, that of Carcavella, yielding a peculiar grape, which gives name to our calcavella, a wine generally fabricated in London.

The next considerable town, especially in the eye of strangers, is that of Oporto, seated on the N. side of the river Douro, about five miles from the sea, upon the declivity of a hill, so that the houses rise like an amphitheatre. The streets are however narrow, and the houses ill constructed. Population about 30,000. The churches are of little note: the British factory is a large and neat building. The chief exports are wine, oranges, lemons, &c. and linen cloth to the American colonies in Brazil.

Setuval, or St. Ubes, is a considerable town with about 12,000 inhabitants, and a prosperous commerce.

Braga, though inland, is another considerable town: and in the second northern division are the towns of Miranda and Braganza, the last of which conferred the ducal title on the present reigning family.

In the province of Beira is the venerable city of Coimbra, with its ancient university. Alentejo contains the city of Evora, rather of ancient fame than of modern consequence. Tavara, the principal town of Algarve, does not exceed 5,000 inhabitants.

Portugal seems to have paid no attention whatever to the construction of canals: nor, perhaps, are they found indispensable in a country abounding with rivers, and bordered with an ample extent of sea coast.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THREE LETTERS ON PROSTITUTION.

BY BENEVOLENS.

Letter I.

*Si quæret pater urbium  
Subscribi statuis; indomitam audent  
Refrænare licentiam,  
Clarus post genitis.*

HOR. 3 lib. 24 od. 27 vs.

OF all the sources of depravity and misery, none is more prominent and fruitful than prostitution; it consequently presents to the humane and considerate mind a most extensive and variegated field for the exercise of charity; and yet (strange as it may appear) there is no order of beings so much neglected and despised as those who, by complicated and very often mysterious occurrences, have been forced to seek their bread in this way. It must be acknowledged, that the name of "Prostitute" is indeed a very disgusting distinction, and always carries its own infamy; nevertheless, Mr. Editor, I am fully persuaded, that the contempt and (I may say) most unchristian malice which these unfortunate creatures experience, not only from their own sex, but from that which was the first and only cause of all their sorrow, is, in a great majority of instances, most unjustly and indiscriminately applied. If your readers, for a moment, reflect what horrors surround the wretch, by what black arts she was first allured into sin, and the bitter punishments of her crime, they will not, they cannot, if they have any sense of feeling, withhold that sympathy, that commiseration, which their case loudly demands. Very few consider the gradations of vice—from what purity and delicacy the mind, by imperceptible degrees, may sink into insensibility and bestiality. Hence it is, and not from any rooted, inveterate hate, I should hope, that they meet with such treatment. Again, if they reflect from what a height of glory, into what a gulf of shame they are precipitated, they will have another most powerful argument in their behalf. Let them consider further, that these unhappy mortals were once, perhaps all of them, the delight of their fond parents, who watched their rising youth with joy and hope, contemplated their approaching maturity with exultation, and introduced them into the busy scene of life with cautious diffidence, and they will find another cause for regret and pity. Again, many of them

were born of parents in respectable and lofty situations—their education was studiously attended to—they were formed with all the accomplishments of nature and learning, were brought up with the utmost delicacy and care—and were once to have comforted the declining years of a father or a mother—and they will have another most urgent plea. If they will go a little further, and view the distresses and privations they now labour under, the piercing vicissitudes of fortune they are liable to, their case will gain increased weight. Are not the most poignant agonies of mind theirs? Are they not, one and all, constantly exposed to disease? And do we not, every day, behold some who, but a few weeks before, rolled in plenty and affluence, mirth and gaiety surrounding them, now reduced to a level with the meanest object?—without a home to go to, to screen them from the inclemencies of the weather—pennyless—smarting with the keenest hunger—not knowing where to turn for a morsel of bread—without a friend to pity or relieve them—nay, even without one to whom they might impart the torments of their souls—languishing under a ruthless disorder—in cold, unsheltered rooms—or (more fortunate reverse!) seeking refuge in a hospital—and, to aggravate the condition, (oh! dreadful, lamentable truth!) exposed to each other's fury and resentment—convulsing their habitations with animosity and malice—and acting in all the tumult of rage and despair?—And will any human being, either male or female, say, that they are not more deserving of compassion than detestation? The man, or the woman, that does, believe me, Mr. Editor, ought to be driven from society; such deserve not the name of human beings. Consider again, that their ruin, and consequent misery, is owing to man. Is not every means used to draw them from the path of duty? Are not all the arts and flattery imaginable, the most infernal stratagems, and direct violence, had recourse to, in order to make these devoted victims stoop to their desires?

*—Cæsarique, quaterque beata,*

*Quærit omnia patrum*

*Contigit appetere!*

VIRG. ÆNEID. 1 lib. 20 vs.

Many of them have been left orphans; and placed by treacherous relatives under the tuition of domineering, oppressive masters and mistresses. Some find



or others, taking advantage of their situations, has employed all his eloquence and address to induce the neglected creatures; and in an evil hour they yielded to him, though with trembling and reluctance, yet trusting in his promises and honour; but now, alas! they feel to the utmost his perfidy and their own woe. And shall the man who has been guilty of this pretence to cast their shame in their teeth?

*Fecunda culpa necis, nuptias  
Primum inquinare, et genus, et domos.*  
Hor. 3 lib. 6 od. 17 vs.

Again, are not those of their own sex very often instruments of their perdition? And (to come to the point) are not parents and guardians, oft times, most unpardonably and viciously negligent of the company and connexions they take their children into? And shall these express contempt and hatred to the class? Further, are not the means of their reformation (generally speaking) entirely and absolutely cut off? Deserted by man, and detested by woman, without character, without friends, who will listen to their tale of sorrow and protestations of penitence? Who will receive them into their houses, and administer any consolation? Taught by guilt and remorse—every hope of relief cut off—nothing but a mis-spent life to look back upon—and nothing but a fearful end in their distracted view—can we be surprised at those horrible excesses they fall into? If we compel them to continue in the same mode of life, by rejecting them, is it just that we should harbour such malice against them? If we refuse to prove their sincerity, and deny them the choice of amending, how dare we deride and abhor them? Yet most people overlook the real cause of these things, and attribute to the innate depravity and viciousness of their hearts what their own cruelty, as well as imperious necessity, must produce. But though man is, in general, the cause of their destruction, yet it is most certain that they receive the greater contempt and detestation from their own sex. This, Mr. Editor, is highly unwarrantable; for leaving every other argument out of the question, your fair readers should consider that, as mutable beings, of like passions and affections, they are liable to the same frailties and errors themselves, unless supernaturally assisted. The mind which has never been assaulted by temptation, has never been in similar circumstances, and the nerves

had a trial in life, unacquainted with the wiles of man; and without a superficial observer of the causes which led to their downfall is ever ready to do claim against their impiety, and sets all down to their own folly and disobedience. Hence we are informed of a variety of methods by which they might avoid the gripe of poverty and necessity, and prevent them, if they chose, from turning to so dreadful an expedient. I do not hesitate to say, that this arises from a palpable want of candour. (*Quid ultra tendis?*—Hor. 2 lib. 18 od. 32 vs.) Examine them, and you will find how futile, how utterly impracticable they are! In short, a thousand obstacles lie in the way of their being ever accomplished. Here I would have your readers pause, and seriously consider what has been said; and if they find the case as I have represented it, I hope they will turn their attention to so important a subject, and endeavour, each according to his or her power, to alleviate the amazing mass of affliction, distress, and torment, which these ill-fated females suffer.

Hitherto, Mr. Editor, I would wish to be understood as comprehending those only who, by a multiplicity of circumstances, have been forced to follow this way of life, in order to procure a scanty, precarious subsistence. Here justice obliges me to confess, that there are some (oh fatal deed!) who have voluntarily forsaken their friends, and cast themselves "upon the town;" but their number is, I have every reason to hope, very, very small, comparatively. (*Proh—inversi mores.*—Hor. 3 lib. 5 od. 7 vs.) These, though they have not such a claim upon our pity as the others, are notwithstanding to be deeply lamented; as suffering in the same manner, but, perhaps, a more exquisite pain of mind; and as being equally desirous of reforming their past acts, if an opportunity were but afforded! This manner of living is big with terror—shocking to nature—and, to a person unacquainted with it, really inconceivable—a picture of consummate misery and darkest confusion. Oh! Mr. Editor, if any of your readers, who are ignorant of this species of infelicity, could but survey the avocations of a week, they would be thunderstruck; it would rouse every faculty of their souls, and melt them into floods of tears!

I cannot conclude this letter better, than with the following quotation from

Mr. Lewis's Monk: "Haughty lady, look not so sternly on yonder poor unfortunate, who seems an outcast to society: she once, like you, was virtuous, and had parents and friends that loved, and possessed, perhaps, a more tender and feeling heart than you do. And how do you know but the very man to whom your more fortunate stars have united you might have been the wretch who caused the seduction and misery of the poor object whom you now scorn and shun! Oh! take this supposition to your heart; thank your guardian angel that you are what you are; and let it not be too hard to afford relief."

BENEVOLENS.

London, Sept. 14, 1808.

A PROSPECTUS OF CURSORY SKETCHES OF THE BRITISH STAGE, FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO THE CLOSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

"The manners of an age are much elucidated by its public amusements—No man is a hypocrite in his pleasures."—JOHNSON.

It has long been the opinion of the best judges of literary merit, that dramatic compositions are entitled to rank amongst the first productions of genius—not only as the best practical representation of human nature, by making us conversant in the manners of the world without encountering its difficulties; but by being highly serviceable to the cause of virtue in general, by exciting its energies, and repelling the seductions of vice.

The Athenians, in the zenith of their refinement, supported the theatres at an immense expense, and did not disdain to choose from amongst their poets governors of provinces and generals of armies. They were a people highly jealous of their liberties; and they considered the freedom of their theatre, next the senate, the best support of that liberty against all the undermining arts of those who might traitorously attempt to sap its foundation.

Rome followed her example, and in proportion as arts and sciences increased, and eloquence and poetry flourished, the stage assumed a higher importance. Lælius improved his social hours with Terence, and Scipio thought it not beneath him to make one of so agreeable a party. Cæsar, who was an excellent poet as well as orator, always

thought the former title an addition to his honour; and Brutus—the moral Brutus—thought his time not misemployed in a journey from Rome to Naples, only to see an excellent troop of comedians, who gave him so much pleasure in their performances, that he sent them to Rome with letters of recommendation to Cicero to take them under his immediate patronage.

Amongst Englishmen the stage has been always looked up to as a school of manners and refinement; and, except in those gloomy fanatical days of puritanism under Cromwell and his followers, when every rational pleasure and elegant amusement shared the overthrow of the constitution, the patronage of rank and the pen of genius have been uniformly employed in the support and encouragement of a well-regulated theatre. Amongst these we are to number the names of Sydney, Dorset, Buckingham, Addison, Steele, Chesterfield, &c. &c. who to the talents of public business, science, or fame in arms, united a taste for the stage, which they embellished by their writings and support.

Even churchmen have led or followed in this respectable list, as may be referred to in several instances; and amongst other we are happy in recording the name of Archbishop Tillotson, a man who by his own example in private life, as well as by his incomparable treatises on divinity, laid a foundation for the practice of moral virtues that will remain a benefit to mankind to the latest posterity. This truly learned and pious man, speaking of plays, gives the following testimony in their favour: "That they might be so framed, and governed by such rules, as not only to be innocently diverting, but instructive and useful, to put some follies and vices out of countenance, which cannot, perhaps, be so decently reprov'd, nor so effectually exposed and corrected, any other way."

On this consideration, a history of the English stage has long been a desideratum among the connoisseurs of the drama; but so many materials are wanting to make this complete; such as the obtaining and comparing the old copies of plays, the names of their authors, an exact register of their principal performers, with dates, illustrations, &c. &c. that though they may be found dispersed in the cabinets of the curious and laborious commentators, they require so much research, so much

sure, and, above all, to much taste for selecting, that it would be, perhaps, too Herculean a labour for any one man to attempt it. If ever it should be undertaken, it must be done by a combination of men of talents and industry equal to the task: and then, perhaps, it must be, from its nature, so bulky and voluminous, as to become a work more of instructive reference and amusement than systematic reading.

Viewing the object in this light, a writer long acquainted with the stage as an *amateur*, proposes taking up this in a more abridged, though perhaps a not less useful way, by giving, through the medium of the European Magazine, *Cursory Sketches of the British Stage, from its first Commencement to the Close of the Eighteenth Century.*

These sketches will only go to show the outline of the British stage, beginning with the original mimes, or *mummers*, and then graduating from the *mysteries*, the *moralities*, and the *interludes*, to the origin and establishment of regular tragedy and comedy: they will likewise be divided into five parts: the first beginning with a description of the *mummers* to the age of SHAKSPEARE, whose transcendent genius alone, unaided by birth, patronage, or education, created, as it were, at once not only the foundation of the British stage, but has left it surrounded by the lustre of his own works, which will never decay whilst a genuine taste for nature and sublimity of sentiment remain amongst us.

2d, From the age of Shakspeare to the *Restoration*, when the stage, reviving from the barbarisms of the civil war, shone out with redoubled lustre under the guidance of Sir William Da-

venant, Killigrew, and others, aided by the powerful talents of Betterton, Monfort, Nokes, Kynaston, &c. &c.

3d, From the *Restoration* to the management of Wilkes, Dogget, and Cibber (afterwards Wilkes, Booth, and Cibber), when the stage received considerable improvements in its morals and theatrical regulations, which, in some respects, continue to the present time.

4th, From Wilkes, Booth, and Cibber to the first appearance and management of Garrick; who was nearly as great a luminary in the art of acting, as Shakspeare was in the powers of writing.

5th, From the management of Garrick to the close of the eighteenth century—during which period the stage has undergone many revolutions; which some particulars relative to these revolutions will best explain.

To this will be added, short traits of the principal authors and actors, with incidental anecdotes, relative to the customs, scenery, prices of admission, &c. &c. during the different periods.

In short, the whole is intended as a brief philosophical view of the British stage—showing its slow progress from buffoonery to a regular drama; the state of its different eras in ascent or declension; and the causes which are supposed to have created these changes. Hence, to those unacquainted with the history of the stage, these sketches may give some information; whilst others, at the same time, may be induced to consider what may impede, or what accelerate, the perfection of an art which contributes so much to their amusement and instruction, and of which they always should respect themselves as the natural guardians and protectors.

(The first Number in our next.)

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

SEPT. 26.—THE KING'S THEATRE.—  
The Covent-garden Company this evening commenced their performances at the Opera-house, with the tragedy of *Douglas*, and the opera of *Rosina*. The band played *God save the King*, by way of overture; and then Mr. Kemble, coming forward amidst repeated peals of applause, addressed the audience to the following effect:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I do not know how to express the very sincere feelings with which I stand before you

upon the present occasion; or how to thank you for the very flattering marks of your favour, with which I have now, and have long been, honoured. I feel I shall not be able to state, in the collected manner, I could wish the object for which I at present stand before you; and I beg you to impute that failure to any other cause, than a want of respect to those whom I have the honour of addressing.

Ladies and Gentlemen—Immediately after the late destruction of the Theatre Royal in Covent-garden, I trust the proprietors paid that humane attention to its workmen and dependents to which they were justly entitled; and I also trust they have lost no time in

preparing to resume their share of contribution to the amusements of this metropolis, by engaging and fitting up for your reception the house in which we are now assembled. We have, however, to ask great indulgences at your hands; and we must be forgiven if we do not represent the productions of our hosts with all those illusions of scenery, habits, and decorations, which the proprietors' liberality spared no expense to provide, and no occasion to bring forward. In the Theatre of the Italian Opera, to which we have been compelled to have recourse, we are naturally not so well provided to give life to the works of our native poets, and we must make large drafts upon your indulgence. Permit me, however, to state, that we shall make daily progress in bettering our present provision, and shall immediately set about to erect a new theatre, such as we think will be worthy of the metropolis, and in which we hope to be able to receive you by next September."

Mr. Kemble then retired amidst universal applause.

Mrs. Siddons and Mr. C. Kemble, in the parts of *Lady Randolph* and *Douglas*, were also received with loud greetings; and Mr. Barrymore, who made his appearance in London for the first time after a year's absence, in the character of *Glenatton* (Mr. Cooke not having arrived from the country), was also saluted with marks of approbation. The public is already too well acquainted with the transcendent excellences of Mrs. Siddons's *Lady Randolph*, and Mr. C. Kemble's *Douglas*, to make any comment necessary on those performances. It is sufficient to say, that they amply justified the reputation they possessed. Mr. Barrymore, the *Glenatton* of the evening, was entitled to much praise in his representation of that character; and Mr. Pope, as the *Stranger*, was judicious and pathetic.

The house has sustained a material alteration in the removal of all the crimson curtains, which gave so glowing an appearance to its interior. But as the destruction of the partitions has been absolutely indispensable for enabling the spectators to see and hear, when they are placed, as at present is the case, in parties of six or eight within each box, the necessity of the alteration must compensate for its want of beauty. The house overflowed in every part, and hundreds of people were parading the lobbies, unable to procure any seat.

Some of the most fashionable families have resigned their right in the private boxes, to accommodate the concern on this occasion.

PROLOGUE.

Intended to have been spoken at the Opening of the Opera-house by the Company of Covent-garden Theatre.

When Ithum's falling tow'rs and blazing wall  
The chief beheld in Dido's pictur'd hall,  
Gazing in silence at the sad employ,  
He wept, as he remember'd ruin'd Troy.  
Oblivious Pity own'd the strong appeal,  
And sooth'd the sorrow which she could not heal.

Hither escap'd a general wreck we come,  
Like him, to seek a transitory home.  
To you we turn—to you, whose smiles can give  
The succour that can bid us hope and live.

What suppliant here, but has been ask'd to stay?

What tear has flow'd, but you have wip'd away?

Like guardian angels still presiding near,  
The weak to strengthen, and the sad to cheer,  
For favour long enjoy'd—so large a part,  
Words can but ill express the struggling heart:

Spare the attempt—our gratitude will show,  
For all your kindness past, how much we owe.  
These welcome plaudits—these expanded walls,

This gay assemblage to my fancy calls  
Those splendid domes, where oracles of old,  
In mystic voices, various fates foretold,  
To us poor wand'ring Trojans—hark! they speak,

"Once more your dear and ancient parent seek."

Bless'd be the sound—again her tow'rs shall rise,

Again new glories fix inquiring eyes.  
Cheer'd by the organ—hope remains in view,  
That happier day to meet and welcome you.

29. — DRURY-LANE. — After the comedy of *The Wonder*, a new operatic farce was performed, intitled "THE FORTUNE-TELLER;" the principal *Dramatis Personæ* of which were as follow:—

- Lordly ..... Mr. WEWITZER.
- Joe ..... Mr. BAENISTER.
- Charles ..... Mr. SMITH.
- Francis ..... Mr. POWER.
- Tigger ..... Mr. MATTHEWS.
- Edward ..... Mr. GIBSON.
- Lady Wortland ..... Mrs. MOUNTAIN.
- Margeay ..... Mrs. BRAND.

PLOT.

Lady Wortland, an heiress, a stranger to Lordly, in whose power every thing had

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been left till her coming of age, is brought up and educated at a distance from her estates; but having heard of various outrages and abuses, on tenants and property, by Lordly, in order to convince herself how far the above reports are true, she gains admittance, by means of Francis (formerly a servant of her father's), to Blackthorn's family, as a temporary inmate, calling herself Emma; when Edward, Blackthorn's son, becomes enamoured of her, and she of him, but rejects him; in consequence of which Edward enlists for a light-horseman. Lady Worthland secretly promises him a commission; goes herself to the camp, and conveys it to him in such a manner as to keep him ignorant of his benefactor: she also contrives to meet him, and, as a fortune-teller, to apprise him of some good fortune that awaits him; she then returns, and assumes her own character. Edward soon after receives his commission, and returns to his father's, whom he finds ordered by Lordly to quit his farm, in consequence of some indignity shown to Joe, Lordly's son. Margery contrives to meet Lady Worthland, and to appeal to her in behalf of her father, when, in the lady, she recognises her friend Emma. Lady Worthland takes Margery home with her. Edward shortly arrives; all parties meet; an explanation takes place; and Edward receives the hand of Lady Worthland.

The story, as will be evident, is not very intricate, nor very probable; nor was there much dexterity in the management of it. The author here and there had struck out some good sentiments which were tolerably well expressed; but in general the dialogue was tame and insipid; neither enlivened by humour nor wit, nor embellished with imagery. There was little variety in the characters, and they were but feebly drawn. The music, by Mr. Reeve, had much variety and sweetness; the overture consisted of a pastoral movement, in which much science was displayed, and it was followed by a rondo for the flute of a very sprightly turn. It was much applauded, and most of the songs were *encored*. The performers made every exertion to give effect to the piece; but it became very dull toward the conclusion, and provoked no small degree of opposition.— We have heard no more of it, and therefore conclude that it is withdrawn.

Oct. 4.—The comedy of *The Rivals* introduced to the London stage a Mrs. Oney, from the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. This lady, who appeared in the part of *Lydia Sanguish*, possesses a pretty figure, evinced considerable talent in the performance of the charac-

ter, and will prove a useful addition to the strength of the company, particularly in parts of tenderness and simplicity.

7.—THE KING'S THEATRE. *Covent-garden Company*.—After the representation of *The Stranger*, a new melo-drama was exhibited, intitled "THE FOREST OF HERMANSTADT; OR, *Princess and No Princess*." The following were the

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Almaric, Duke of } Transylvania .. }	Mr. THOMPSON.
Oswald.....	Mr. BRUNTON.
Zavalino .....	Mr. FARLEY.
Carle .....	Mr. BLANCHARD.
Basile .....	Mr. CHAPMAN.
Andrew.....	Mr. LISTON.
Wallachian Soldiers	Messrs. KING & TREBY.
Ellesina, Princess } of Bulgaria..... }	Mrs. H. JOHNSTON.
Oswald's Sister } (the pretended } Princess) .....	Mrs. GIBBS.
Gertrude .....	Mrs. DAVENPORT.
Villagers, Soldiers, &c.	

STORY.

Almaric, Grand Duke of Transylvania, having heard much in praise of Ellesina, daughter to the sovereign of Bulgaria, sends Oswald, his confidential friend, to make proposals of marriage in his name.

Oswald has an accomplished but ambitious sister, named Ulrica, who has never been seen by Almaric. Oswald sends home the picture of his sister, instead of that of the Princess Ellesina, to his master, who becomes enamoured of the portrait, and sends orders to his treacherous friend to hasten the marriage. Oswald concludes his negotiation, and departs from Bulgaria with the princess, but by a pretended rencontre with a Wallachian banditti, he puts to death all those of Ellesina's retinue who had seen her face, it having been the custom for ladies in Bulgaria to appear always veiled in public; and leaving the princess to the care of two ruffians, in a ruined palace in the forest of Hermanstadt, he decks his sister with the royal ornaments and dress, and carries her towards the court, under the assumed title of Princess of Bulgaria.

The true Ellesina, having succeeded in softening the hearts of her ferocious guards, and escaped from their intentions of murdering her, finds shelter in a little inn on the borders of the forest. To this inn the Duke Almaric brings Ulrica, the pretended princess, having met her in her progress towards his capital. Oswald and Ulrica are dismayed at seeing their victim, and by their threats and artifices prevent the affrighted princess from discovering herself. She experiences a variety of adventures while thus situated, and parti-

cularly attracts the notice of Almaric, who already begins to dislike the haughty measures of Ulrica, and to wish he had not so hastily been fascinated by her picture. In the mean time, Zavalano, one of Ellesina's escort (a nobleman and a friend of her father, the Bulgarian king), having escaped the fate of the princess's other attendants, arrives, on his way to Hermanstadt, at the inn, recognises his sovereign's daughter under her disguise, and having induced Oswald's confidant (Karle) to confess part of his master's villainy, he throws himself at Almaric's feet, and accuses Oswald and Ulrica. His testimony is not at first believed, till two ruffians who were to have despatched Ellesina, are brought in support of it, and a diamond ornament, which Ulrica knows not the secret to open, is opened by Ellesina, and produces an heretofore-concealed portrait of the real princess. The conspirators are punished, and Almaric is united to Ellesina.

The rustic comicality of the innkeeper, Bazil, his wife Gertrude, and their man Andrew, forms the lighter part of the piece. Andrew, supposing Ellesina to be one of his own rank in life, makes love to her, and assists, innocently, in adding to the embarrassments she is perpetually thrown into by the novelty and danger of her disguised situation.

This afterpiece (as will be seen on a reference to Vol. LIII. p. 458) is Mr. Skeffington's play of *The Mysterious Bride* compressed into two acts by Mr. T. Dibdin, with the aid of pretty and appropriate music by Jouve, and all the assistance of scenery and decoration which the liberality and activity of the proprietors could effect under the pressure of their recent calamity. The performers exerted themselves very commendably. Brunton, Parley, Blanchard, Mrs. Gibbs, and Mrs. Davenport, displayed their respective talents to advantage. Liston gave a loose to his characteristic drollery, and by a ludicrous imitation of Parisot and Deshayes, "well suited to the trick of the scene," convulsed the house with merriment.—The heroine of the evening was Mrs. H. Johnston, who exhibited such elegance of attitude and expression of countenance as were highly captivating.—Oscar Byrne, the Vestris in miniature, appeared, after a retirement of two years, and was loudly applauded; he is much grown, and exhibited evident proofs of having studied with improvement the graces of Terpsichore.—The piece was well received, and has since had a prosperous career.

17. DRURY-LANE.—After an intermission of five years, the romance of *Euron. Mag. Vol. LIV. Oct. 1808.*

*Bluc Beard* was revived. As a literary composition it would be ridiculous to criticize this piece; but as it contains a great deal of pomp and show, it will always be a favourite; and, in respect of these qualities, it is by no means less attractive than it was in its first season. It is curious to observe, that of all the performers who originally played in it, only Mr. Bannister and Mrs. Bland are left; and on this night, Mr. Penley took Mr. Bannister's part at a short notice.

In the play of *The Busy Body*, which preceded it, Mr. Lewis acted the part of *Marplot*, instead of Mr. Bannister, who was prevented from appearing by a domestic calamity. His mother, we were told, died in the afternoon of that day.

22. *The Stranger*, which was performed with so much success in France, and excited so much interest in this country from the inimitable performance of Mrs. Siddons, was revived at this theatre, to bring forward Mrs. MUDIE, from Windsor, a lady of provincial celebrity, in the part of *Mrs. Haller*. \* Mrs. Mudie is of middle size, slender, a good figure, and, we suppose, about thirty-five years of age. Of her voice, several of the upper tones reminded us of Mrs. Jordan. In her early scenes (perhaps from the timidity natural to the novelty of her situation, in appearing before one of the most crowded audiences that ever graced this theatre, increased by the apprehension of following such an actress as Mrs. Siddons, her predecessor) several of her lower tones were not distinctly audible in the distant parts of the theatre; but in the scene with the *Countess*, and in that with the *Stranger*, she convinced the audience that her voice has considerable compass. Mrs. Mudie evinced a just conception of her author, and in our opinion will prove a useful acquisition to the managers.

#### PROLOGUE

TO THE NEW TRADITIONAL PLAY,  
INTITULED,

#### THE MYSTERIOUS BRIDE,

As performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

Written by LUMLEY ST. GEORGE SKEFFINGTON, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. PUTNAM.

With anxious mind, with agitated heart,  
By every terror forcibly impress'd,

S a

Our bard to-night, exalted in his views,  
Resigns the comic for the serious muse;  
Beneath her banner variously displays  
Passion's mere spark extended to a blaze;  
While moral ardour kindles into birth  
The firm in honour, and the pure in worth!  
Here Virtue hails, contending claims above,  
The tear of pity on the cheek of Love!

Our bard no longer treads on Fairy land,  
Where Fancy, like a despot, holds command;  
No longer now endeavours to excite  
Ideal grief, and fabulous delight;  
Still less attempts, with vigour, to transmit  
Wirstrong as genius, genius bright as wit;  
While learning rears, with animated haste,  
Reviving elegance, and rescued taste;  
He simply offers, unadorned by art,  
One touch of Nature on a gen'rous heart,\*  
Though pageantry, though magic he forsake,  
Though "Sleeping Beauties" here no longer

wake,  
Yet shall it still decidedly appear,  
That love, when noble, never slumbers here.  
Hearts like your own with clemency can

feel;  
To hearts so gifted now we make appeal;  
Each party then shall equal pleasure share,  
He that solicits mercy, You that spare.

### WINDSOR THEATRE.

SEPT. 17. The Windsor theatre closed  
for the season. At the end of the play,

Mrs. Mudie came forward, and returned  
thanks to a brilliant audience for the  
kind and liberal patronage she had re-  
ceived from them for five seasons, in  
the following address:

Fain would I tell, good friends, ere yet we  
part,  
What grateful feelings animate my heart;  
But all my tongue in labour'd praise could  
say,

Would be too weak those feelings to display;  
The gen'rous patronage I here have found  
Might make me vain; for this is classic  
ground,

"By godlike poets venerable made,"  
Whose genius hallows every grove and glade;  
But that protection you to all extend  
Who aim to please you, and who need a  
friend.

Soon shall I leave you for an ampler scene;  
Yet fond remembrance still will hither lean,  
And justly too; for if my humble name,  
Can boast some portion of theatric fame,  
From your applause the flatt'ring honour  
came.

Nor think, should I escape from critic rage,  
And rise to favour on a prouder stage,  
Whate'er that favour, it could more endear,  
Than the kind praise that cheer'd my efforts  
here;

No—in "the book and volume of my brain,  
A grateful record will through life remain."

## POETRY.

### ON THE DEATH OF MR. PROFESSOR PORSON.

BY THE REV. JAMES RUDGE.

—*Munet in animis hominum—in aeternitate  
temporum—fama rerum!* TACITUS.

PORSON is dead—a name to all endear'd,  
By science courted, and by Cam rever'd;  
Porson is dead—in him hath learning lost  
Its chiefest ornament and proudest boast:  
Him science mourns—in him was close com-  
bin'd

Whate'er could dignify the human kind.  
Profoundly skill'd—in learning deeply read,  
He form'd the judgment, while the taste he  
led.

Whate'er the subject that engag'd his mind,  
By him enlighten'd, was by him refin'd.  
The scholar—critic—he explain'd the art  
To mend the judgment, and inform the heart.  
In Grecian learning he was deeply vers'd;  
The best of Grecians, he was own'd the first:—  
So deeply vers'd—so skill'd—in Grecian lore,  
A less so deep must science e'er deplore!  
That mind, which oft illum'd the classic page,  
And smooth'd the labours of a distant age,  
Is fled to mansions of eternal rest.

And there exists among the wise and blest!  
1808.

\* An allusion to the character of *Misocco*.

### VERSES,

WRITTEN DURING A STAY IN THE COUNTRY.

—*recubans sub tegmine fagi.* VIRG.

HOW sweet, enclos'd by Nature's smiles,  
And Hospitality's fair dome,  
Secluded from the city's toils,  
To leave awhile our proper home!

To press the gentle lap of ease,  
To taste the cool refreshing air;  
See ev'ry friend inclin'd to please,  
And cheer you with attentive care!

Such scenes dilate the heart with joy,  
And melting love for all mankind;  
Sweets which no inward thoughts alloy,  
Except for friends we leave behind.

For friends indeed—perhaps for one,  
One much-lov'd friend—a sigh we spare,  
To call each blissful spot our own,  
And not to see him smiling there.

Or if some maiden's modest grace  
For ever blooms in mem'ry's eye,  
Claims in our heart the dearest place,  
And asks our softest, fondest sigh;

Still do we dwell with dear delight  
Upon the fascinating theme;  
Pleas'd bring each past event to sight  
Which can augment the blissful dream,

Yet in the heart a void is found  
Not Nature's sweetest charms can fill;  
Tho' all her beauties smile around,  
Our best *belov'd* is wanting still.

—Wanderers to other climes have said,  
Whatever worlds they're doom'd to roam,  
Still, still, to Fancy's footsteps tread  
The paths around their distant home.

E'en thus my soul with joy surveys  
Each blissful scene which strikes the eye;  
Thanks Friendship for the boon it pays,  
And ah! it leaves it with a sigh!

Yet still in fond affections twin'd,  
Like ivy round its native cot,  
Joys in the scenes it left behind,  
In scenes, tho' absent, not forgot.  
*Islington, 7th Oct. 1808.* THEODORE.

### THE ORPHAN GIRL.

#### I.

FULL many a mile have I journey'd with  
sorrow,  
When cold o'er the heath the piercing wind  
blew,  
When joyless the present, and fearing the  
morrow,  
While night o'er the landscape her sable  
veil threw:  
Since in the lone church-yard my mother  
was laid,  
Who left me an orphan her loss to deplore,  
Barefoot to wander, in tatters array'd,  
And to sigh for the joys to be tasted no  
more.

#### II.

Of I stand at your door the least morsel to  
crave,  
While fast falls around me the soft fleecy  
snow:  
But few will bestow a pittance to save  
From trials which they themselves never  
know:  
Then I shrink from the blast to some old  
ruin'd shed,  
Till morning's bright beams fresh life shall  
restore;  
But short is my sleep, uneasy my bed,  
For I dream of the joys to be tasted no  
more.

#### III.

But soon in the grave my sorrows will cease;  
A home there awaits me where none can  
molest;  
No storm can disturb, or hinder the peace  
Which mortals enjoy when there laid at  
rest:  
Then no longer I'll mourn, nor look forward  
with fear  
To encounter the woes which may yet be  
in store;  
Nor for my hard lot will I shed the vain tear,  
Nor sigh for the joys to be tasted no more.  
*W————, 9th Sept. 1808.* T. G.

### ANACREONTIC.

*Written with a Pencil in a Lady's pocket Atlas.*

BY THE LATE EDMUND LECHMER, ESQ.

BRING me a bowl—a brimming bowl—  
Wine invigorates the soul:  
Dash away obtrusive care,  
Throw a sprig of myrtle there.

Now for her I pludge the glass,  
Whose wit the world may ne'er surpass:  
When her lip has sipp'd the wine,  
Love, enraptur'd, fixes mine.

That wit—that wine—those lips—those eyes—  
That soul-taught bosom's magic swell—  
Awake my long forbidden sighs,  
And prompt me still my pains to tell.  
Bring me a bowl, &c.

### LINES,

*Written to a young Lady, accompanied with  
two Volumes of pathetic and moral Tales.*

TO warm the heart, to stimulate the mind,  
The fictitious tale was first by Heav'n de-  
sign'd;

To rouse in virtue's cause the dormant pow'rs,  
And fire with energy the youthful hours;  
For this the labours of each ancient sage,  
Whose well dissembl'd scenes adorn the  
stage;

Whether with flowing vest and sportive mien,  
Grac'd with each charm, the gay Thalia's seen;  
Or with inverted eye, and footstep slow,  
Melpomene appears array'd in weeds of woe:  
In each alike one common aim we find,  
Th' instruction and refinement of mankind;  
Virtue in all her native charms appears,  
And Vice his own, his demon aspect wears.  
Nor do these pages less conspicuous shine,  
Tho' void of verse, and form'd of humbler  
line;

Here Johnson lives, with moral virtues fraught,  
In manly style, and elegance of thought;  
And Addison's harmonious numbers glide,  
Soft as the breeze that skims the glassy tide;  
While others here appear of lesser name,  
Their chief design and motive still the same;  
All side with virtue; in her cause divine  
With ardent zeal their noblest efforts join:  
Whate'er with noxious pride inflames the  
heart,

If these devoted pages claims no part:  
No tale devoid of moral here is seen;  
No specious vice, array'd in virtue's mien:  
And here should e'er thy tear of pity flow,  
Thy bosom heave at scenes of human woe,  
Oh! stifle not within the lab'ring sigh,  
Nor check the tear that glistens in thine eye.  
Should virtue triumph in her nobler cause,  
And vice appear convicted to the laws,  
The smile will then thy winning features  
grace,

And heighten still the beauties of thy face.  
Such smiles and tears as these in thee com-  
m'd.

Will prove thine angel form contains an  
heav'nly mind. J. S.



## INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 24, 1808.

THE king has been pleased to grant the dignity of a baronet of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the following gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten; viz.

Edward Buller, of Tranant Park, Cornwall, Esq. rear-admiral of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet.—Mark Wood, of Gatton, Surrey, Esq.—Henry Conyngham Montgomery, of the Hall, county of Donegal, Esq.—Thomas Jones, of Stanley-hall, Salop, Esq.—James Graham, of Kirkstall, Yorkshire, and of Edmond Castle, Cumberland, Esq.—Sitwell Sitwell, of Renishaw, Derbyshire, Esq.—Andrew Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, Salop, and of Linslede, Buckinghamshire, Esq.—Wm. Coles Medlycott, of Ven-house, near Milburne-port, Somersetshire, Esq.—Charles Hoar Harland, of Sutton-hall, Yorkshire, Esq.—John Perring, of Membland, Devonshire, Esq.—George Pigott, of Knapton, Queen's County, Esq.—Gore Ouseley, of Claramont, Herts, Esq.

[This gazette contains an order of his majesty in council, stating those of 6th January and 4th of May last, directing certain measures respecting the property of persons residing in Portugal, or elsewhere, under the controul of France, detained by British cruisers; and, in consequence of the deliverance of Portugal, ordering that all such Portuguese property be forthwith restored. All questions respecting such property shall be summarily discussed by the court of Admiralty].

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 27.

*Copy of a Letter transmitted by Rear-admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B. Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands.*

*His Majesty's Ship Acasta, off la Guira, July 17, 1808.*

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you, that le Serpent French national brig, of eighteen guns and one hundred and four men, commanded by Mons. Lamanon, enseigne-de-vaissau, was this day captured off la Guira by his majesty's ship Acasta.

I am, &amp;c.

P. BEAVER.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated at Gibraltar, August 27,*

SIR,

I enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter I have received from Lord Cochrane, captain of his majesty's ship the Imperieuse, giving an account of the surrender of the castle of Mongal (a fort on the coast of Catalonia, in possession of the French), to his majesty's ship under his command, which his lordship had subsequently destroyed, after having delivered the principal part of the military stores to the Spanish militia.

I have great pleasure in transmitting this information to their lordships, as it points out one of the many instances in which his majesty's ships on the eastern coast of Spain have rendered effectual aid to the patriot Spaniards, in resisting and driving the enemy out of their country, and of the zeal and indefatigable industry with which Captain Lord Cochrane engages in that service.

Captain Otway, of the Montague, landed at Rosas Bay a party of marines in aid of the Spanish peasantry, to oppose a French force which was approaching to attack that fortress on the 23d ult. and obliged the enemy to retire.

I am, &amp;c.

COLLINGWOOD.

*His Majesty's Ship Imperieuse, off Mongal, 31st July, 1808.*

MY LORD,

The castle of Mongal, an important post, completely commanding a pass in the road from Barcelona to Gerona, which the French are now besieging, and the only one between those towns occupied by the enemy, surrendered this morning to his majesty's ship under my command. The Spanish militia behaved admirably, in carrying an out-post on a neighbouring hill. Lieutenant Hone, with the marines, took possession of the castle, which, by means of powder, is now levelled with the ground. The rocks there are blown down into the road, which in many other places is rendered impassable to artillery, without a very heavy loss of men, if they determine to repair them.

I enclose to your lordship a list of the prisoners, and of the material part of military stores; all that could be of use to the Spanish militia have been delivered to them.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.

COCHRANE.

1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 8 corporals (7 wounded), 5 gunners (2 killed), and 54 soldiers.—Total 71.

5 cannon, 80 muskets, 80 bayonets, 80 cartouches, 500 cannon balls, 13 barrels of powder, and cartridges, &c.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LETTER FROM HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

**H**ONOUR and humanity enjoin me to make the most forcible remonstrances to your Imperial majesty, against the numberless cruelties and the injustice committed by the Russian troops in Swedish Finland. These proceedings are too well-known and confirmed to require from me any proof of their reality, for the blood of the ill-fated victims still cries aloud for vengeance against the abettors of such enormities. Let not your imperial majesty's heart be insensible to the representations which I find myself compelled to make to you in the name of my faithful subjects in Finland. But what is the object of this war, as unjust as it is unnatural? It is not, I suppose, to excite the strongest aversion for the Russian name. Is it criminal in my subjects in Finland not to have suffered them-

selves to be seduced from their allegiance by promises as false as the principles on which they are founded? Does it become a sovereign to make loyalty a crime? I conjure your imperial majesty to put a stop to the calamities and horrors of a war, which cannot fail to bring down on your own person, and your government, the curses of divine providence. Half of my dominions in Finland are already delivered by my brave Finnish troops. Your majesty's fleet is shut up in Baltic-port, without the hope of ever getting out, any otherwise than as a conquest. Your flotilla of gallees has recently sustained a very severe defeat, and my troops are this moment landing in Finland, to re-enforce those who will point out to them the road to honour and glory.

Given at my head-quarters, the 7th of September, 1803.

(Signed) GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER 19.

**H**IS majesty arrived at the Queen's-palace, from Windsor. At two o'clock his majesty was waited upon by a deputation from the corporation of the city of London, consisting of the lord mayor, the recorder, Aldermen Smith and Wood, the sheriffs, common serjeant, town-clerk, and other city officers; Messrs. Waithman and Quin, the mover and seconder of the address and petition to his majesty. There were likewise present several others of the common council.

The following is a copy of the address and answer:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,  
*The humble and dutiful address and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled.*

*Most gracious sovereign,*

We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, most humbly approach your majesty, with renewed assurances of attachment to your majesty's most sacred person and government, and veneration for the free principles of the British constitution.

To express to your majesty our grief and astonishment at the extraordinary and disgraceful convention lately entered into by the commanders of your majesty's forces in Portugal, and the commander of the French army in Lisbon.

The circumstances attending this afflicting event cannot be contemplated in British minds without the most painful emotions, and

all ranks of your majesty's subjects seem to have felt the utmost concern and indignation at a treaty so humiliating and degrading to this country and its allies. After a signal victory gained by the valour and discipline of British troops, by which the enemy appears to have been cut off from all means of success or escape, we have the sad mortification of seeing the laurels so nobly acquired, torn from the brows of our brave soldiers, and terms granted to the enemy disgraceful to the British name, and injurious to the best interests of the British nation.

Besides the restitution of the Russian fleet upon a definitive treaty of peace with that power, and the sending back to their country, without exchange, so large a number of Russian sailors, by this ignominious convention, British fleets are to convey to France the French army and its plunder, where they will be at liberty immediately to recommence active operations against us, or our allies. The guarantee and safe conveyance of their plunder cannot but prove highly irritating to the pillaged inhabitants, over whom they have tyrannised, and for whose deliverance and protection the British army was sent, and the full recognition of the title and dignity of Emperor of France, while all mention of the government of Portugal is omitted, must be considered as disrespectful to the legitimate authority of that country.

We, therefore, humbly pray your majesty, in justice to the outraged feelings of a brave, injured, and indignant people, whose blood and treasure have been thus expended, as well to retrieve the wounded honour of the country, and to remove from its character so foul a stain in the eyes of Europe, that your majesty will be graciously pleased, im-

mediately to institute such an inquiry into this dishonourable and unprecedented transaction, as will lead to the discovery and punishment of those by whose misconduct and incapacity the cause of the country and its allies has been so shamefully sacrificed.

We beg to assure your majesty of our unalterable fidelity and earnest desire to cooperate in every measure conducive to the peace, honour, and security of your majesty's dominions.

Signed by order of the Court,  
HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which address and petition his majesty was graciously pleased to return the following answer:

I am fully sensible of your loyalty and attachment to my person and government.

I give credit to the motives which have dictated your petition and address, but I must remind you, that it is inconsistent with the principles of British justice to pronounce judgment without previous investigation.

I should have hoped that recent occurrences would have convinced you, that I am at all times ready to institute inquiries on occasions in which the character of the country, or the honour of my army is concerned; and that the interposition of the city of London could not be necessary for inducing me to direct due inquiry to be made into a transaction which has disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation.

The lord mayor and sheriffs (only) kissed hands.

The address and petition were read by the recorder, and the answer by Lord Hawkesbury.

#### FINANCIAL STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

From the quarterly accounts which have lately been made up at the exchequer, it appears, that in the quarter which ended the 10th instant, the surplus of the Consolidated Fund has amounted to 2,714,000*l.* In the

corresponding quarter of 1807, it amounted to 2,310,000*l.* But as there is a sum to be deducted from each of these amounts, on account of the deficiency of the preceding quarter (the consolidated fund being loaded with the heaviest charge in the quarters ending the 5th of July, and the 5th of January, on account of the consols in those periods), the following statement will be a clearer mode of exhibiting the actual surplus produced towards the current service of the year, in the half years ended 10th of October, in 1807 and 1808, respectively:

Surplus on the 10th of October, 1807 .....	£2,310,000
Deduct deficiency on the 5th of July, to be made good.....	148,000

Remained surplus, applicable to the service of the year.....	2,162,000
Surplus, 10th October, 1808 .....	£2,714,000
Deduct deficiency at 5th of July.....	406,000

Remains surplus, applicable to the grant of the year.....	2,308,000
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The whole surplus granted for the service of the year 1807 (ending 5th April, 1808), was 3,750,000*l.* and considerably more than that sum was actually produced within the year. For the present year, 3,500,000*l.* only has been charged upon the same fund; so that, deducting from that sum the 2,308,000*l.* above stated, there remains only 1,192,000*l.* to be produced in the two ensuing quarters of January and April, to complete the grant.

The amount of the war taxes in the quarter just ended is ....	£6,404,705
In the corresponding quarter of last year, it was.....	6,179,073
The net produce of the property tax paid into the exchequer, in the year ended 10th October, 1808, is.....	11,851,000

#### BIRTHS.

**T**HE Marchioness of Donegal, of a son.—At the Grange, Hampshire, Lady Henry Stuart, of a son.—The lady of Lord Kinnaird,

of a daughter.—The lady of Viscount Hamlinbrook, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

**A**T Bristol, by the very Rev. the Dean, Daniel Barr, Esq. major-general in the Hon. East India company's service, to Miss Mary Davis, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late James Davis, Esq. of Cheston.—On the 3d instant, at Lowington, Essex, Alfred John Kempe, lieutenant of the

1st royal Tower Hamlets, to Miss Mary Prior, of Rockingham-row west, Newington.—At Whitby, Mr. Nathaniel Langborne, of that place, to Miss Widowfield, of Stokesley, granddaughter of the late gallant Captain Hornby, of the ship Wrightson and Isabella, who, with five men and three boys, fought

a French privateer, of 10 carriage and 8 swivel guns, and 75 men, for six hours, when the latter blew up; for which gallant conduct he received a gold chain and medal from the hands of his late majesty, George II. as a reward for his bravery.—The Hon. Robert Curzon, son of Viscount Curzon, and M.P. for Clithero, to Miss Bishopp, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp.—At Bath, the Rev. Archdeacon Phillot, to the Right Hon. Lady A. St. Laurence, sister to the Earl of Howth and Viscountess Sydney.—William A'Court, Esq. son of Sir William A'Court, Bart. of Heytesbury, Wilts, to Miss Maria Bouverie, daughter of Lady Bridget Bouverie.—Daniel Rainier, Esq. of Hackney, to Miss Sarah Mayhew, of Ramsgate.—W. E. Rolfe, jun. Esq. of Bedford-place, to Miss Louisa Nicholson, daughter of the late Robert Nicholson, Esq. of Loampit-hall, Kent.—William Crawshay, Esq. of London, son of R. Crawshay, Esq. of Merthyr, to Miss Eliza Homfray, daughter of F. Homfray, Esq. of the Hyde, near Stourbridge.—Lord Charles Bentinck, son to the Duke of Portland, to the Hon. Miss Seymour. After the ceremony, his lordship received orders to proceed to Yarmouth to embark with the expedition.—Robert P. Milnes, Esq. M.P. of Frycton, Yorkshire, to the Hon. Henrietta Maria Monckton, daughter of Viscount Gal-

way.—Richard Edensor Heatchcote, Esq. of Longton-hall, in the county of Stafford, to Emma Sophia, daughter of the late Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart. of Drakelow-park, Derbyshire.

*Marriages extraordinary!*—At Redminster, in the midst of divine service, and in the presence of a numerous congregation, James How, of Othery, aged seventy-eight, to Martha Wilcox, of Bath, aged twenty-two; majority in favour of the gentleman, fifty six! The bride instantly became a mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother to a numerous progeny.—At Bewcastle, Mr. Robert Oliver, of Crosshill, to Miss Haughan of Raw. The united ages of the happy couple amount but to 34; the bridegroom being 29, and the fair bride 14 years of age.—At Kingston church, near Portsmouth, after a protracted courtship of three days, Mr. Page, who had lately returned from sea, to Widow Knight, near Kingston-cross. When they returned home, after the marriage ceremony was performed, the brave son of Neptune threw a bundle of Bank notes into the lap of his fair bride. The acquaintance arose in his accidentally observing her put up her window-shutters; when he very politely tendered his assistance, and afterwards his person, till breath should cease!

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

**L**ATELY, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. Mark Scott, of Willington, agent to Messrs. Bell and Brown, in whose employment he had been 56 years.—At Lounderry, Yorkshire, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hunton, wife of Timothy Hunton, Esq. of that place.—At Maidenwell, near Louth, Mr. Southwell, in his 100th year. He enjoyed a good state of health till within a few days of his death.—At Bedlington furnace, in the 98th year of his age, Sergeant William M'Anglish. He was born in the English army, and served several campaigns with it in Germany. Having received an honourable discharge on account of his wounds, he entered into the employment of his late master, Mr. Hawkes, where he continued near half a century.—Mr. Alderman Bristow, printer and bookseller, of Canterbury. He has bequeathed a legacy of 100*l.* to the Kent and Canterbury hospital, and also twenty guineas to the tyng-in-charity lately established in Canterbury.—At Tattingstone-place, Suffolk, in his 88th year, Thomas White, Esq. He served the office of high-sheriff for that county in 1749, and was again nominated to that office in 1794.—At Greenwich, aged 43, Mr. John Bowler, of the city of Oxford, who suffered so severely in an action on board the *Blenheim*, that an amputation of both legs became indispensable.—At Brighton, Miss C. Napier, youngest daughter of the late Honourable G.

Napier, and of the Right Hon. Lady Sarah Napier.—At Colonel Jeaffreson's, Dullingham-house, Cambridgeshire, aged 80, Mrs. Crop, relict of R. Crop, Esq. of Westoe-lodge, in the same county, but late of Taplow, Bucks.—At Bristol hot-wells, aged 47, E. C. Hurry, Esq. banker, of Gosport.—At Blackpool, Jemima Wilkinson, aged 106. She retained her senses, and was able to walk without assistance within a few hours of her death.—At Tattershall, aged 30, Mr. Samuel Butters, grandson to the late Rev. G. Boyce, who was 62 years the Baptist minister at Coningsby. The corpse was taken for interment to the burial-ground belonging to the General Baptists in Coningsby; but being refused the boon of "a little earth" by the minister and congregation of the *Old Chapel* there, was conveyed back to Tattershall, the clergyman of which parish kindly consigned the bones to the narrow house of those at rest.—At Norwich, in the 49th year of his age, Dr. Richard Lubbock. He married in 1779, and leaves a widow and eight children.—At Stoney Stratford, James Richardson, an old huntsman (usually called *Old Jemmy*), who many years kept the *Fighting-cocks* public house. He had attained his 96th year, with his faculties unimpaired; notwithstanding it is supposed that he has not been sober a whole day during the last forty years!—Sir Andrew Ferguson. Returning homeward af-

ter having dined in the neighbourhood of Derry, and driving with incautious rapidity over a bridge wanting some repairs, the vehicle was unfortunately overturned, and Sir Andrew precipitated from it with such fatal violence, that he lived but till his arrival at his own residence. His son, by whom he was accompanied in the carriage, escaped without injury.—At Bath, in the 80th year of his age, Charles Pyc, Esq. late of Watley, in Berkshire.—Mr. Thomas Stodart, of York.—Mr. William Smith, of Duke-street, St. James's.—Mrs. Frances Heslerège, wife of Thomas Hartley Heslerège, Esq. of Great Queen-street, Westminster.—Aged 98, Mrs. Jones, relict of Thomas Jones, of Vessington, county Meath, Esq. and mother to the patentee and proprietor of the Theatre Royal, Dublin.—At Horncastle, Mr. Harrison. He has left property, amounting to upwards of 7000*l.* acquired by jobbing in pigs.—At Margate, Ed. Vaughan Williams, Esq. of St. George's-place, Surrey-road.—Aged 55, the Rev. W. Willan, of Melford, Suffolk, having been deeply affected with paralysis for the last twenty years. His misfortune deprived him of the power of moving his feet from the floor.—At Croxall, Derbyshire, the Rev. J. B. Pearson, a prebendary in the cathedral of Litchfield, vicar of Croxall, &c. He was suddenly attacked by illness, about eleven o'clock, which terminated fatally in one quarter of an hour.—Aged 72, at Spital-house, Berwickshire, Blake Stow Lundie, Esq.—At Langford-grove, Essex, aged 76, Nicholas Wescomb, Esq.—Robert Scott, Esq. professor of botany in Trinity college, Dublin.—Mrs. Fitzgerald, wife of Thomas Fitzgerald Esq. late of Ivy-bridge, Devonshire.—At Skipwith, Mr. John Spedding, an eminent farmer. His wife only survived him four hours. They were both buried in one grave.—Colin Campbell, Esq. a partner in the house of Campbell and O'Hara, of Kingston, Jamaica.—In Millbank-street, Westminster, in his 88th year, Mr. Andrew Cosser.—John Roberts, Esq. brother of the Rev. Canon Roberts, of Worcester.—Mr. John Pattison, town clerk of Leith.—At Cork, of a fever contracted attending a patient, Joshua Clibborn, M. D. late of Dublin, aged 26.—Lord Claude Hamilton, second son of the Marquis of Abercorn.—At Clifton, Mrs. Rochford, wife of John Staunton Rochford, Esq. and daughter of Sir Horace Mann, Bart.—At Carmarthen, Mrs. Giles, upwards of 25 years attached to the different theatrical companies in that principality.—At Johnstown, on his way to Dublin, to consult the physicians, G. P. Stoney, of Greyfort, Tipperary, Esq.—Mrs. Morris, wife of Dr. Morris, in Parliament-street.—At the age of 82, Patrick Bride, Esq. one of the directors of the bank of Ireland.—At Ligar, county of Longford, Roger O'Farrell, Esq. aged 88 years.—In Dublin, Thomas Morgell, Esq. barrister-at-law, and brother to Lady Denny Flayd.—

At Oxford, aged above 90 years, Mrs. Isham, relict of the late Rev. Ensebius Isham, and mother of the present Sir Justinian Isham, Bart. of Lamport, Northamptonshire.—The Rev. Andrew Allen, archdeacon of Clogher, and vicar-general of that diocese.—Captain William Hapham, of the Dorset regiment of militia, son of the late Sir James Hanham, Bart. of Deun's-court, Dorset.—In the 36th year of his age, Mr. Weston, comedian, formerly belonging to the Exeter theatre.—John White Parsons, Esq. many years an active member of the Bath and west of England agricultural society.—Mrs. Ann Barry, a maiden lady of Sylebam, in Suffolk. She was seized with an apoplectic fit whilst in her carriage going out to dinner; and on being taken out, survived little more than an hour.—At Brompton, in his 70th year, Benjamin Harding, Esq. late of St. James's-street.—At Wyham, near Louth, aged 48, John Grant, Esq. one of the most considerable farmers and graziers in the county of Lincoln, having in occupation at the time of his death nearly 10,000 acres of land.—About eleven o'clock, one night lately, an alarm of fire was given at Greenock. On the arrival of the engines at the spot where the fire was said to be raging, the alarm was discovered to be false. Such conduct is highly criminal, and is frequently attended with fatal consequences, a melancholy instance of which occurred that night. On the alarm being given, Mrs. Carrie, wife of Mr. Carrie, spirit-dealer in that town, rose from her bed, and went to the window, for the purpose of inquiring where the fire was, when she was so struck with terror that she burst a blood-vessel, and expired almost instantaneously. What renders this accident the more melancholy is her being far advanced in pregnancy.—At Alves, in Morayshire, Joseph Anderson, a tenant on the Earl of Moray's estate. In reaping some corn, he had one of his fingers slightly wounded by a prickle, which caused almost immediate swelling in his hand and arm, accompanied with extreme pain. A surgeon was called in the same day, but a mortification ensued, and the unfortunate man expired on the seventh day. He was a man of a very amiable character, and respectable in his station. He has left a son, who, it may not be unworthy to remark, is the only remaining representative of a line of ancestors that have resided, as the Earl of Moray's tenants, on the farm of Easter Cleves, since the middle of the thirteenth century; it being but a few years ago that his father gave up to the earl's factor discharges of rents paid to Earl Randolph.—Mr. Wade, of Madget farm, near Chepstow. He was attempting to turn a bull out of the fold-yard belonging to his house; when the animal became enraged, and attacked him so furiously, that he died of the wounds he received thereby a few days after.—At Wampole, near Bootle, Mr. Walters, the owner of a limekiln which had been burning for some

days, attempting to walk across the kiln, the chalk gave way beneath, when Mr. W. sunk down, and was burnt to death before any assistance could be given.—At Cheltenham, in his 24th year, Captain G. Burrington Whinyates, of the royal navy, son of the late T. Whinyates, Esq. of the East India company's service, and nephew of Sir T. Frankland, Bart. of Thirkleby-park, Yorkshire.—At Berwick, James Morrison, an old pensioner. He was, for his gallant behaviour at the battle of Minden, offered a pair of colours, which he refused, never having learned to write. He was in the American war, and was there much distinguished for his bravery.—At Booth, near Nairn, Alexander Dunbar, late of Bengal.—In his 65th year, Samuel Wilson Bishop, Esq. of Holywill, Oxford.—At Margate, William Whiting, Esq. of Thatcham, Berks.—Aged 33, Mr. R. Williamson, wine and spirit merchant, in York.—Mrs. Frances Carrington, late of Maize Hill, Greenwich.—In Church-street, Stoke Newington, Mr. John Francis Rivaz, in his 79th year.—After a short illness, Robert Bramley, Esq. of Leeds, brother to Alderman R. R. Bramley.—In his 21st year, Mr. G. Guillod, late of the navy-office, of a decline.—In her 64th year, Mrs. Wood, sen. of Shrewsbury, relict of the late Thomas Wood, printer of the Shrewsbury Chronicle.—Isaac Parry, Esq. of Walworth terrace, aged 71 years.—At Market Weighton, Mr. Bibbing, many years a schoolmaster at that place.—Suddenly, aged 77, Mr. Sayles, of Wembridge. He was proceeding to the farmer's club at Bawtry, by one of the coaches; but, previous to entering the place, he pulled out his watch, and, although apparently in good health, he fell back in the coach and expired.—At Malton, in the prime of life, the Rev. John Ware, of Stockton, captain commandant of the Stockton-forest rifle-corps.—At Stetchworth, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. Mr. Symonds, vicar of that parish, and of Swaffham Barnet, both in that county.—At Littleton, Scotland, in the 95th year of his age, Andrew Allan, farmer, remarkable for his regularity and early rising. Until a few days before his death, he was never known to be confined to bed by sickness, or by any other cause whatever.—At Birmingham, Mr. Freer, surgeon, father of Mr. Freer, bunker, of that place.—At Blackrock, near Dublin, aged 18, Lady Caroline Gore, daughter to the Earl of Arran, and half-sister to the Marchioness of Abercorn.—Mr. Joseph Lewis, carpenter, of Swansea. He was returning home from a sale in the neighbourhood, and, owing to the darkness of the evening, unfortunately fell into the Swansea canal, and perished.—*Extraordinary Longevity.* In the village of Aberfeldie, Perthshire, John Stewart, commonly known by the name of Colonel John Stewart, at the very advanced age of 111 years. The history of this man is not a little remarkable. At the age of 18 he joined the pretender's banner, and was present at

the battle of Sheriff-muir, near Stirling, as a young piper. In the year 1745, he again took up arms in support of the pretensions of the house of Stuart, and was present in the same capacity in the battles of Falkirk, Preston-pans, and Culloden; in which last he received a severe wound in the thigh, in consequence of which he was afterwards so lame, that he made use of crutches. He was married to eight wives, by each of whom (except the last, whom he married about seven years ago, and she being 72 years old) he had several children; the number of his descendants now alive is calculated to be more than 200. By trade he was a tinker, and was famous for making Highland dirks and snuff-mulls. He retained to the last the full possession of his mental faculties, and walked to church, which is about a mile and a half from his house, the Sunday before his death. The late Sir Wm. Forbes, of Edinburgh, allowed him for many years a pension of 10l. per annum. It is believed, that his death was more owing to excess in drinking whiskey (of which he was always rather fond), than to any natural decay.

SERV. 7. William Thorold, Esq. son of Sir James Thorold, Bart. of Syston-hall, near Grantham.

8. Aged 25, of a concussion of the brain, occasioned by a fall from his horse, Mr. Wm. Langley, druggist, of Exeter.

13. At Portarlington, James Stannus, Esq.—At Edmonton, in the 84th year of his age, Laurence Brown, Esq. of Edmonton.—Anna Maria Gerard, wife of Sir Wm. Gerard, Bart.—Mrs. Vanderzee, wife of Mr. George Vanderzee, of John's-street, King's-road.

14. Mrs. Johnson, of King-street, relict of Samuel Johnson, Esq. counsellor-at-law, and the last surviving daughter of Hamon PEstrange, Esq. of the ancient house of the PEstranges, of Hunstanton. This venerable lady was born in the year 1712.

15. The Rev. J. Fisher, rector of Marske, near Richmond, in consequence of a fatal accident on the Moors the 16th of last month.

16. Joseph Bladworth, Esq. of Barking, Essex, aged 62.

17. In Cheapside, W. Brice Collett, in the 24th year of his age.—At Glenkin, Argyleshire, in the 90th year of his age, Thomas Harkness, Esq. of Clachaig. Mr. Harkness was thrice married, and has left behind him 14 children, 37 grandchildren, and 16 great-grandchildren—in all 67 descendants now living. He had the merit of being the first who introduced the present system of sheep-grazing into Cowal. This mode of farming, with a very inconsiderable capital, enabled him to amass so ample a fortune, that, by his death, five of his sons are become landed proprietors in Cowal, and a suitable provision is also left for the other members of his family.—In Chancery-lane, of a brain fever, Mr. Wm. Burton, pocket-book and stamp-maker, formerly of the Strand.—Mrs. Reader, widow

of the late Rev. Thomas Reader, of Taunton, Somersetshire.

19. Mrs. Bevington, wife of T. Bevington, Grasschurch-street.—At Badham, Kent, Edward Dering, Esq. eldest son of Sir Edward Dering, Bart. of Surenden.—Mr. Beere, one of the clerks of the cathedral church of Winchester.

20. At Mount Tiviot, John Elliot, Esq. admiral of the red.

21. A young woman of genteel appearance, who said her name was Martha Young, went to the house of Mr. Baxter, butcher, in Shore-ditch, to inquire after an apartment which was to let, saying she was going to be married; when, on a sudden she complained of a violent pain in the back part of her head, instantly dropped down, and expired without a groan.—Charles Lewis, Esq. of Frederick's-place, London, merchant, in the 33d year of his age.—At Kentish-town, in the 70th year of his age, John Thomas, Esq. late of Llangu-dock, South Wales.

22. Mrs. Harriet Webb, wife of Mr. Rich. Webb, of Plashett, East Ham.—A lady who lodged in a house in Castle-street, Air-street, was met by a fellow-lodger, who kindly asked her how she did; but instead of being able to make a reply, the blood gushed from her mouth and nostrils so violently, that she was a lifeless corpse before the surgeon who was sent for could arrive.—The Rev. Mr. Vickers, vicar of St. Lawrence's church, Cateaton-street, London, while on a visit to Ramsgate. He had dined with a party of friends at the London hotel, and parted with them in the evening to go to Burgess's library, where, after having sat some time reading the papers, he went out about ten o'clock, unaccompanied by any other person, to walk on the east pier-head (his regular custom previous to retiring to rest); he had got nearly to the extremity of the pier, at which place Sir Wm. Curtis's pleasure yacht lay moored alongside; when, in looking over at her, the night being dark, he stepped too far, and fell between the vessel and the wall (against both which he is supposed to have struck in his descent into the water), a height of about 30 feet, and was taken up with several bones broken, and otherwise so dreadfully bruised and lacerated, that he expired about three hours afterwards.

23. Mr. J. Etherington, druggist and spirit merchant, and many years post-master at Great Driffield.—Mr. Thomas Humpston, of Sott's-yard, Cannon-street.—Mrs. Goldsworthy, wife of Major Goldsworthy, of the Hon. East India company's service.—The Rev. G. Thompson, of Hull, vicar of Wivone, curate of Sutton and Drypool, and 44 years chaplain to the Trinity-house, Hull.—In York-place, Chelsea, Wm. Barr, Esq. late of York-street, Dublin.—At Brighton, the Right Hon. Lady Alice Vernon, countess of Sutherland, viscountess of Orwell, and Baroness Orwell; her ladyship was the only daughter of the late S.

Ibbetson, Esq. of Denton-park, in the county of York.

24. Mr. Dickie, late a stationer in the Strand, who had been confined nearly five years in the Fleet-prison, in consequence of a verdict given against him for 700*l.* damages, for uttering defamatory words against Mr. Aris, the keeper of Coldbath-fields prison! He has left a distressed widow and four children.

25. Aged 58 years, William Hill, late of Measham, in Derbyshire, Esq. formerly a partner in the banking-houses of Wilkes and Hill, at Measham and Burton upon Trent, and afterwards in those of Fisher's-hill and Mammatt at the same place, and at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester.—At Warwick, in her 85th year, Mrs. Dorothy Mordaunt, half sister to the late Sir John Mordaunt, Bart. and aunt to the present representative for Warwick.—Richard Porson, M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, and Greek professor of that university. He departed this life after a short illness, at the house of the London institution, of which he was the principal librarian. [*A portrait and memoirs of this very learned gentleman are in preparation for our Magazine*].

26. In Upper Harley-street, Hardinge Stracey, Esq.—At Woolbeding, Sussex, the Rev. Charles Williams, aged 64, rector of the parishes of Woolbeding and Kingstone-by-sea.

27. In Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 54, Mrs. Eyers, wife of Colonel Eyers.—Philip Burgess, Esq. of Norwich, aged 70.—At Upper Slaughter, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Ferdinando Tracy Travell, rector of that parish upwards of 44 years, and author of several literary works.—Mrs. Johnson, wife of the Rev. John Johnson, rector of Great Parndon, Essex, and daughter of the late John Waters, Esq. of Hungerford-park, Berks.

28. At Lewisham, in the 25th year of his age, Mr. Frederick Thomson, of that place, brewer, eldest son of Frederick Thomson, Esq. of Kensington.—The Rev. W. Humphreys, pastor of the Independent congregation at Hammersmith.—At Brompton-grove, aged 71, the widow of the late Francis Grojan, Esq. and mother of Mrs. Willock, of Golden-square.

29. Mrs. Sarah Moule, of the Rainbow coffee-house, King-street, Covent-garden, aged 62.—At Canterbury, aged 70, Mrs. Mary Hodges, widow of the late Captain John Hodges, of the royal navy.—Mrs. O'Donnell, wife of Capt. O'Donnell, late of the 62d regiment of foot, and now adjutant of the Bath volunteers.—George Dohnaldson, Esq. town-clerk of Haddington.

30. Mr. Thos. Edmeades, surgeon, Greenwich.—At Kingston, Surrey, Mrs. Swaine, relict of the late Mr. W. Swaine, hop-merchant, of the borough of Southwark.—At Lambeth, Wm. Smith, Esq. aged 82.—At West Wickham, Sir John Chichester, Bart. of Youlston, in the county of Devon.—In

the 78th year of her age, Mrs. Caillaud, wife of Brigadier-general Caillaud, of Ashton Rowan, Oxfordshire.

Oct. 1. At Highton, aged 32, Mrs. S. Proby, late of Hatfield Peverel, Essex.—At York, in the 83d year of her age, Mrs. Mary Hoyes, a maiden lady, sister of the late Colonel Robert Hoyes, and niece of the late Dr. Warburton, bishop of Gloucester.—At Cromarty, Scotland, Mrs. Allan, in the 99th year of her age.—At Camden-town, Mrs. Vigurs, wife of Mr. George Vigurs.—Mr. John Vetch, of Basinghall-street.—At Hampstead, Mr. John Newman, of Skinner-street, Sawhill.

2. John Slack, Esq. of Sloane-street.—At Bow, the Rev. W. James French, rector of Vange, in Essex, and chaplain to the elder brethren of the Trinity.

3. Suddenly, whilst on a visit at Heddleston, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Adkins, Esq. and fifth daughter of the late Rev. Robert Adkins, rector of Rainham.—At Dunbar, Major-general John Forbes, late in the service of the Hon. East India company. He returned from Bengal about eight years ago, with a competent fortune, after serving the company with reputation above 40 years. He was the youngest son of George Forbes, Esq. of Lockermuck, near Aberdeen.—At Walworth, Jonathan Steele, Esq.

4. At Twickenham, in the 69th year of his age, Mr. Wapshott.—At Roehampton, Miss Anne Catharine Markham, sixth daughter of the late Archbishop of York.

5. In Dorset-street, Portman-square, R. Browne, late of Fortland, in the county of Sligo, Ireland, Esq. aged 32.—At Guernsey, Mr. N. E. Robinson, late of Bond-court, Walbrook, London.—By the bursting of a blood-vessel, in the 35th year of his age, Mr. Mark Hesp, late captain of the Kingston, of Hull, and son of Mr. Mark Hesp, of York.

6. At his father's house, Upwood, Dorsetshire, Edward David Watson, Esq. banker, Lombard-street.—At Wexford, William Alcock, Esq. one of the aldermen, and late mayor of Waterford.—At the Manso of Monzie, the Rev. Ralph Taylor, minister of the gospel.—At Limerick, where he was on a visit, Henry Saundes, of Carrunakilla, near Tarbert, county of Kerry, Esq. He went to bed apparently well, but soon after complained; on which Doctors Geary and Grogan were instantly sent for, they arrived in less than six minutes only to witness his dissolution, he having expired immediately on their arrival.—Aged 31, Mrs. Lemoine, wife of Mr. Lemoine, coal-merchant, of Craven-street, Strand.—In the 78th year of his age, Mr. John Freeth, of Birmingham, commonly called the Poet Freeth; a facetious bard of nature, 48 years proprietor of Freeth's coffee-house, Bell-street.

7. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Katharine Maria, wife of William Leveson Gower, Esq. and heiress of the late Sir John Gresham, Bart. of Titsey-place, in Surrey.—The fol-

lowing alarming mementos of mortality, in four instances of sudden death, occurred at Whithy, during the night between Oct. 7th and 8th. Mr. Andrew Hall, late owner of the Elizabeth, Whithy and Hull trader, had been indisposed by some slight spasms in the stomach, the preceding day, but was sufficiently well to take his usual walk upon the pier in the evening; about midnight, on the appearance of some alarming symptoms, medical assistance was procured, but without effect; he expired about one o'clock. Mr. Joseph Breckan, whitesmith, had retired to rest in his usual state of health, having previously been smoking his pipe in a neighbour's house, and died in the course of the night. Mrs. Ann Crow, widow, who had gone to bed without apparent indisposition, died early in the morning; which was also the case with Mr. Thomas Gosling, mariner, who, about two years ago had been obliged to leave off the sea, in consequence of a hurt received on board ship.

8. Mr. Fraser, of Great Tuteney-street, Golden-square.—At Hillsborough, County Down, Lieutenant David Wright, of the first troop of Iveagh cavalry, aged 65. He served with honour and repute upwards of 20 years in the same regiment with the brave Abercromby.—At Glasgow, Dr. James McWay.—At Hammersmith, Samuel Moody, Esq. aged 75, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.—At his cottage on the river Ex, John Shelden, Esq. F. R. S. lecturer on anatomy at the royal academy, principal surgeon of Exeter hospital, &c.—Miss Saunders, eldest daughter of Dr. Saunders, of Upper Berkeley-street.—At Newington Terrace, Mrs. Stokes, widow of the late Mr. Nehemiah Stokes, banker, of Lombard-street.

11. Mrs. Bland, of the Swansea theatre; an actress of considerable merit, and much respected in private life.

13. In Upper Berkeley-street, Henry Ibbetson, Esq. of St. Anthony's, in the county of Northumberland.—After a few hours illness, Mr. Mills, surgeon, Greenwich. It is somewhat remarkable, that his patient, Mr. Edwards, died only about three weeks before.

14. In the 35th year of her age, Mrs. Isabella Kerr, the lady of Major John Manners Kerr, of the 62d regiment.—In Peter-street, Cork, Edward Fitzgerald, Esq.—Mr. John Holmes, of Parson's-green, Fulham, coal-merchant.—In Fenchurch-street, of the droggy, William Ellis, Esq.—In Piccadilly, Mrs. Hawkes, wife of Thomas Hawkes, Esq.—At Camberwell, Mr. Joseph Rickman, jun. late of Craven-street, aged 29.

15. Aged 58, Anthony Baxton, Esq. of Seething-lane.—In Hans place, Mrs. Cowell, wife of Lieutenant-colonel Cowell, late of the first battalion of royals.—At his house, in Mildred's-court, Poultry, William Storrs Fry, banker. He was of the society called quakers; though there was nothing in him of Henry



or superstition mingled with the peculiar distinctions which mark that people, he retained the moral purity of every sect, without any of their particularity of error. By honest exertion and successful industry in trade, he increased his patrimonial fortune to an immense sum. That is the greatest virtue which withstands the temptation to vice most obnoxious to our circumstances and stations. Though a complete tradesman, Mr. Fry possessed a princely mind in the disposition of wealth, as well as in its accumulation and preservation. He considered, "there is that which scattereth, and yet withholdeth, and that which withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty." He was daily stretching forth his hand to honest penury, with a secret liberality, and met with ardour the wishes of oppressed merit.—In Duchess-street, Portman-square, the lady of the Hon. Lieutenant-general Fox, only surviving brother of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox. She was sister of Sir Wm. Clayton, Bart.—At West Ham, James Anderson, of Mounie, in the county of Aberdeen, J.L.D. a man no less distinguished for the variety and depth of his literary attainments, than for that philanthropic zeal in endeavouring to contribute to the welfare of mankind in general, and of this country in particular, which is so manifest throughout his numerous writings on agriculture, political economy, and other subjects of general interest.

16. At Clapham, Mrs. Clementson, relict of the late John Clementson, Esq. deputy sergeant at arms, and mother to the present gentleman who fills the same office.

17. At Exeter, Lieutenant Henry Rice, of the royal navy.—A mournful instance of mortality occurred lately in the family of Mr. Christ. Heaps, jun. of Leeds. Three of his children, a girl and two boys, were successively attacked with a degree of fever, accompanied with an ulcerated throat (a complaint very prevalent at present among children), which was succeeded in all of them by that alarming complaint the croup, and terminated fatally to the first on Friday the 14th, the second on Monday the 17th, and the third on Tuesday the 18th inst.

18. E. Rogers, one of the police officers of

the public office, Shadwell.—Mary, the wife of Mr. P. Burgess, bookseller, Ramsgate.

19. Mr. Edward Gyles, of St. George's-place, Christ Church, Surrey, baker, aged 55.

20. Higgins Eden, Esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.—Mrs. Jane Wells, wife of Mr. James George Wells, of Long-acre. Her death was occasioned by the fright of the fire in Castle-street, two days after her accouchement.

24. J. Maddison, Esq. of the Foreign-office. Those who knew him best have the greatest reason to lament his death, after a life spent in the exercise of true philanthropy.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

At Calcutta, Captain Thomas Spence, late of the Diamond frigate.

Whilst attending his duty at the Military Board in India, General Bellasis.

At Onore, Lieut. Spottiswoode Lawson, of the 14th regiment of Madras native infantry, son of the late Wm. Lawson, Esq. of Cairnmuir.

In Berbice, Alexander Bruce Morris, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, Esq.

JULY 10. At Bauhenhoff, the Russian privy counsellor, Count Von Sievers, in the 78th year of his age. His whole life was devoted to the service of his country, and of mankind in general. He enjoyed the confidence of the Empress Catharine in a very high degree, and in the early part of his life was employed in various missions of great importance. He expended large sums of money in erecting and endowing schools in Moscow, and many other cities and towns; and almost all the Russian universities, and Dorssat in particular, are indebted to his bounty. To the latter he gave 48,000 roubles, for the purpose of founding exhibitions. One of the last acts of his life was to destroy a number of bills and bonds signed by persons who might be put to inconvenience by enforcing payment of them.

SEPT. 4. On board his majesty's sloop of war the Phipps, Colonel Charles Williamson, in his passage home from the Havana, with despatches to government.

## MONTHLY STATE OF COMMERCE.

London, 24th October, 1808.

### SPAIN.

(Continued from our last.)

Her population has increased considerably of late years, for in 1727, it was computed only at 5,000,000, and at present 11,000,000, as before stated: this increase, should it continue, will soon raise Spain to that station amongst the nations which she has a right to fill; and to shew that we are not singular in our opinion upon this head, a late French writer has said, that "a change in the political circumstances of this brave and generous nation would alone be sufficient to make it at once reassume an eminent rank among the nations of Europe."—It is not dead, it is in present not a dead, but a sleeping lion. The truth of which saying let us hope the tyrant of the continent will experience to the utmost. The change of circumstances as above mentioned has taken place: the sleeping lion has been roused, by injury to its pride, and the Galleo cook, assailed by the Spanish lion on one side, and the British lion on the other, will have no other resource to escape their merited vengeance, but by spreading his wings and flying home.

**Monthly State of Commerce.**

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Sept. 21, 1808.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies do hereby declare, that they will put up to sale, at their present September sale, besides those goods already declared, the under-mentioned, viz.

Company's damaged Coast piece goods;

On Tuesday, November 8, 1808, prompt the 10th of March, 1809.

Also, on Wednesday, February 1, 1809, prompt the 5th of May following.

Company's black pepper..... 4,700 bags.

—white ditto..... 300 ditto.

The pepper will be put up at 13½d. per lb. and in future no pepper dust will be offered for sale, but will be destroyed, including that unsold at present, in the Company's warehouses.

Likewise, on Monday, December 5, 1808, prompt the 3d of March, 1809, the under-mentioned Teas:

Bohea .....	500,000 lbs.
Congou and Campoi.....	4,350,000
Pekoe and Souchong.....	300,000
Singlo and Twankay .....	850,000
Hyson Skin.....	100,000
Hyson.....	300,000

6,400,000 lbs.

Including private trade.

And on Tuesday, November 22, prompt the 24th of February, 1809.

Prize, per Batavier.....	Cloves.....	45,000 lbs.
Privilege, per Windham.....	Mace.....	2 chests
Private trade, per several ships	{ Mace (black).....	9 ditto, 4 casks
	{ Nutmegs.....	12 ditto, 2 boxes
	{ Ditto and Cloves....	4 ditto

Also, on Monday, March 13, 1809, prompt the 14th of June following.

Company's indigo..... 1,575 chests

Private trade and privilege ditto..... 11,726 ditto.

At the Company's late sale of spices, Cinnamon sold from 3s. 7d. to 7s. 4d. per lb. Tinevellan ditto, from 1s. to 1s. 9d. ditto; Mace, from 13s. 3d. to 36s. 6d. ditto; Nutmegs, from 7s. 7d. to 21s. 6d. ditto; Cloves, from 4s. 5d. to 6s. 6d. ditto: the duties to be paid if for home consumption.—Their sugar sold from 30s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. exclusive of the duties.—At their silk sale, the skein sold dearer, whilst the novi, China, and organzine, sold, upon the average, considerably cheaper than at their March sale.—Cotton averaged from 1s. 5½d. to 3s. 2½d. per lb. and Hemp, from 65s. 6d. to 91s. 6d. per cwt.—Cochineal, 5s. 1d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.

**SALES OF WEST INDIA PRODUCE.**

September 20th to September 27th.

2,141 hogsheads, 101 casks, 2,117 bags Planta-		
tion coffee.....	from 70s. 0d.	to 120s. 0d. per cwt.
153 serous Spanish indigo.....	from 4s. 6d.	to 10s. 0d. per lb.
28 bags pimento, bonded.....	from 1s. 2½d.	to 1s. 2½d. per lb.
38 ditto Jamaica white ginger.....	from 5l. 2s.	to 10l. 0s. per cwt.

September 27th to October 4th.

1,096 hogsheads, 66 casks, 2,179 bags Planta-		
tion coffee.....	from 65s. 0d.	to 120s. 0d. per cwt.
7 barrels, 9 bags Jamaica white ginger....	from 5l. 10s	to 9l. 15s. per cwt.

October 4th to October 11th.

332 hogsheads, 29 casks, 52 bags coffee....	from 68s. 6d.	to 100s. 0d. per cwt.
187 bags pimento, bonded.....		1s. 2½d. per lb.
12 casks, 11 bags Jamaica white ginger.....		5l. 0s. per cwt.

October 11th to October 18th.

530 hogsheads, 80 casks, 2,333 bags coffee....	from 65s. 0d.	to 101s. 6d. per cwt.
45 bags Carriacou cotton.....	from 2s. 8d.	to 2s. 9½d. per lb.
4 casks Jamaica white ginger.....	from 7l. 5s.	to 10l. 0s. per cwt.
96 bags Barbadoes ditto.....	from 4l. 4s.	to 4l. 6s. per cwt.

October 18th to October 25th.

249 hogsheads, 29 casks, 208 bags coffee....	from 60s. 0s.	to 105s. 6d. per cwt.
101 puncheons Leeward Island rum.....	from 3s. 8d.	to 3s. 11d. per gallon.

Average price of brown or Muscovado sugar, exclusive of the duties payable thereon :

- For the week ending Sept. 21, was 86s. 11½d. per cwt.
- For the week ending Sept. 28, was 87s. 3d.
- For the week ending Oct. 5, was 87s. 9½d.
- For the week ending Oct. 12, was 37s. 4d.
- For the week ending Oct. 19, was 36s. 10½d.

SALES OF AMERICAN PRODUCE.

- September 20th to September 27th.
- 112 bags Surinam, Maranh, and Brazil cotton, from 2s 7½d to 3s. 2½d. per lb.
- September 27th to October 4th.
- 15,946 Brazil and Buenos Ayres hides ..... from 1½d. to 5½d. per lb.
- 5,487 horse hides ..... from 2s. 4d. to 7s. 0d. per hide.
- October 4th to October 11th.
- 361 barrels pot-ashes ..... from 62s. 0d. to 78s. 0d. per cwt.
- 59 ditto pearl-ashes ..... from 61s. 6d. to 77s. 9d. per cwt.
- October 11th to October 18th.
- 182 bags Demerara and Surinam cotton ..... from 2s. 6½d. to 3s. 0½d. per lb.
- October 18th to October 25th.
- 20 chests Brazil sugar, for exportation ..... from 36s. 0d. to 40s. 6d. per cwt.

Alum, English - - - ton	£ 22 0 0	to 23 0 0	Iron, Pig, British - - - ton	£ 7 0 0	to 9 0 0
Anniseeds, Alcant - - - cwt	15 0 0	to 16 5 0	Ditto, in bars - - - "	15 0 0	to 16 0 0
Ditto German - - - "	12 0 0	to 13 15 0	Ditto Swedish, bars - - - "	23 0 0	to 24 10 0
Ashes, American Pot - - - "	2 18 0	to 4 0 0	Ditto Norway - - - "	24 0 0	to 25 0 0
Ditto Pearl - - - "	2 15 0	to 3 10 0	Ditto Archangel - - - "	25 0 0	to 26 0 0
Barilla, Carthagena - - - "	2 18 0	to 3 0 0	Juniper Berries, German cwt	3 0 0	to 3 5 0
Ditto Sicily - - - "	2 7 0	to 2 8 0	Ditto Italian - - - "	5 2 0	to 5 5 0
Ditto Teneriffe - - - "	2 6 0	to 2 8 0	Lead in pigs - - - fod.	39 0 0	to 40 0 0
Bark, Oak British, 45 cwt. L.	91 0 0	to 95 0 0	Ditto red - - - ton	37 0 0	to 38 0 0
Ditto Foreign - - - "	10 15 0	to 15 0 0	Ditto white - - - "	52 10 0	to 53 0 0
Brandy, Cognac - - - gal.	1 2 0	to 1 3 0	Ignium Vite, American - - - "	18 0 0	to 20 10 0
Ditto Spanish - - - "	0 10 6	to 1 0 0	Ditto Tortola - - - "	4 0 0	to 4 0 0
Camphire, refined - - - lb.	0 7 4	to 0 7 6	Logwood, Camp. - - - "	18 0 0	to 19 10 0
Ditto unrefined - - - cwt.	33 5 0	to 34 0 0	Ditto Honduras Chipt - - - "	15 0 0	to 16 0 0
Cochineal, garbled - - - lb.	1 2 6	to 1 9 0	Ditto Unchipt - - - "	uncertain	to A
Ditto East Indian - - - "	0 5 6	to 0 6 6	Ditto Jamaica Chipt - - - "	13 0 0	to 16 0 0
Coffee, fine - - - cwt	5 0 0	to 5 10 0	Ditto Unchipt - - - "	uncertain	to A
Ditto ordinary - - - "	3 0 0	to 4 5 0	Madder Roots, Smyrna - cwt.	4 10 0	to 4 16 0
Ditto Mocha in Time - - - "	18 15 0	to 19 0 0	Madder Roots, Dutch Crop, cwt.	4 15 0	to 5 10 0
Copperas, Green - - - lb.	0 7 0	to 0 8 0	Mahogany, Honduras - - - "	0 1 3	to 0 1 9
Ditto White - - - "	2 0 0	to 2 5 0	Ditto Jamaica - - - "	0 1 3	to 0 1 11
Cotton-wool, Surinam - - - "	0 2 0	to 0 2 11	Ditto Hispaniola - - - "	0 1 3	to 0 2 3
Ditto Jamaica - - - "	0 2 2	to 0 2 7½	Molasses - - - cwt	1 11 0	to 0 0 0
Ditto Smyrna - - - "	0 2 1	to 0 2 5	Oak plank, Dantzic, } load	11 0 0	to 12 0 0
Ditto Bourbon - - - "	0 2 8	to 0 3 1	4 & 5 inch		
Ditto Pernambuco - - - "	0 3 0	to 0 4 2	Oil, Lacra 2 gal jar	18 10 0	to 20 0 0
Ditto East Indian - - - "	0 1 4	to 0 1 10	Ditto Spermaceti - - - ton	95 0 0	to 96 17 0
Currants, Zant - - - cwt	4 8 0	to 4 15 0	Ditto Whale, Greenland	26 0 0	to 27 0 0
Deals, Dantz. Fir, 3 in. 40 f. piece	2 12 0	to 2 15 0	Ditto Southern - - - "	31 0 0	to 32 0 0
Ditto 2 30 - - - "	1 9 0	to 1 12 0	Ditto Florence - half cheat	3 1 0	to 3 10 0
Ditto 2 30 - - - "	1 8 0	to 0 0 0	Opium, Turkey - - - lb.	1 7 0	to 1 9 0
Elephants' Teeth 1 q 3. cwt	21 10 0	to 30 0 0	Orchilla, Canary - - - ton	225 0 0	to 240 0 0
Ditto 5 f. - - - "	20 0 0	to 26 0 0	Ditto Cape de Verd - - - "	190 0 0	to 150 0 0
Ditto Scrivell - - - "	14 10 0	to 20 0 0	Ditto Madeira - - - "	0 0 0	to 0 0 0
Figs, Turkey - - - "	3 5 0	to 4 15 0	Pimento - - - lb	0 1 10	to 0 2 0
Flax, Wiga - - - ton	110 0 0	to 115 0 0	Pitch, American - - - cwt	0 15 0	to 0 16 0
Ditto Petersburg, 12 head	105 0 0	to 110 0 0	Ditto Stockholm - - - "	0 17 0	to 0 18 0
Fustick, Jamaica - - - ton	17 0 0	to 18 10 0	Ditto Archangel - - - "	0 16 0	to 0 17 0
Ditto Cuba - - - "	19 0 0	to 21 0 0	Quicksilver - - - lb	0 4 2	to 0 4 3
Galls, Turkey - - - cwt	5 5 0	to 7 7 0	Raisins, Bloom - - - cwt	7 10 0	to 10 0 0
Geneva, Hoflands - - - gal	1 0 6	to 1 2 0	Ditto Malaga - - - "	5 0 0	to 5 8 0
Ditto English - - - "	0 9 6	to 0 14 0	Ditto Sun - - - "	4 5 0	to 4 10 0
Ginger, Jamaica, White cwt.	5 0 0	to 12 0 0	Ditto Muscadine - - - "	10 0 0	to 12 5 0
Ditto Black - - - "	2 18 0	to 3 5 0	Rice, Carolina - - - "	2 10 0	to 3 2 0
Ditto Barbadoes - - - "	4 4 0	to 4 8 0	Ditto East Indian - - - "	2 0 0	to 2 18 0
Ditto East Indian - - - "	3 4 0	to 4 0 0	Rum, Jamaica - - - gal.	0 5 0	to 0 6 3
Gum Arabic, Turkey - - - cwt.	5 0 0	to 12 12 0	Ditto Leeward I. - - - "	0 4 0	to 0 4 0
Ditto Seneca - - - "	5 0 0	to 5 10 0	Saltpetre, East India Rough cwt.	3 15 0	to 3 18 0
Ditto Sandrach - - - "	8 5 0	to 9 0 0	Ditto British Refined - - - "	4 2 0	to 4 4 0
Ditto Tragacanth - - - "	24 10 0	to 26 10 0	Shellach - - - "	5 0 0	to 10 0 0
Ditto Mastic - - - lb.	0 5 0	to 0 6 0	Stumack, Faro - - - "	1 3 0	to 1 4 0
Hemp, Riga Khine - - - ton	97 0 0	to 98 0 0	Ditto Malaga - - - "	1 2 0	to 1 5 0
Ditto Petersburg clean - - - "	97 0 0	to 98 0 0	Ditto Sicily - - - "	1 5 0	to 1 6 0
Ditto East Indian - - - "	60 0 0	to 100 0 0	Ditto Opium - - - "	0 0 0	to 0 0 0
Hides, English - - - "	0 0 0	to 0 5 0	Silk, Throws, by drone - lb	2 14 0	to 4 0 0
Ditto Buenos Ayres - - - "	0 0 0	to 0 6 0	Ditto Bergum - - - "	2 8 0	to 3 2 0
Ditto Dutch salted - - - "	0 0 0	to 0 3 0	Silk, Raw, China, 3 Mos 5m	0 0 0	to 0 0 0
Ditto Spanish - - - "	0 0 0	to 0 5 0	Ditto ditto - - - "	1 14 0	to 2 0 0
Indigo, Carac. Flo 1s & 2d	0 10 4	to 0 11 6	Ditto Bengal, Sm. Sk. g.	0 16 0	to 1 7 6
Ditto East Indian Blue & Purp.	0 11 6	to 0 11 6	Ditto Nowi - - - "	2 0 0	to 2 5 0
Ditto Brazil - - - "	0 5 0	to 0 6 0	Ditto Orgazine - - - "	3 12 0	to 4 0 0

Sugar, Jamaica . . . . . C.	£ 3 5 0	2 16 0	Tobacco, Virg. York River lb.	£ 0 10 0	0 1 3
Ditto East India . . . . .	3 5 0	4 12 0	Ditto, James River . . . . .	0 0 10	0 1 3
Ditto Lumps . . . . .	5 1 0	5 8 0	Wag, English . . . . . cwt.	13 15 0	17 10 0
Ditto Single Loaves . . . . .	4 15 9	5 12 0	Ditto Dantzic . . . . .	15 0 0	15 15 0
Ditto Double Ditto lb.	0 1 3	0 1 8	Ditto African . . . . .	9 15 0	11 0 0
Tallow, English . . . . . cwt.	3 2 0	0 0 0	Ditto American . . . . .	14 15 0	18 10 0
Ditto Russia, candle, white . . . . .	5 2 0	5 3 0	Whale-fins, Greenland . . . . . ton	30 0 0	34 10 0
Ditto, yellow . . . . .	4 18 0	0 0 0	Ditto S. Fishery . . . . .	26 0 0	28 0 0
Ditto, Buenos Ayres . . . . .	4 18 0	0 0 0	Wine, Red Port . . . . . pipe	75 0 0	105 0 0
Tar, Archangel . . . . . B.	2 0 0	2 2 6	Ditto Lisbon . . . . .	55 0 0	95 0 0
Ditto, Stockholm . . . . .	2 3 0	2 5 0	Ditto Madeira . . . . .	74 0 0	125 0 0
Ditto, American . . . . .	1 16 0	2 2 0	Ditto Calcutta . . . . .	90 0 0	100 0 0
Tin in blocks . . . . . cwt.	5 18 0	0 0 0	Ditto Sherry . . . . . butt	80 0 0	105 0 0
Ditto, Grain, in blocks . . . . .	7 7 0	0 0 0	Ditto Mountain . . . . .	05 0 0	80 0 0
Turpentine, American . . . . .	1 18 0	2 0 0	Ditto Vidonia . . . . . hogs.	70 0 0	85 0 0
Tobacco, Maryl. yellow . . . . . lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto Claret . . . . .	44 0 0	95 0 0
Ditto, Mid. brown . . . . .	0 0 0	0 0 11	Yarn, Mohair . . . . . lb.	0 3 6	0 9 0
Ditto, Long Leaf . . . . .	0 0 7	0 0 8			

PRICES

OF

Canal, Dock, Fire Office, Water Works, Brewery Shares, &c. &c.  
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21st October, 1808.

London Dock Stock . . . . .	117l. per cent.
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Grand Surrey Canal . . . . .	60l. per share.
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London Institution . . . . .	84l. per share.
Surrey Institution . . . . .	33l. per share.
Commercial Road . . . . .	114l. per cent.

LEWIS WOLFE and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers,  
No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

BY THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,

Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty,

At Nine o'Clock, A. M.

1808	Barom	Ther.	Wind.	Obser.	1808	Barom	Ther.	Wind.	Obser.
Sep. 27	29.80	53	N	Fair	Oct. 12	29.87	51	NW	Fair
28	29.65	49	NNW		13	29.99	50	N	Ditto
29	29.34	44	N	Ditto	14	29.45	49	S	Rain
30	29.45	44	NW	Ditto	15	29.16	51	SW	Ditto
Oct. 1	29.70	47	NW	Ditto	16	29.27	48	SW	Fair
2	29.87	50	SW	Rain	17	29.49	47	NW	Ditto
3	29.95	51	W	Fair	18	29.70	48	NW	Ditto
4	30.11	52	SW	Ditto	19	29.43	47	W	Ditto
5	30.09	52	SW	Ditto	20	29.65	48	NW	Ditto
6	29.94	53	S	Ditto	21	29.50	49	N	Rain
7	29.72	53	SW	Ditto	22	29.50	46	W	Fair
8	29.80	54	W	Ditto	23	29.41	45	SW	Ditto
9	29.59	52	SW	Ditto	24	29.37	47	SE	Rain
10	29.74	51	WNW	Ditto	25	29.64	48	S	Fair
11	29.92	48	SW	Ditto	26	29.91	49	SW	Ditto

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR OCTOBER, 1898.

Bank Stock	3 per Ct Consols	4 per Ct Reduc	5 per Ct Navy	New 5 per Ct	Long Anns.	4 per Ct Scrip.	Imp. 3 per Ct	Imp. 7 11-16	Irish 5 per Ct	So. Sea Stock.	So. Sea Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Water Tickets.	Cons. for Ac.
26	65½ a 66		97½			2½ dis.		7 11-16					1s dis.	2s pr.		66½ a 66
27	65½ a 66		97½			2½ dis.		7 11-16					1s dis.	1s pr.		66½ a 66
28	65½ a 66		97½			2½ dis.		7 11-16					2s dis.	1s pr.		66½ a 66
29	65½ a 66		98				65½						1s dis.	2s pr.		66½ a 66
30	65½ a 66		98½			2½ dis.							1s dis.	4s pr.		66½ a 66
31	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							1s dis.	4s pr.		66½ a 66
32	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	5s pr.		66½ a 66
33	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.		7½		71½		176½	par	4s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
34	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.						177	par	3s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
35	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
36	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
37	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
38	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
39	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
40	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
41	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
42	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
43	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
44	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
45	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
46	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
47	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
48	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
49	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
50	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
51	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
52	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
53	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
54	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
55	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
56	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
57	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
58	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
59	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
60	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
61	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
62	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
63	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
64	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
65	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
66	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
67	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
68	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
69	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
70	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
71	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
72	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
73	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
74	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
75	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
76	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
77	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
78	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
79	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
80	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
81	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
82	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
83	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
84	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
85	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
86	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
87	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
88	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
89	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
90	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
91	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
92	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
93	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
94	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
95	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
96	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
97	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
98	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
99	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66
100	66 a 66½		98½			2½ dis.							par	2s pr.	211 15s	66½ a 66

EDWARD F. T. FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER and GENERAL AGENT, No. 18, CORNHILL.

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks, the highest only.

# THE European Magazine,

For NOVEMBER, 1808.

[Embellished with, 1, a Portrait of the late BENJAMIN KENTON, Esq. and, 2, a View of LORD PENRYN'S SLATE QUARRY, near Bangor, N. Wales.]

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London:

Printed by J. Gold, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street,

FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar; or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISMORI, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the West India House.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV. Nov. 1808.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

To our correspondent CONGRUVE, who, we believe, means something by that appellation so extremely *joocular*, that we do most exceedingly lament our not having apprehension sufficient to discover the *pit* and *marrow* of it, that we might enjoy the *humour*, which we certainly should, though it were levelled at ourselves—to Mr. *Congruve*, then, we say, that, like his acquaintance, *Scandal*,\* it would not give us any great trouble to form a collection of *pictures in fresco*, or, as he says, "in *black and white*." "The stage," he observes, "wants reformation"—*Granted*: but we do not think that either he or ourselves are endued with *strength sufficiently Herculean* to induce us to make the attempt.

"The ladies too are carp'd at, and their dress;  
He wants them all ruff'd up like good Queen Bess:  
He thinks that they're too much expos'd, and free:  
Were more expos'd, 'tis all the same to" *we*.

In short, by what we can gather from his epistle, it appears that the *stage* and the *state*, the *belles* and the *beaux*, the *high* and the *low*, want reformation—*granted*: and further he is of opinion, that this (unless *legislators* behave themselves better than they have lately done) can *only* flow through the channel of a *periodical paper*. This position we deny; at the same time admitting that, although we doubt its efficacy in all cases, a periodical paper may, where a more powerful *medicine* cannot be had, prove a good *succedaneum*: therefore if Mr. C. will give us a proof of his abilities in this way (leaving out, by the bye, all that relates to the *convention*), we will candidly consider, and certainly notice his *effusions*.

The dialogue betwixt WALL and MOONSHINE, as it relates to a dispute entirely *local*, we must decline inserting.

The additional scene to BEN JONSON'S *Alchemist* is under consideration.

Mr. HALL'S request shall be attended to; and his pieces, or most of them, published in our next.

We wish, in the articles relating to deaths, that our correspondents would decline favouring us with such very long characters; it is impossible to insert them; and yet many are so extremely well written, that it is with great reluctance we refuse them admission.

A STRANGER can hardly be *serious* in his request; for sure a *stranger* letter never was seen.

A Portrait of G. Colman, Esq. is in the hands of the engraver: when published, as far as it is in our power, we shall endeavour to form the list alluded to by R. M.—*tt*.

We are compelled to defer R.'s strictures on the word *Aches* till our next.

*Observations on Grammar*, and other pieces, are received.

ERRATA.—Page 195, col. 2, line 51, for "*Magum et transcendere montes*," read *Magnum et transcendere murum*.—P. 218, line 15, for "*rest*," read *zest*.—P. 315, col. 2, line 10, for "*When her lip*," read "*Where her lip*."

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from November 5 to November 12, 1808.

	MARITIME COUNTIES.					INLAND COUNTIES.							
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans			
Essex	89	0 51	6 48	8 39	0 62	Middlesex	101	7 56	8 48	9 38	8 65	3	
Kent	96	5 57	0 45	9 38	0 63	Surrey	99	8 52	0 50	0 43	0 61	0	
Sussex	94	0 00	0 48	9 39	8 00	Hertford	84	10 45	0 46	4 34	6 52	6	
Suffolk	92	8 54	0 45	0 35	10 50	10	Bedford	87	5 52	8 42	4 35	6 62	5
Cambridge	88	8 56	0 42	3 25	10 00	0	Huntingdon	89	0 00	0 44	2 29	4 00	0
Norfolk	94	1 55	6 42	7 31	6 51	1	Northampt.	88	0 49	0 45	2 37	4 74	0
Lincoln	89	5 57	8 45	5 30	11 66	9	Rutland	90	9 00	0 48	0 36	0 69	0
York	91	5 68	9 41	8 30	8 66	5	Leicester	92	7 51	9 46	8 39	8 69	8
Durham	96	9 00	0 48	0 32	7 00	0	Nottingham	97	0 60	0 50	10 33	8 71	2
Northumb.	87	6 59	6 42	6 29	9 61	4	Derby	99	8 00	0 50	0 37	6 69	6
Cumberland	92	5 59	0 45	3 31	0 00	0	Stafford	97	10 00	0 48	6 36	4 69	7
Westmorl.	101	6 70	0 42	8 28	7 00	0	Salop	95	4 62	10 46	2 35	0 00	0
Lancaster	89	11 00	0 46	4 32	2 69	4	Hereford	95	5 48	0 39	10 35	4 57	9
Chester	89	6 00	0 00	0 38	8 00	0	Worcester	100	9 51	4 51	2 43	1 69	7
Gloucester	100	6 00	0 51	7 36	3 70	8	Warwick	97	3 00	0 52	9 38	10 72	10
Somerset	92	4 00	0 44	11 32	8 64	0	Wilts	88	4 00	0 46	10 42	0 80	4
Monsmouth	99	10 00	0 48	5 00	0 00	0	Berks	100	3 00	0 47	10 41	4 66	0
Devon	87	6 00	0 37	4 27	1 00	0	Oxford	90	3 00	0 15	6 37	2 66	9
Cornwall	81	2 00	0 39	4 25	9 00	0	Bucks	91	3 00	0 43	10 38	10 66	3
Dorset	88	11 00	0 47	11 40	9 00	0							
Hants	94	1 00	0 51	0 39	8 76	0							
							WALES.						
							N. Wales	84	0 00	0 39	8 26	4 00	0
							S. Wales	85	4 00	0 42	0 33	2 00	0





European Mission



Benjamin Weston Esq.

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THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
LONDON REVIEW,

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FOR NOVEMBER, 1808.

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MEMOIRS OF THE LATE BENJAMIN KENTON, ESQ.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

IT has been correctly stated, as the principal advantage attendant upon the commercial liberty, which has "grown with the growth of our glorious constitution, and strengthened with the strength of our country," that it has, not only in a mercantile, but in a moral sense, been the stimulus of industry, and the extender of benevolence: there is something, both elevated and liberal in the idea, that in the fair and honourable pursuits of trade, the gates of the temple of fortune are thrown open to all; and, that the arduous adventurer, who keeps to the undeviating path, will find no obstacle to impede his course, except those accidental circumstances, against which no human foresight can guard, nor any human prudence prevent. Depending only upon rectitude of conduct, assiduity, and perseverance, he is, under the direction of Providence, certain of reaching that goal, to which his laborious efforts tended; and, equally certain, of being secured in the enjoyment of that opulence, which is the honourable meed of successful industry.

This, therefore, is the peculiar advantage derived; as we have observed, from the British constitution; this is the truly defined right which has exalted the mercantile character of this country above, far above that of any other; this is the adamant column, upon which we most confidently trust, and upon which, as on the axis of the earth, every thing dear to us revolves.

The enthusiasm which glows in our bosoms, when we contemplate the subject of commerce, as combined with the constitution, leads us to dilate upon it with peculiar satisfaction; because, from this all our political consequence and political energy are derived; by

commerce the world is concatenated; and through its medium, the wants and the wishes, the necessities and the luxuries of life are gratified and supplied to the inhabitants of different nations, however distant they may be from each other. But this is not all: commerce is certainly the parent of philanthropy; from its ample source are derived most of those charitable institutions, which are the glory of this age and nation, and all those excellent establishments, which spread their arms to foster genius, to assist the exertions of industry, and to reward the efforts of merit. There are, in most instances, ideas of character annexed to professions; therefore, whensoever a British officer is mentioned, we think of gallantry and honour; whensoever a British merchant, of integrity and benevolence.

These observations lead us to the very eminent character of the subject of this Memoir, and induce us to remark, that they include the conspicuous traits which distinguished the exertions and the fortune of the gentleman whose Portrait, which is deemed an accurate likeness, we have chosen to embellish this number of our Magazine.

BENJAMIN KENTON\* was born in the parish of St. Mary Matfelon, or, as it is commonly called, Whitechapel, in November, 1719; and as, in researches of

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\* It is singular, that the orthography of Mr. Kenton's name is at variance with the entry in the register of the parish wherein he was born, as appears from the following extract taken from that record, belonging to the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel:—

"Baptizings in November, Ann. Dom. 1719. ●

"22d, Benjamin Kerfin, son of Benjamin and Mary, by y<sup>e</sup> Field Gate."

this nature, the smallest circumstances become important, we are happy to find that the place in which he first drew breath has been ascertained;\* and therefore we would wish to remark, that although his original was low, and his circumstances in early life contracted, it is to his honour that he soared above the indigence of his extraction, and to the honour of the nation that that philanthropy which we have noticed afforded him the means.

Mr. K. received his education in that very excellent seminary, the charity-school of the parish of Whitechapel, where he continued until the fifteenth year of his age, when he was apprenticed to a vintner, who, at a period when taverns were very different from what they are at present, kept one, the sign of the *old Angel and Crown*, near Goulston-street, Whitechapel. He served this initiatory term with great credit to himself † and advantage to his master, and, at its expiration, obtained the situation of a *dragger* at the *Crown and Magpie* tavern, in Aldgate High-street. This symbolical connexion the master of young Kenton had been imprudent enough to dissolve. Attached to the crown, he suffered that to remain; but not having the same respect for the

*Magpie*, he let that where it would; a circumstance which, though it operated, in the first instance, against the trade of the house, was, in the second attended with consequences peculiarly fortunate to Mr. K. as it had an influence upon his future prospects which we shall endeavour to explain. The *Crown and Magpie* tavern had, besides its wine trade, been long noted for the exportation of beer to the East and West Indies: the principal being in the possession of a secret preparation, which prevented the too great fermentation of malt liquor in warm climates; consequently it rendered that liquor more palatable and estimable. But on the first arrival of the beer abroad after the *Magpie* had been expunged from the hills, such is the power of fancy, that it was not relished, and, of course, the trade declined in a concomitant degree. At this peculiar period the master of the tavern happened to die; an opportunity, therefore, was offered for our young vintner to remedy the defects of his predecessor. This opportunity was not neglected by the friends of Mr. K. Upon this occasion, they gave him the highest proof of their confidence in his assiduity and integrity, by enabling him to take the business of the house into his own hands, and to open it upon his own account.

Mr. K. was too good a judge of mankind not to know the influence which small, and frequently extraneous circumstances have upon the human mind; therefore his first care was to restore the *MAGPIE* to its *pristine* situation and dignity.

Under these happy auspices the beer soon recovered its character, among both foreign and domestic customers, and the trade of the house returned to its ancient channel.\*

Mr. K. married early in life; and when his affairs began to assume a flourishing aspect, he, we believe, relinquished the tavern business, and entering much more extensively into the

\* The house in which he was born is immediately beyond the bell-founder's in Whitechapel-road, at the corner of the short street leading into Fieldgate-street. This was, about thirty years ago, called *the Field-gate*. These changes of the names of places are at once wanton, absurd, and unnecessary, to say no worse of them; but we might add, that they are frequently productive of great inconvenience. The house in which Mr. K. was born, and wherein his mother kept a green-grocer's shop, is now inhabited by a butcher.

† In the world of traffic, it is astonishing what small matters mark the character, and how much has been acquired by minute and trifling observances. The gentleman who has favoured us with many of these anecdotes, has stated a circumstance that he has heard Mr. K. relate, which, at the same time that it shewed his attention and precision while an apprentice, in all probability laid the foundation of his immense fortune. It was his custom, while engaged in business, also to attend to the state of a candle in some particular place, and, as it wasted, to keep it regularly snuffed, and then taking it as his gauge, to go round to every candle in the house and trim it. This exactness was, of course, noticed, and he soon gathered the fruits of his assiduity in gratuities and an increase of friends.

\* Upon what minute and seemingly inconsiderable circumstances, our correspondent justly observes, do very frequently depend our success! The realizing nearly half a million of money may, in this instance, be said to have originated in the snuffing of candles, and replacing the figure of a *Magpie* on a sign-post! Yet, after all, these are only proofs of a natural acuteness of intellect, which, combined with perseverance and probity, could hardly fail of leading to a prosperous result.

wine trade, removed to the Minories. This introduced him to the acquaintance of that truly valuable character, the late Mr. Harley, then alderman of Portsoken ward. To the interests of this gentleman he was always attentive, who, in return, became his firmest friend. The consequence of this mercantile connexion was, that Mr. K. participated largely in many of the loans, contracts, and other pecuniary advantages that were then afloat; and prospering in all his undertakings, soon became one of the wealthiest men in London.

Before we return again to the domestic habits of Mr. K. it will be necessary to take a transient glance at his public pursuits; as these, while they displayed his character, extended his power of doing good, a power which he never neglected to exercise. We find that he was enrolled at Vintner's-hall, April 3, 1734; he was made a freeman in 1743, and became a liveryman of London in 1749; he was elected into the court of assistants in 1768, and served the office of master in 1776.—It must here be remarked, that he refused to accept the gown of alderman of his ward; a refusal

the more to be regretted, as we apprehend both his virtues and his principles would have adorned the highest civic station.

Mr. Kenton, as has already been observed, married early in life; he had one son and two daughters. The son was an eminent druggist in Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, where he acquired a very considerable fortune, which, at his decease, principally devolved to his father. The daughters of Mr. K. both died unmarried. Thus, as no prosperity is, in this world, unmingled with adversity, he not only survived his children, but his relations; for it is extremely singular, that at his death, which happened May the 25th, 1800, at which period he was father of his company, there was no one that could claim affinity with him. He was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Dunstan, Stepney, where a monument\* has been erected by his residuary legatee, on which is inscribed the following epitaph, which, indeed, seems to comprise his short history, and to detail his character in terms at once elegant and comprehensive.

BENJAMIN KENTON. ESQ.

DIED 25 MAY, 1800,

AGED 82 YEARS.

RAISED TO GREAT AFFLUENCE BY ABILITY, DILIGENCE, AND PROBITY,  
HE PRESENTED A CONSPICUOUS EXAMPLE OF COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY.

TO SEVERAL OF THE HOSPITALS,

AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR,  
WHICH ADORN THIS NATION AND DENOTE ITS HUMANITY,

HE WAS ARDENTLY ATTACHED AND ACTIVELY ATTENTIVE;

NOR DID HE RELAX HIS SOLICITUDE FOR THESE SALUTARY DESIGNS

WHEN HE RESIGNED THE CARES OF COMMERCE, AND RETIRED INTO TRANQUIL LIFE,

BUT PERSONALLY PATRONIZED AND CONSTANTLY CONTRIBUTED TO THEM,

IN HIS LAST WILL HE BEQUEATHED TO HIS FRIENDS LIBERALLY,

AND TO THE FRIENDLESS LARGELY;

HE DESIRED TO BE BURIED IN THE CHANCEL OF THIS CHURCH,

NEAR THE REMAINS OF HIS LATE WIFE AND CHILDREN,

WHOM HE LONG SURVIVED.

BLESSED BE THE MAN THAT PROVIDETH FOR THE SICK AND NEEDY.

PSALM XLI. V. I.

Mr. Kenton's polished manners and address, it is observed, contributed perhaps in a greater degree to attract the esteem of his friends, than either the goodness of his heart or the equanimity of his temper; the former were publicly conspicuous, the latter domestic. Those acquirements were not only highly gratifying to all those who were acquainted with him, but certainly very extraordinary, when we consider his situation in the early part of his life: yet we have,

from long observation, been convinced, that there is in the human system an innate politeness, a suavity of manners, that rather depends upon good sense,

\* This monument is executed by Westmacott, jun. On a tablet (surmounted by a cornice, on which appear the arms of Kenton between those of the city of London and the Vintners' company) is sculptured the good Samaritan in the act of taking leave of his host, and commending the wounded traveller to his care.

intelligence of mind, and rectitude of principle, than upon high birth, or even on what is termed a liberal education. Of the operation of this propension, and of its converse, we could quote many examples, did not that of the gentleman now in contemplation fully elucidate the subject. Of him we may truly say, that he did not live merely to or for himself. There was not a public charity in London, of any importance or any utility, to which he was not a contributor. In this way the fortune he accumulated still serves the community, still relieves the necessitous, instructs the vacant and reclaims the vitiated mind, and provides an asylum for those unfortunate objects whose intellects are deranged. For his worthy successor in business, afterwards one of his executors and his residuary legatee, David Pike Watts, Esq. is amongst the foremost of the liberal supporters of those public institutions which reflect so much honour on this country, and on the metropolis in particular. We shall give two instances of his generosity (arising out of his connection with Mr. Kenton), which we can vouch to be facts: On paying the benefaction of 4,250*l.* left to the Vintners' Company, Mr. Watts took upon himself to make good the stamp duties; and thus, at once, became himself a benefactor to his company to the amount of more than 250*l.*; and when the building of the Vintners' Almshouse and Chapel at Mile-end was completed, and it appeared (as is often the case in similar instances) that the expenditure had exceeded the estimate, he supplied the deficiency out of his own pocket, to a considerable amount.

As a few traits of the benevolence of Mr. Kenton, we subjoin the following extracts from his will, proved at Doctors' Commons, May 31, 1800:—"I also order the sums of 2,050*l.* and 200*l.* to be paid to the court of assistants of the Vintners' Company; and I direct that a competent part of the said sum of 2,050*l.* shall, in their discretion, be laid out and expended forthwith after the receipt thereof, in rebuilding the company's alms-houses at Mile-end, wherein 12 poor women belonging to such company dwell; and whatever part of the said sum of 2,050*l.* shall remain after all the expenses attending such rebuilding are satisfied and discharged, together with the said sum of 200*l.* shall be placed at interest by the said court of assistants, in the manner the members

of such court shall think proper; and the interests, dividends, and produce thereof (after deducting the yearly sum of two guineas, which I direct to be paid for ever to a clergyman of the church of England, for preaching an annual sermon, at such time and place as the said court of assistants for the time being shall appoint), shall be paid, applied, disposed of, and distributed amongst the almswomen resident in such almshouse, from time to time, for their further support and benefit. I also order and direct the sum of 2,000*l.* to be in like manner paid to the Worshipful Company of Vintners, as an increase to their fund."—The commemoration sermon was first preached in Stepney Church, April 14, 1801, by the Rev. Edw. Robson, M.A. chaplain to the Vintners' Company; the year following, it was preached by the Rev. G. Harper, D.D. rector of Stepney; then by the Rev. Edw. Williams, B.A. curate of Stepney; and these three gentlemen have hitherto preached alternately year after year. Mr. Kenton bequeathed

To the Worshipful Company of Vintners .....	£. 4,250
To various charities, schools, &c. ....	60,500
In legacies to friends .....	36,000
	<hr/>
	£100,750

Mr. Kenton was a tall personable man, and always dressed in a manner suitable to his situation in life. Of a character so eminent in his station (which must be deemed rather a public one), and at the same time so affable in his manners, we should have thought it much easier to collect anecdotes than our experience has proved it to be; the local and personal traits which float around the existing atmosphere of a human being, are, very soon after he is entombed, buried also in the gulf of oblivion. Life, therefore, has in holy writ been most beautifully compared to *the path of an arrow*, which, for an instant, cleaves the yielding air, but leaves no trace behind; and even where there are traces which friendship may deem of importance, few of them will stand the test of literary examination; we shall, therefore, with respect to the subject of this brief memoir, only relate one anecdote out of several, which have in the course of our inquiry come to our knowledge.

During the period that Mr. Kenton

kept the Crown and Magpie tavern, \* the house was famous for the culinary preparation, said to have been invented by *Apicius*, called "a barbecued pig." This dish, which every glutton in the metropolis might envy, and, like the *Umbrano's head* sought by Lazarillo, the hungry courtier, in Beaumont and Fletcher's play, † desire the possession of, probably gave rise to the Pig's Head club, formerly held at the George and Vulture tavern, in Cornhill, which Mr. Kenton for some years constantly attended.

To each of the members of this society that were his contemporaries while he belonged to it, he, in the event of their surviving him, bequeathed a legacy of 500*l.* Of these, we are informed, only two were living at the time of his decease, viz. Mr. Patrick Macleod, who died lately at Blackheath, and Mr. Maxwell, of Oxford-court, Lawrence-lane, Cannon-street, who still exists. ‡ Independent of this singular act of friendship and generosity, we understand that he left legacies of 500*l.* each to forty different persons, with whom he had been in the habits of intimacy.

PROPOSAL for the EMPLOYMENT of BOYS  
in the MARINE SERVICE.

THE following letter has, we understand, been sent to the churchwardens, overseers, and trustees of charity schools, in the district whence it is dated; and, as it recommends a measure at once so important and beneficial, it affords us pleasure that we can, by insertion, give to it a more general circulation.

\* This house we have always considered with esteem and veneration for its being, as we have already stated in the *Vestiges*, one of the last specimens of the ancient taverns, such as once abounded in the metropolis, and which certainly were as far superior in point of comfort, and indeed of *delicacy*, to the modern newfangled coxcomical coffee and chop-houses, as a man's own table is to a public ordinary, or indeed to a public dinner. It is not that we are any admirers of the *tavern lives* of our ancestors, or of the *eating-house lives* of our compatriots; but upon a mental comparison, it is certain that the former understood convenience, eye, and conviviality too, much better than the latter.

† The Woman Hater.

‡ The respectable club termed "the Pig's Head" (for though it had a strange appellation, it was in its members truly respectable) still exists, and has followed Mr. Holdsworth from the George and Vulture, where it was first established, to his present situation, THE LONDON TAVERN.

"Public-office, Worship-street,  
Shoreditch, 17th Nov. 1808.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Understanding from high authority, that it has been deemed expedient to increase the number of boys of the second and third classes on board his Majesty's ships and vessels, the age of those boys in the second class not to be under fifteen years, and those of the third class not to be less than thirteen, the former to be allowed a bounty of one guinea each, and the latter of half-a-guinea each, towards clothing them, on being received on board the ships in which they may be respectively appointed to serve, when they will be allowed the following wages, viz. boys of the second class, 8*l.* per annum, and of the third 7*l.* per annum, with the same allowance of provisions as men: It has from the above circumstances occurred to us, that you, Gentlemen, have under your direction, a number of boys answering the above description, who may be usefully employed in the service of the public, and advantageously to themselves, on board his Majesty's ships, according to the rules and regulations that we have stated.

"This mode of providing for the boys that you may have to dispose of, would, we conceive, Gentlemen, be much better than those which are generally adopted, as they would be initiated into and secured in all those advantages attendant upon a maritime life; they would be removed far from those scenes of distress, and too frequently of corruption and immorality, with which they often become acquainted, and be in a course of becoming estimable instead of dangerous members of society.

"If you should have the same opinion of this important measure that we have, and have any boys, answering the fore-mentioned description, to dispose of, you will please to intimate the same to us at this office, and care shall be taken to forward them to their respective destinations without any expence to the parishes, &c. to which they may belong.

"We are, Gentlemen,

"Your very obedient humble servants,  
"JOSEPH MOSER. W. PARSONS."

EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATION of the  
MAGNET.

AN extraordinary case has lately occurred, of a smith, who having had the misfortune to have a small bit of iron fly into his eye, had it successfully extracted by the magnet.

*Recipe for the Dropsy.*

ONE ounce of powder of bark; two ounces of Battle gunpowder; one ounce of brown mustard seed, braised, and one bottle of mountain wine, mixed together, to stand twenty-four hours: take one wine glass three times a day: to be well shaken.

LORD PENRYN'S SLATE QUARRY,  
NEAR BANGOR, N. WALES.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THE slate quarry of which the annexed Plate is a representation, was the property of the late Lord Penryn. It is on the side of a lofty mountain, and within half a mile of the great post road from Capel Cerig to Bangor, in the county of Carnarvon.

This quarry may be reckoned one of the curiosities of Carnarvonshire; and any traveller taking the tour of North Wales should not omit seeing it. The solid masses of slate dug from the summit to the base are from 80 to 100 feet; and when the sun reflects its beams on its sides, it gives the finest prismatic colours imaginable. The dividing the strata of slate from the main body appears to a stranger beholding the workmen a service of danger, particularly when they are employed in splitting the rock from the summit. This is effected by a small beam fastened to the top, with two ropes at each end, on which four, five, or six men frequently stand; and with their iron crowes and sledge-hammers flake off the slate from the sides, in pieces from two to eight feet in thickness, and six to seven in length. In other places, the slate rock is divided by blasts from gunpowder. From the miners, the different pieces go to the persons who shape them. This is done on the spot; and when finished are put into small waggons that hold near half a ton each, and from this conveyed along an iron rail-way, which runs on a gentle declivity for two miles and a half to Port Penryn, and from thence shipped to Ireland, Scotland, and many parts of England.

The slate produced from this quarry is of a remarkably fine quality, a close texture, very light, and a bright sea-green colour in general, but some parts of the strata are a purple blue. They form them of different sizes, for the different purposes they may be used; such as grave-stones, chimney-pieces, and covering for houses. The first are prepared with a high polish, about six

inches thick, and fit for the sculptor's hand, without any further trouble than his engraving: the rest are generally sold by the ton weight. Others, that are only half finished, and used for stairs, horse blocks, &c. and left in that state to be formed according to the purpose wanted, are also sold by the ton: the first are sold about 25s. and called imperial; the latter at 50s. per ton. For the roofs of houses, three sorts are made, and go under the following description, duchesses, countesses, and ladies: the first measure 24 inches by 12, and sell for 6l. per thousand; the next, 20 inches by 10, and sell for 4l. per thousand; and ladies, 16 inches by 8, and sell for 2l. per thousand. At the port of Penryn school-slate are made and framed in a complete manner for use, which are also exported in great quantities.

Having described the quarry, it would be doing injustice to the distinguished taste of Lady Penryn to pass over in silence her beautiful cottage, which by her polite attention, is allowed to be seen by every person travelling this part of Wales. It is simply elegant; a fine lawn before the house extends to the rapid river Ogwin; and immediately opposite, the slate quarry, screened by a stupendous mountain at the back gives this place a most romantic appearance. The walks in the domain are laid out with uncommon taste, and on the summit of a high rock, which bends its craggy brow over the Ogwin, the view is prodigiously grand. Near the foot of the hill is a great fall of water, over large rocks, roots of trees &c. and would make one of the richest studies possible for any artist to take his subject from. Lady Penryn has fixed on this rock several seats, formed of wood painted like mushrooms, that have a most novel and whimsical appearance. About a mile from the cottage is the farm. This also lays claim to the visitor's attention, as being the completest thing of the kind in Wales. The poultry-yard, pig-styes, dairies, and all the offices are composed entirely of high polished slate; and water laid in to every division in such abundance, as makes the poultry and pigs superior to those that in general are to be met with. Her ladyship has fitted up two rooms in this farm, where the family frequently dine. The cottage is called Ogwin Bank; and the stables, stairs of the cottage, &c. are all made of slate.



Drawn by Messrs. Day

**LORD PENRYN'S SLATE QUARRY,**

*near Bangor, N. Wales.*

*Published by J. Aspinwall at the Bible, Crown & Constitution, Cornhill, November 1. 1868.*

Engraved by J. Smith





## THE PURRAH.

An AFRICAN TALE.

IN THREE ACTS.

Dramatized by JOSEPH MOSER, Esq.

## Act III. Scene I.

*Displays a wild and mountainous part of the coast, bounded on the right by a series of white rocks and cliffs, on which are interspersed pine, palm, and banana trees. The front rock, which seems of alabaster, is embellished with vines and other clinging plants, that climb toward its summit, and drop in elegant festoons over different crags. On the opposite side appears a grove, and through a long avenue is seen a distant view of the river, the waves of which, the sparry rocks, trees, &c. are emblazoned by the rays of the rising sun. On the fore-ground is displayed a small straw-thatched cottage; from which enters ZEMINA, in a loose dress of white muslin, confined by a zone of blue; her hair and arms adorned with chains and bracelets of shells, &c. a bow in her hand and quiver at her back.*

ZEMINA sings.

Hail, oh glorious orb of day!  
That shoots oblique thy brilliant ray!  
Great god of nature, hail!  
At thy approach my bosom glows,  
Dispers'd are visionary woes,  
No longer fears prevail.  
No longer reigns the evil spright,  
Quick fly the terrors of the night.

Here, therefore, let a simple maid  
Implore thy all-pervading aid, [Kneels.  
And, while oppress'd with grief she bends,  
Oh, save the dearest of her friends!  
Urge her to dash the poison'd chalice;  
Shield her from superstitious malice;  
Ergetta to these arms restore;  
Ah, may the grace these groves once more!  
To thee, great god of day, I bend,  
Oh save, protect, preserve my friend!

[She rises, makes three obeisances to the sun, and slowly retires to the cottage.

CAPTAIN HATCHWAY, who had entered while ZEMINA was singing, and observed her, comes forward.

Captain Hatchway. Attracted by the cadence of a most musical voice, I have, unattended, wandered further from the fort than, perhaps, prudence would have prescribed, or than my situation ought

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to have warranted; but I have been rewarded for my deviation from the strictness of our rules, by the discovery of a nymph who, if she had been of another complexion, and in another country, would have been called a virgin huntress in the train of Diana. Here she must be acknowledged as the daughter of Phœbus. In her orisons she named Ergetta as her friend: I will therefore speak to her.

[Goes toward the cottage; ZEMINA appears at the door: just as he approaches, the boatswain's whistle sounds.

Zemina. Heaven protect my life! What men are these?

[She rushes into the cottage, and shuts the door.

Captain Hatchway. So my rascals have frightened the timid virgin: it is much to their credit: but I must not blame even impertinence which has for its basis affection for me.

[Retires behind the cottage.

Enter STERN, INVOICE, GANGWAY, and BOB BOOM.

Stern. I tell ye, my hearts, if he has not foundered in the passage, he must have dropped anchor here: I saw his vessel afloat, and steering this way, the factory bearing full north, just after I had piped the morning watch.

Invoice. Why did you not inform him of his danger?

Stern. Avast, avast, lad! you're a pretty sort of a fresh water sailor. Inform the captain of an English frigate that there was danger in any trip he was about to make. I should have deserved to have had a hoist by the yard tackle—Danger, indeed!

[The captain appears on one side, and ZEMINA at the door of her cottage.

Bob Boom. Muffle your oar, Stern, there he is.

Stern. Ha, ha! there he is indeed; but he seems as shy as Admiral Jerome, as we call him. You remember our chase; a fine one it was; his vessel flew like the negro-girls: however, as the captain has been in chase of another letter of marque, for she's black and white, I hope he'll have more success.

Gangway. By her head and a keel, I should take her to be a collier.

Captain Hatchway (advancing). Why, you porpusses, do you mean to crack your porcastle jests on your comarades?

[Holding up his cane.

X x

*Invoice (interposing).* Nay, captain, I will shield these honest fellows from your wrath. Anxious for your safety, and I must confess their apprehensions are justified, they urged me to come with them to seek you; and I am sorry to find, that before one black affair had terminated, you are so imprudent as to engage in another.

*Captain Hatchway.* A black affair indeed, if you mean the condemnation of Ergetta and her lover.

*Invoice.* I certainly do; for although you had influence enough with the chiefs yesterday to obtain a short respite for them, there is no doubt but that the sentences of the ordeal and the flames will be executed this morning.

*Stern.* Not with our consents.

*Captain Hatchway.* Your consents, lubbers: who will ask them?

*Stern.* They shall, or (*holding up his cut*) here's my ensign! It is better than that of the Turkish bashaw, whom you got abreast of, at the Dardanelles, for it has nine tails, whereas he hoisted only three.

*Bob Boom.* So it has, old Stern: and I hope if you come athwart the black dogs, you'll flog them till their backs are as white as a flag of truce.

*Captain Hatchway.* Well, truce with your gammon, Bob; and, d'ye hear, retire, but be within call.

*Stern.* You had better let me stay, and I'll pipe them to their duty.

*Captain Hatchway.* Retire!

*Stern.* I was just going to level a few pieces of jaw-work at the Turkish bashaw—nineteenth of October, post meridian; wind north-north-west; Dardanelles bearing north and south; red flag at the topmast of the admiral's galley—bore down—

*Captain Hatchway.* Was there ever such an old fool? Retire, I say, lubbers! If you stay a second longer, I'll have you all to the gangway: you for talking (*to STERN*), and you for grinning at him, you shark-teethed dogs!

*Bob Boom.* Crowd sail, and scud—nothing but a coward or a woman could have put our commander in such a passion.

[*Exeunt STERN, BOB BOOM, and GANGWAY.*]

*Invoice.* Seriously, captain, I think you are too rough with your crew; the poor fellows, in endeavouring to guard you in your rambles, believed they were performing their duty.

*Captain Hatchway.* Their duty, rascals, was to be at the fact.

*Invoice.* So, correctly speaking, was yours, more particularly at this time, when, from circumstances well known to you, the different warrior tribes have assembled, and contention is very likely to ensue.

*Captain Hatchway.* Possibly it may: if it does, they will take care to have a hand in it.

*Invoice.* So I hope will you: therefore I am sorry you should have, perhaps, excited the jealousy of the natives by the pursuit of another girl, who probably claims your protection, before the former is disposed of.

*Captain Hatchway.* Another girl?

[*ZEMINA appears with her bow bent, in the attitude of shooting.*]

*Invoice.* Yes, she looks extremely like one; but she seems very capable of protecting herself.

*Zemina comes forward.* Whoe'er you are, that with presumptuous steps Dare thus approach the entrance of the grove

Where reigns the idol of the Boolam cast,

Retire! for danger lurks in every brake.

*Captain Hatchway.* Though we have no intention of offending either the idol or his ministers, we are not very apt to be intimidated at the idea of danger.

*Invoice.* Of which, notwithstanding your bow and arrows, you seem to run a greater risk than ourselves.

*Captain Hatchway.* We have hundreds of British sailors and the whole garrison at our command.

*Zemina throws down her bow and arrow.* Have you? then save, protect, defend,  
My lov'd Ergetta.

*Captain Hatchway.* Is she your sister?

*Zemina.* The sister of my heart she surely is.

Like cherries on one stalk we grew together,  
Till Purrah's priestess tore her from her sire,

And she became secluded in your grove,  
Where now a victim to those sanguine rites,

Deep in their horrid caverns, she remains.

*Invoice.* You know her crime?

*Zemina.* If love of Alinama be a crime,

I know it well, for I have felt the flame.

*Captain Hatchway.* What, as a rival?

*Zemina.* No! my passion soar'd not  
to so high a quarry.  
It only reach'd the mother of my friend.

*Invoice.* Where is he now?

*Zemina.* Beyond the limits of the torrid zone.

A European bore him from this coast,  
Where, for some slight offence, he was  
condemn'd;

Though, since his innocence became apparent,  
Yet still has priestly hate pursued his  
sister.

*Captain Hatchway.* This malice we  
must endeavour to counteract; and al-  
though it is impossible to restore your  
lover to you, we are determined to use  
all our exertions to save your friend.

*ZEMINA sings.*

Bless'd, be ever bless'd, the gales  
That hither wafted British sails!

No longer I'll repine:

But conscious that your gen'rous hearts  
Will blunt our keen afflictive darts,

Adore the pow'rs divine—

The pow'rs divine let all adore,  
Who brought you to our native shore.

Before you may the horrid train

Of fiends and monsters dire  
Melt into air, nor longer reign,

But in their flames expire.

[*Exeunt ZEMINA, INVOICE, and  
CAPTAIN HATCHWAY.*]

*Scene II.*

*An apartment in the factory.*

*Enter TRANSIT.*

*Transit.* Plague on't! I wish I was  
safe in Blowbladder-street once more:  
I can scarcely conceive what the devil  
tempted me to this voyage. Yet I can  
scarcely blame myself neither. The bill  
for the restriction of the slave trade was  
about to pass, and therefore I thought  
that if I could procure a cargo or two,  
as they might be sold at an enormous  
advance, it would turn out a profitable  
speculation—Speculation is the life  
and soul of commerce; it has made us  
what we are—yet I fear mine will turn  
out a bad one; nothing stirring. I  
tried to purchase Ergetta and her lover,  
but it would not do. There was, I hear,  
a quarrel in the fair yesterday; but the  
English sailors interfered, so it ended,  
just as it would in England, in a few  
broken heads. D—n those fellows!  
they've no notion of the true value  
of slavery. No business going on with-  
out; yet within—but mum, old Transit  
—If some people that I know were in

London, they would be indicted for  
keeping a disorderly house.

*Enter INVOICE.*

*Invoice.* A disorderly house, friend  
Transit! Where?

*Transit.* Why here, in the factory!  
Where should it be else?

*Invoice.* Nay, indeed, I know not:  
nor do I now understand you.

*Transit.* I'll make you understand  
me: you know Isabella?

*Invoice.* I do.

*Transit.* So do I. I knew little Jack  
Ingot, her late husband:—there was a  
fellow for business; he'd ferret money  
out of the earth.

*Invoice.* Well, never mind her late  
husband.

*Transit.* I am sure she never did—  
A foolish dog, to marry her after he  
had asked my opinion. I thought how  
it would be; all show and extravagance.  
The old man told me that he never had  
had a wax candle in the house in his life  
till she ordered the superb crystal lustres  
and cut paste drops.

*Invoice.* But Isabella?

*Transit.* I am talking of her; she'd  
have ruined him if I had not interfered  
—It was I persuaded him to take a trip  
to Africa.

*Invoice.* Where he fell a martyr to  
the climate: he was much obliged to  
you—and she too. But what have you  
more to say of her?

*Transit.* A great deal—You know  
Vincent?

*Invoice.* Certainly I do.

*Transit.* He's a handsome dog—the  
very picture of me when I was young.

*Invoice.* To be sure—But what's  
this to Isabella?

*Transit.* I am coming to her—He  
has a dash of the coxcomb.

*Invoice.* Granted.

*Transit.* And therefore likely to be a  
favourite with the ladies.

*Invoice.* May be so: but tell me,  
torturer, what has this to do with Isa-  
bella?

*Transit.* We all live in the same  
house.

*Invoice.* I know it.

*Transit.* Vincent's apartments are  
better than mine; and the suite of  
rooms inhabited by the widow Ingot  
best of all.

*Invoice.* Heaven and earth! to what  
can this tend?

*Transit.* Why, I say, when a man, or  
boy (perhaps you will not yet allow him

to be a man) has a good apartment of his own, he has no occasion to sleep out of it.

*Invoice.* Sleep! who are you dreaming of?

*Transit.* Of Vincent.

*Invoice.* Of Vincent! Confusion—no, it's impossible! Where—where did he sleep?

*Transit.* With Isabella.

*Invoice.* Slanderer, 'tis false—'tis impossible.

*Transit.* Perhaps it may: I will not attempt to define the shades and gradations of sleep, because Peter Poppy, of Paul's-chain, used to say, that from a dormouse to an alderman—

*Invoice (violently agitated).* The villain! the jilt! Oh heaven grant me patience!

*Transit.* Why in such a rage, supercargo? You see I am as cool as one of the bars in the Steel-yard. We were talking of sleep, that brought Peter Poppy into my head; he was the drowsiest dog—

*Invoice.* But Isabella and Vincent, wretch?

*Transit.* Well, they slept together—What harm was there in that? We are too far from the lord-mayor or Bow-street to report the house.

*Invoice.* Slept together—oh furies! furies!

*Transit.* I may, as I said before, be incorrect—but why should that put you in such a passion, supercargo? Lay together they certainly did.

*Invoice.* 'Tis false! by heaven, 'tis false! and if you dare even dream of such a thing, I'll squeeze your soul out.

[Seizing him.]

*Transit.* Ugh, ugh, ugh! It is impossible I should dream while your hands are at my throat.

*Invoice.* Confess, then, that all you have said is false. [Shaking him.]

*Transit.* Assault! battery! murder!

Enter ISABELLA and CHARLOTTE.

*Isabella.* Heavens! What is the meaning of this outcry?

*Transit.* I am a common-councilman, and he has committed petit treason.

*Charlotte.* The whole garrison will be alarmed.

*Isabella.* Invoice, I demand from you the reason of this disturbance?

*Invoice.* The dog has slandered you! But before I state the nature of his calumny, I must, sir (to CHARLOTTE),

demand from you some explanation: therefore meet me in one hour at the grove leading to the fort.

[Exit INVOICE.]

*Transit.* I should be glad to meet you at the Mansion-house.

*Charlotte.* I declare, while he's in this humour, I'll not meet him any where, if I can help it.

*Isabella.* Indeed you shall, and the captain shall be your second.

*Charlotte.* I should be glad to have him for my first: but what can have put your lover in such a passion?

*Transit.* Is he her lover?

*Charlotte.* So he says.

*Transit.* Oh, then, I wish him joy with all my heart. I find that I have done mischief without intending it, and must, therefore, apply to the captain to get me out of the scrape.

[Exit TRANSIT.]

*Isabella.* From what can the rage of Invoice proceed?

*Charlotte.* Can't you guess?

*Isabella.* Not I.

*Charlotte.* Unquestionably from jealousy; he thinks my male attire too intimate with your female habiliments.

*Isabella.* Ha, ha, ha! and has therefore challenged you.

*Charlotte.* That's the most serious part of the business: how I shall get out of the scrape, as my father says, I know not.

*Isabella.* We must leave your extrication, my dear, to the chapter of accidents: but I am by no means pleased with this trait of his temper which my lover has exhibited.

*Charlotte.* Now on your account—I am.

Sings.

Give me the youth to love thro' life

Whose bosom chills or glows,

Who pants or trembles for his wife,

As passion ebbs and flows.

This moment, shall beauty his senses enchant;  
The next, let him shrink like the sensitive plant.

*Isabella.* Very well, Charlotte! Sensibility is, I know, every thing with you.

CHARLOTTE sings.

If he's cloudy, now mark me, I stare with surprise:

"What crotchet has got in your head?"—

"Believe me, good madam, I follow'd your eyes

'Till they fix'd on the captain in red.

O fie, my dear Charlotte! now could you so glote

On a coxcomb disguis'd in a tawdry lac'd coat?" [Minicking.]

I stand self-condemn'd; but hear me awhile  
Appeal from your sentence: good lack!  
I'll grant I am apt at a cockcomb to smile,  
As you mouru with a widow in black.

Then banish, dear Henry, nonsensical fears;  
Give the captain my smiles, I'll resign her  
your tears:

Be it ours to consider each other a prize;  
May our hearts be still fix'd, tho' we stray  
with our eyes. [Exit.

## Scene III.

## THE PURRAH CAVE.

*Through a grove, a high and romantic rock appears, in the front of which is seen the rude entrance into a cavern: fragments of stone, which are rendered picturesque by being interspersed with bushes and flowering shrubs, are irregularly piled and dispersed around. Before the cavern is a latticed gate, formed of bamboos crossing each other.*

Enter ZEMINA and CAPTAIN HATCHWAY.

*Zemina.* Already you have pass'd the  
Purrah bounds;

This grove is sacred from unhallow'd  
feet.

*Captain Hatchway.* It may with respect to those of your country that are not of your peculiar cast: but I hope that there is not a grove in Africa into which British humanity dare not penetrate.

*Zemina.* I hope so too: soft pity I  
adore,

And therefore tremble for my helpless  
friend,

Who deep in yonder cavern lies immur'd,  
And there must lie, until our savage rites  
Are full perform'd.

*Captain Hatchway.* That, I understand, will be this morning. The trial by ordeal, the most dreadful of all trials, inasmuch as it leaves the captive solely at the mercy of her enemies, is about to commence: I would therefore speak to her. She was in the wrong to leave the protection of the fort; but still I would speak to her.

*Zemina.* 'Tis what I wish: yet short  
must be your speech.

I have myself obtain'd access thus far,  
But to you ev'ry moment's wing'd with  
danger.

*Captain Hatchway.* Then summon  
her.

*Zemina.* In happier days, on Miffare's  
flow'ry banks

She oft has echoed to my artless strains,  
And, as the cadence died upon the breeze,  
Return'd my notes with melody itself,

Till the birds droop'd their wings, and  
hov'ring round,

A solemn silence reign'd thro' all the  
grove,

And Nature seem'd to listen to her voice.  
Again I'll try to rouse her with my song.

*Sings.*

Departed spirits of the just,  
In whom your trembling offspring trust,  
My lov'd Ergetta save,  
Reflected in you crystal streams,  
The mystic torch a gleam,  
To light her to her grave.

ERGETTA appears behind the gate of the  
cavern.

*ERGETTA sings.*

Cease, my dearest friend, ah cease!  
The grave is deem'd the land of peace.  
No longer, then, my course impede,  
Does not my Alimama bleed?  
Or suffer torture still more dire,  
And, martyr like, in flames expire.

*Zemina.* The fate of Alimama, tho'  
adverse,

Depending on the sentence of his father,  
A dreadful sentence for so light a crime,  
Is by no means determin'd by his friends:  
The youthful warriors of Maudingo's cast  
Have long ere this assembled round his  
prison,

Resolv'd to save his life, or lose their  
own.

I saw, last night, the fiery signals blaze  
From hill to hill.

*Ergetta.* Bless'd be the glorious sight!

*Zemina.* While you alone, unfrinded,  
must endure

The keenest malice of the Boolam race,  
Whose ignorance and superstitious zeal,  
Fann'd to a flame by Purrah's artful  
priests,

Demand the test to which you stand  
condemn'd.

*Ergetta.* I shall be taken: give me  
but to know

My Alimama's safe, I'll die with trans-  
port.

*Captain Hatchway.* This, Ergetta,  
may, for aught I can learn, be extremely heroic; but I am certain that it is most horribly savage. I shall, therefore, consider it as my duty to protect you.

*Ergetta.* Beware how you offend the  
Purrah laws.

Your gen'rous bosom glows to save  
a maid

Unjustly doom'd to trial.

Yet still remember trial is not death.

'Tis what I urge: if I have e'er offended

My country's gods, to them my soul's  
resign'd;  
But if I'm pure, I likewise am triumph-  
ant.

I free my Alimama from his chains,  
And am return'd with honour to my  
friends.

Glory and fame attend upon my steps,  
A nation's pity, or a nation's praise.

*Captain Hatchway.* This is a kind of  
barbarous logic of which I have no idea;  
my prejudice against the trial by red wa-  
ter is fixed: yet as it is my business in  
this country rather to conciliate than  
to offend the natives, and as you are so  
determined, if I could be convinced that  
no deception would be practised upon  
you, I would not interfere.

*Ergetta.* Deception cannot lurk in  
holy guise:

The cup is baneful only to the guilty.

*Captain Hatchway.* Under that im-  
pression, I shall, for the present, leave  
you: yet I must observe, that I am the  
protector both of you and Alimama,  
and will not suffer any rites to be per-  
formed that are hostile to humanity,

[*Exit CAPTAIN HATCHWAY.*]

*Zemina.* There spoke the spirit of  
the British people,  
Those guardians of our weak and injur'd  
race,

Who come to save, protect us from each  
other,

To banish slav'ry from our sable coast,  
And give to Afric European rights.

*Ergetta.* To them I bend in confi-  
dence, assur'd  
That cruelty will vanish 'fore their arms.  
But still our ancient customs claim re-  
spect.

*Zemina.* They do, so far as law op-  
poses guilt.  
But when 'tis aim'd at innocence like  
yours,  
Nature revolts, the god within us  
speaks,  
And strong resistance then becomes a  
virtue.

*Ergetta.* That leaves the victim with  
a load of crime  
Which might have been avoided: trust  
me, friend,  
While conscious innocence the bosom  
cheers,  
Submission is a most imperious duty.

*ZEMINA sings.*

Submission to the pow'rs above  
I'm ready to allow;  
But to those laws which cancel love  
Sure none will ever bow.

*BACARRA sings.*

Y! t tho' we deem those laws severe,  
Resistance is in vain:  
While innocence our bosoms cheer,  
No punishment is pain.

[*Exeunt.*]

*The scene closes.*

*Scene IV.*

*An area before the English fort, on  
which the flag is displayed: a view of  
the sea, and ships riding at anchor in  
the distance: the gate and sentinels on  
guard appear on the middle ground.*

*Enter TRANSIT and STERN from the  
fort.*

*Stern.* You saw his sails set, and  
his vessel spanking it away before the  
wind?

*Transit.* I did.

*Stern.* At what rate?

*Transit.* Ha!

*Stern.* Aye, how many knots an hour?

*Transit.* Pshaw! what does that sig-  
nify?

*Stern.* Signify! how can I keep the  
dead reckoning, or calculate his course,  
without I know.

*Transit.* We are like to have a dead  
reckoning indeed if we stand trifling  
thus. I tell you, Invoice put a brace of  
pistols in each pocket when he sallied  
forth.

*Stern.* He means to open his middle  
ports as soon as the enemy is in sight.

*Transit.* That's what I wish to pre-  
vent: they will certainly come to ac-  
tion.

*Stern.* Yard-arm to yard-arm: rare  
sport!

*Transit.* Sport! Where is the cap-  
tain?

*Stern.* I saw him, in the wake of a  
black vessel with a white foresail: she  
seemed to be towing him into the green  
port yonder.

*Transit.* Heavens! seek him instantly,  
or mischief will ensue. Invoice has chal-  
lenged Vincent, and I fear I am the  
cause.

*Stern.* What the plague should they  
quarrel about you for?

*Transit.* My unfortunate tongue has,  
perhaps, caused the death of both.

*Stern.* What, you blabbed something  
about the widow at the factory. Why  
did you not clap a stopper on your  
running rigging, and belay. I never  
said a word of Tom Truncheon and Moll  
Mayflower, though I saw them grap-  
ple, till we got to the Cape; should

not have set my gun vessels afloat then, if that mischievous dog Patrick Pry had not said the head land looked like a large pair of horns, clapping Tom on the forehead at the same time: therefore learn of me, never blab—mum's the word—however, if it does come to action, you shall take one side and I the other, and, for sport's sake, make a battle royal of our own.

*Transit.* Who, I fight a battle royal—devil fetch me if I do!—I am a sober citizen—Invoice is a desperate dog.

*Enter CHARLOTTE.*

*Charlotte.* A desperate dog!—Heaven protect us!

*Stern.* Yes, my little man of war; and he means to bring all his guns to bear upon you.

*Charlotte.* Bear upon me! [*Trembling.*]

*Stern.* Yes, if you do not rule your helm, and come down in better trim, you'll be blown out of the water.

[*Exit STERN.*]

*Transit.* You see, young gentleman, the consequence of illicit amours.

*Charlotte.* Heavens! What shall I do?

*Transit.* Had I known the temper of Invoice, I should have been the last person upon earth to have betrayed you to him.

*Charlotte.* Why did you betray me?

*Transit.* I mentioned the affair of Isabella, and now he vows vengeance against us all.

*Charlotte.* And has challenged me—I wish you would give him the meeting.

*Transit.* I would not for my only child: no, no, I'll keep out of his way if I can.

*Charlotte.* So will I too.

[*Runs toward the gate, and meets*

ISABELLA, whom she embraces.

*Enter INVOICE on the other side, followed by STERN.*

*Invoice.* There, he flies from me, and throws his arms around you crocodile.

*Transit.* So he does: I do not know how he could make a better use of them though.

*Invoice.* That I will endeavour to teach him. [*Rushes toward them.*]

*Stern (interposing).* Haul your wind, supercargo, and put your vessel into another course: you see that the enemy is under the protection of a flag that is respected by all nations.

*Transit.* I don't like his looks: egad, I'll get under the same protection.

[*Goes to ISABELLA.*]

*Invoice.* Hell and furies, madam! do you mean to protect your paramour?

*Isabella.* What, my dear Vincent! I love him as I do my life.

[*Embracing CHARLOTTE.*]

*Transit.* So do I; he is the prettiest youth: I wish I had such a son.

*Invoice.* Villain! Jilt! Vengeance! I shall run distracted!

*Stern.* Shall you? then we must put you in irons. [*Whistles.*]

*Transit.* That's a monstrous honest intelligent fellow.

*Enter GANGWAY, BOB BOOM, and Sailors.*

*Invoice.* Then thus I take my revenge.

[*Presents a pistol; STERN seizes it.*]

*Stern.* Avast! we don't value your poppers of a rope's end.

*Charlotte.* Yet it would be as well to secure his arms.

*Isabella.* We will allow his legs full liberty if he chooses to run away.

*Gangway.* Why, if so be as how that young man, whom we used to call Captain Spindle, has made prize of you while the supercargo was in sight, your vessel and cargo, do ye see, should be shared betwixt them.

*Bob Boom.* So it should: so let us go and seek the captain, who will probably appoint a prize-master.

[*Exeunt BOOM and GANGWAY.*]

*Invoice.* Shared! Am I insulted then by lubbers, jilted by a woman, braved by a coward, and laughed at by this old fool?

[*Breaks from STERN, pushes TRANSIT down, and drags CHARLOTTE to the front of the stage.*]

*Charlotte.* Ah, save me!

[*Shrieks.*]

*Enter CAPTAIN HATCHWAY (She runs to him, and throws her arms around him).*

Protect me! Save me, captain!

*Captain Hatchway.* What is the meaning of this uproar and confusion?

*Charlotte.* Invoice pursues me to take my life.

*Transit.* And mine too: I wish I had him in our watch-house.

*Invoice.* Revenge shall yet be had!

*Captain Hatchway.* On what account?

*Isabella.* That I can best explain: this gentleman, whom I have formerly known, and who pretends to be my lover, presumes to be jealous.

*Captain Hatchway.* Of whom?

*Isabella.* Of this young gentleman.

*Captain Hatchway.* Of Vincent?



*Isabella.* Of him.

*Captain Hatchway.* I do not wonder at it: I have always said he was too handsome for a man.

*Isabella.* You think him so?

*Captain Hatchway.* I do.

*Invoice.* Yes, the cowardly dog is handsome enough.

*Captain Hatchway.* He reminds me of a young lady whom I adored: I never saw two faces more alike.

*Isabella.* He reminds me too of a face to which I was much attached: I have thought so ever since we first slept together.

*Invoice.* There! listen to this bare-faced, shameless avowal! Can you now wonder at my rage? Villain, it is confessed!

*Charlotte.* Ah, save me! save me!

[*Runs to the Captain.*]

*Captain Hatchway.* Though a little more courage would have better become your profession, yet your other amiable qualities have intitled you to my protection.

*Invoice.* I'll fear him from your arms!

[*Draws his sword, and assails the captain: CHARLOTTE rushes before him, and is slightly wounded.*]

*Charlotte.* I may want courage in my own cause; but in that of my Henry—Ah! I am wounded.

*Isabella.* Heaven forbid!—(To *Invoice.*) You have done a noble action—killed a woman!

*All.* A woman!

*Transit.* A woman sure enough! and now I examine her features, I believe her to be my daughter, because she's handsome, romantic, and headstrong.

*Captain Hatchway.* My Charlotte! my lovely Charlotte! to what fortunate circumstance do I owe the happy rencontre?

*Stern.* To a pair of breeches.

*Transit.* A fortunate circumstance indeed, if you have killed her among you.

*Captain Hatchway.* Killed her! impossible! Stern, fly for the surgeon!

*Stern (aside).* I can't fly—but I'll luff sail as near to the wind as possible—and if I can come along-side the loblolly boy, send him upon the look-out; he'll soon bring the doctor into port. [Exit *STERN.*]

*Captain Hatchway.* My Charlotte! my lovely Charlotte! (embracing her.) What perils and hardships you must

have endured. Speak, ah speak to me!

*Transit.* If she holds her tongue five minutes longer, I shall conclude her to be dead in good earnest.

*Isabella.* If she is, it will not be for want of assiduity in the captain: he is endeavouring to restore her to life.

*Charlotte (reviving).* Oppressed as I am with confusion, how dare I look my father or you, my dear Henry, in the face?

*Isabella.* With respect to the latter, your excuse will be found in "ALL FOR LOVE."

*Transit.* And as to the former, I am too well acquainted with my daughter to suppose she will think it necessary to make any excuse about it. But, madam, I must inform you, that although you have most indelicately followed your lover to this country, you are not much nearer the land of matrimony than you were in London: your fortune depends upon my consent: now let me see who will take you without one.

*Captain Hatchway.* I will with pleasure! and shall think myself beyond measure blessed in obtaining her hand by so trifling a sacrifice.

*Charlotte.* Oh heaven! my Henry!

*Transit.* Well, sir, she has pursued her own course: I resign her to you for ever.

*Invoice.* So you have given your consent without knowing it.

*Captain Hatchway.* It is neither consonant to the rectitude of my principles, nor the dignity of my station, to avail myself of so mean an advantage. As a British officer, I have already obtained more than a competence, for I have obtained honour: my honour and fortune I shall lay at the feet of my Charlotte. Dispose, sir, of your wealth as you please, I shall consider your resignation of her only to extend to her person.

*Transit.* If this young fellow had been as often at the Stock-exchange as I have, he would have known the value of money better, he would have had the *omnium*: however, take the girl; but, depend upon it, I will not underwrite your policy.

*Captain Hatchway.* My policy is professional; we sailors always prefer beauty to fortune.

*Isabella.* That makes our English girls run mad after them.

*Charlotte.* And has produced to me this blissful moment.

*Sings.*

Aid! bless'd be the hour that makes me a  
bride,  
Adieu to all dread and alarms.  
While my lov'd Henry ranges the ocean so  
wide,  
And braves the fierce tempest and cannon's  
loud roar.  
May Neptune triumphant his vessel safe  
guide,  
Till I hail its approach to our lov'd British  
shore,  
And shelter him safe in my arms.

[*Exeunt.*]*Scene V.*

*A view of a negro fort: the exterior  
walls rudely constructed of stone, the  
building thatched with bamboo, sur-  
rounded with majestic trees, forms a  
picturesque object.*

DENGHIL and SABA appear as upon  
guard: MORREY enters to them.

*Morrey.* Have you denied access to  
all his friends?

*Saba.* We have.

*Morrey.* This prudent caution must,  
I fear, be wav'd.

*Denghil.* How?

*Morrey.* In one instance only: Pongo  
demands admission to his chief.

*Saba.* Must it be granted?

*Morrey.* I fear it must: the country  
is in arms:

Mandingo's hosts pour from their native  
hills:

The British troops declare too in the  
favour

Of gallant Alimama: so they term him.

*Denghil.* Seek these to abrogate a  
nation's laws?

*Morrey.* That will be seen. Our  
country's gods are with us:

[*Enter Pongo.*]

*Pongo.* May you deserve their fa-  
vour! Where's my friend?

I seek the man who sav'd your timid  
race,

And now receives the meed of great  
desert.

Where is my Alimama?

*Morrey.* By order of our chiefs, in  
yonder fort.

*Pongo.* Then lead me to him: I am  
unattended:

For why should conscious virtue shrink  
from danger.

[*MORREY conducts PONGO to  
the gate of the fort, which  
he enters.*]

*Lurov. Mag. Vol. LIV. Nov. 1803.*

*Morrey.* On this eventful period all  
depends.

The ordeal waits; the priests are all  
assembled;

The holy Bunda leads her virgin train.

Double the guards around the sacred  
grove;

Secure this prison from the fierce attack  
Of Pongo's troops; restrain the British  
pow'rs.

Should the red water poison take effect,  
Our country's safe, for Alimama dies.

But should Ergetta triumph o'er her  
foes,

The district's shaken to its very centre;

Our gods, our priests, and altars are  
condemn'd

To perish in one undistinguish'd ruin.

[*Exeunt.*]*Scene VI.*

*The interior of the prison: ALIMAMA is  
discovered in chains.*

*Alimama.* The mind revolves like the  
terrestrial globe,

And hope or fear take turns like day and  
night.

The morning seem'd to gild Ergetta's  
gate:

But evening's clouds rise from the stag-  
nant lake,

They spread around me, and envelop  
all

In sable tinted mystery and woe.

[*Enter Pongo.*]

*Pongo.* Yet still I hope some radiant  
gleam awaits.

*Alimama.* Already one has cheer'd  
my drooping heart,

It blazes in the ardour of my friend,  
And by collision acts upon my system.

Say, have you seen Ergetta?

*Pongo.* No; to me she's inaccessible:  
but still——

*Alimama.* What?

*Pongo.* Toward you her bosom beats  
with ardent passion.

Her spirit, firm as is the mystic rock,  
Confinement cannot curb:

She dares the malice of the Purrah  
priests,

And urges you to confidence in her.

*Alimama.* How heard you this?

*Pongo.* She sent her friend Zemina  
to the camp.

The dauntless virgin rang'd along our  
lines:

She urg'd your bondage and Ergetta's  
wrongs.

Our kindred warriors caught the glo-  
rious flame,

Y r

And ev'ry tongue at once exclaim'd,  
Revenge.

*Alimama.* Repress their ardour till  
th' occasion calls.

*Pongo.* Th' occasion calls this mo-  
ment, as I judge :

Perhaps ere now their savage rites com-  
mence

*Alimama.* Then haste to see my fa-  
ther. Tell the chief,

That if I fall, I'll not disgrace my house ;  
If I survive, he'll see me on my knees,  
To praise his candour, and implore his  
blessing

*Pongo.* This I'll perform ; then haste  
to join the troops

[*Exit Pongo.*

*The scene closes.*

*Scene VII.*

*The wide area before the PALAVER-  
HOUSE ; negroes of both sexes appear  
in the back ground.*

*Enter JAGO and FOOLHAB.*

*Jago.* As you, my friend, seem to  
have more wisdom than your appear-  
ance promises, will you permit me to  
ask you one question ?

*Foolhab.* Freely : but I should be a  
fool indeed if I answered it without it  
suited me.

*Jago.* Good ! I would wish to know  
why you think it necessary to wear a  
disguise ?

*Foolhab.* In this country, where the  
greater part of the inhabitants go naked,  
all kinds of dress are a disguise ; nay,  
for that matter, professionally speak-  
ing, so they are in others. I have tra-  
velled all over Europe, and I know—

*Jago.* What ?

*Foolhab.* Nay, I must disguise : that  
is, clothe my observations in verse.

*Sings.*

I know a large town  
Where the robe or the gown  
Are often thrown over the wise :  
Tho' some they may suit,  
Yet if others aren't mute,  
You soon may see thro' the disguise.  
The lawyer looks big  
In voluminous wig ;  
Tho' often I've view'd with surprise  
A priest shroud his mob  
In a smart natty bob,  
And still have thought each a disguise.

While the medical quack,  
In full suit of black,  
His patents displays 'fore your eyes :  
The politic sage  
Sometimes mounts the stage,  
And struts in a patriot's disguise.

To tempt smarts and beaux  
The girls shed their clothes,  
They trust to their charms and their eyes.  
The former deluded ;  
The latter, denuded,  
Are seen without any disguise.

Thus hating exception,  
I join the deception,  
To sail with the stream is quite wise :  
Therefore all the wits,  
Whether courtiers or cits,  
Had better assume my disguise.

*Jago.* I am certainly completely an-  
swered, and almost ashamed, that while  
so serious a business is proceeding, I  
should thus trifle with the time : but  
although I feel most deeply interested  
in the fate of Alimama and Ergetta,  
I must not suffer my anxiety to appear.

*Foolhab.* You will have a better title  
to this disguise than myself if you do :  
the natives are jealous : of this propen-  
sity, and its dreadful consequences, you  
already know the effects.

*Jago.* I know the effects ?

*Foolhab.* Certainly.

*Jago.* How did you derive your  
knowledge of my situation ?

*Foolhab.* I should be a still greater  
fool than I appear were I now to inform  
you : perhaps the source whence I de-  
rived my knowledge may in due course  
of time be developed : at present, I pre-  
sume you and those people (*pointing  
to the negroes*) are waiting till the doors  
of the temple open (*solemn music*), and  
that, those strains inform me, will be  
very speedily.

*Jago.* The ceremony will not, I hope,  
commence before the captain and his  
friends from the factory arrive : there-  
fore let us endeavour to urge their  
speed.

[*Exeunt.*

*Scene VIII.*

*Changes to a rustic temple erected in a  
grove of majestic palm trees ; from  
whose branches is suspended a t n'-  
like awning which forms the roof :  
at the upper end of the grove appears  
the immense figure of an idol ; before  
whom, on an altar rudely formed of a  
pile of stones, incense smokes ; differ-  
ent shaped vessels stand around : tro-  
phies of arms, festoons of flowers,  
and variegated lamps, hang from the  
branches of the trees : seats are formed  
of sods, and the ground near the altar  
embellish'd with piles of beautiful  
shells.*

SOLEMN MUSIC.

*Enter six youths in priestly habits, bearing sacrificing knives, darts, and torches, attending the priest. Four virgins with vases: BUNDA (the priestess). ERGETTA, preceded by a virgin bearing a chalice, also appears, attended by ZEMINA and others, who close the procession.*

## SONG AND CHORUS.

Hallow'd, hallow'd be the pyre;  
Feed with gums the sacred fire;  
And while the brilliant flames ascend,  
Lowly let thy vot'ries bend.

## CHORUS.

Hallow'd, hallow'd be the pyre, &c.

*The virgins in procession march round the altar, making obeisances to the idol.*

*Enter MARRIBA, MORREY, TIMMINA, RABILA, and others; they take their seats.*

*Marriba.* Already have the solemn rites begun:  
Fate o'er the victim's head suspends  
her darts.

*Rabila.* May they fall pointless to  
our native earth! [*Music.*]

## CHORUS.

Hallow'd, hallow'd be the pyre, &c.

*Enter CHARLOTTE in female attire, ISABELLA, CAPTAIN HATCHWAY, TRANSIT, and INVOICE.*

*Charlotte.* I would risk my life upon  
the innocence of Ergetta.

*Isabella.* So would I.

*Transit (aside).* Yet I think it would  
prove a trebly hazardous insurance.

*Captain Hatchway.* I would venture  
my life for her protection.

*Invoice.* So would I.

*Transit (aside).* I don't like life speculations  
without they have a better bottom.

[*Moorish trumpets sound a solemn march.*]

*Enter ALIMAMA, PONGO, DENGHIL, and SABA.*

*Ergetta.* Methinks I've past th' ethereal  
bourn  
That parts the upper from the lower  
world:

A brilliant planet cheers me on my  
course;

In Alimama's form it guides my flight.  
Like aerial spirits parting from the earth,  
We soar to regions of eternal bliss.

*Alimama.* Bliss will attend on truth  
and innocence:

Our vows, Ergetta, register'd above,  
Attract the envy of this baneful race.  
Deception lurks in their unhallow'd rites:  
Their idols have no power, except we  
grant it;

Therefore refuse the ordeal.

*Pongo.* Aye, and brave their vengeance:  
I'll secure ye.

[*Exit PONGO.*]

*Bunda.* Hear this, ye gods! your  
temple is profan'd.

Destructive lightning seize the wretch  
who dares

Thus hurl defiance at your sacred fane.

[*The priestesses shriek: a blaze ascends from the altar.*]

*Bunda.* Propitious flame! the gods  
commend our zeal.

*Ergetta.* I dread the omen, tremble,  
and obey

The first impressions of religious dictates.

Hand me the cup.

*Alimama.* Refuse the poison'd chalice.

*Bunda.* The ordeal never hurts the  
innocent.

We dare her to the test.

*Zemina.* I'll take it for my friend.

*Charlotte.* So would not I: though I  
am convinc'd of her innocence as of my  
own, I should not like to depend upon  
an African ordeal.

*Transit.* Right, Charlotte! If you  
did, I should think you had taken a  
cup too much.

*Bunda.* Pour the red water to the  
chalice brim.

[*They fill the cup, and present it to ERGETTA, who sets it on a low altar, and kneels.*]

*Ergetta.* To you, my sire, who from  
yon cloud-topp'd hill,

Where all the spirits of our warlike race  
In bliss reside, I make my last appeal.  
Not for myself alone I humbly bend,  
For Alimama's fate depends on mine:  
Careless of life, of glory, but for him,  
I quaff this draught in conscious innocence.

[*Drinks, and throws herself into the arms of ALIMAMA.*]

If I expire, I die within his arms.

[*A solemn silence for a few minutes; then slow music: a virgin advances and sings.*]

Solemn slowly raise your strains,  
Sooth, ah sooth, yon victim's pains;  
May her bosom bear the shock  
Of water from the sanguine veins.

Which arrests the crimson flood,  
Congeals and curdles human blood.  
If the ordeal stops her breath,  
Surely she deserv'd her death!

CHORUS.

If the ordeal, &c.

SECOND VIRGIN.

Yet with heart and constience clear,  
The maid accus'd has nought to fear:  
Let her drain the sanguine vial,  
She'll escape the ordeal trial.

CHORUS.

Let her drain, &c.

*Marriba.* This awful moment spreads  
a general gloom:  
'Twi'x hope and fear our passions seem  
suspended:

Yet all the parent rises in my breast.  
Say, is Ergetta dead?

*Alimama.* As yet she breathes?

*MARRIBA and his friends shout;  
the priestesses groan.*

*Zemina.* My friend will yet survive  
the baleful draught.

*Marriba.* Prais'd be the gods of Afric  
and our prophet!

*Alimama.* The cold that shot thro' all  
her languid frame

Seems to recede, her pulse to quicken,  
and her cheeks to glow

With all the symptoms of returning life.

*Zemina.* My friend's restor'd! pro-  
claim it to the world!

My friend's restor'd!—she opes her  
brilliant eyes,

And shoots their radiant glances wildly  
round.

Ergetta! sister! friend!—dearer than  
life!

Again shall triumph—proudly I proclaim  
Ergetta now may bid her foes defiance.  
Her fame is clear'd, and Alimama free.

*[The priestesses shriek.]*

*Alimama.* For which, still trembling  
at the fiery gulf

He's just escap'd, thus, thus he thanks  
the gods! *[Kneeling.]*

His sire will now receive a prostrate  
son.

*Marriba.* And hold him dearer to his  
heart than ever.

*[Embracing him.]*

*Zemina.* To crown our happiness,  
my friend revives!

*Ergetta.* The dreadful conflict's o'er;  
contending spirits

Have warr'd within my frame; the good  
prevail'd.

Methought Elysium open'd to my view:  
Luxurious nature spread before my eyes

Pellucid streams, the gardens of delight,  
And white-rob'd virgins chanting hymns  
of praise

To nature's god—Methought I saw my  
Alimama's form:

Spangled with stars, he trail'd a radiant  
robe:

I slopp'd—he caught me in his arms.

*Alimama (embracing her).* He does—  
and hails his happiness complete.

*[Shouts; trumpets and atabals  
without; a cry of "Treach-  
ery! treachery!"*

*Enter PONGO.*

*Pongo.* Treachery indeed! Nor gods  
nor men restrain the villain chiefs.  
We are surrounded by the Boolam host,  
who loudly demand our prince.

*Bunda.* Could you suppose we would  
leave aught to chance?

*Zemina* watch'd the cup, or we had  
drugg'd it:

This is our last resource.

*Morrey.* A glorious one! I'll instant  
fly, and animate our bands.

*[Exeunt MORREY, followed by  
DENGUIL and SABA.]*

*Alimama.* Our lives and safety hang  
upon this instant:

Hand me a sword.

*Pongo.* Here's one: we've arms pro-  
vided:

And more than arms, we've hearts to  
guard our friends:

We are not to be taken in the toils.

*Captain Hatchway.* I have, in com-  
pliance with the custom of this coun-  
try, stood a spectator of a ceremony  
which, however barbarous, has obtained  
the name of justice: but I can never suf-  
fer treachery to triumph: therefore  
instantly withdraw your troops.

*Bunda.* What! when victory's sure?  
Such tameness well may suit the western  
world;

In Afric, wiles are glorious; vengeance,  
valour:

Our gods, offended, urge the piles to  
blaze.

We'll instant tear these victims from  
their friends,

And pour destruction on Mandingo's  
race. *[Shout.]*

*Pongo.* The signal's giv'n: fly, my  
noble friend!

*[Exeunt PONGO and ALIMAMA:  
shouts again: the boatswain's  
whistle is heard.]*

*Captain Hatchway.* Our friends are  
ready. Britons, draw your swords!

*[Invoice draws.]*

*Transit.* Thank heaven! I have no sword to draw: indeed I never draw any thing but bills.

[Shouts again, and cry of victory! the priestesses shriek.

*Enter JAGO and FOOLHAK.*

*Jago.* I come to confirm the truth of the heart-cheering sounds that have already reached your ears: the Madingo troops burst through the traitorous ranks on the one side, the British sailors and soldiers on the other: Alimama and Pongo took the lead; the contest, though sharp, was short; victory crowned their efforts; and the greater number of our enemies are now our prisoners.

*Transit.* Rare news! I wonder how many cargoes of slaves we shall be able to freight.

*Invoice.* I think these ought to have the precedence.

[The priests and priestesses shriek, groan, and retire.

*Captain Hatchway.* Let them retreat: the only slavery that we shall condemn them to is that which operates in their own diabolical minds.

[Shouts, trumpets, &c.

*Enter ALIMAMA, PONGO, STERN, GANGWAY, BOB BOOM, &c.*

*Stern.* We peppered the dogs as soon as we got within gun-shot: and when the black squadron bore down, we cleared the decks in the turning of a capstern.

*Ergetta.* My Alimama's safe; our foes dispers'd;  
And generous Britons fence us round from danger.

*Murriba.* For which the gods be prais'd!  
My son restor'd,  
To you devoted, yields his future life.

*Alimama (embracing Ergetta).* And strains his silken bondage in his arms.

*Foolhak.* I give my free consent to an alliance at once so glorious and agreeable.

*Jago.* This is at once kind and foolish: but fools are always good-natured. Who the deuce wanted your consent? Who are you?

*Foolhak (discovering himself).* Ergetta's father, and yours.

*Jago and Ergetta.* Our father!

*Foolhak.* When the troops of the interior destroyed our native village, I escaped in disguise, and have since wandered over several parts of Europe and

Africa. My love for my native country induced me to return; and I am now proud to claim you as my children.

*Alimama.* I'm blest to hail you as a second father,

That in Ergetta gives me more than life.

*Zenina.* Would I had such a parent! I had only a lover; but he—

*Jago.* Zenina!

*Zenina.* Driven from his country, has forgot his friends.

*Jago.* It is impossible I ever should forget my love. My life I owe to this brave officer; though I adore you, to him I am devoted.

*Captain Hatchway.* I have the same obligation to you, Jago—I never can repay your fidelity and attachment without the assistance of Zenina: I therefore resign you to her.

*Jago.* We are both your slaves.

*Transit.* Then you must not come to England: there are no slaves there.

*Isabella.* Except to their riches! Mind, I mention no names.

*Transit.* Names are of use sometimes in the Alley: I understand you: however, the captain contemns riches in comparison with Charlotte.

*Captain Hatchway.* I do.

*Transit.* While the obedient Charlotte thinks she has gained a prize in the lottery of life.

*Charlotte.* That is exactly my sentiment.

*Transit.* Good! therefore as you are both equally positive, and as I hate positive people, I will punish you by laying a burthen upon you which you do not care to bear. My fortune is immense; I shall never spend a fiftieth part of it; therefore you shall do it for me.

*Isabella (to Invoice).* If you had not exhibited such a frightful picture of jealousy, I should have requested you to have taken the same trouble with mine.

*Invoice.* Dear Isabella! is nothing to be allowed for love?

*Transit.* Yes: it's worth ten per cent. premium.

*Isabella (to Invoice).* Oh Lord! if it is such an advantage, let me take you at par.

*Transit.* Ah! and you have got a devilish good bargain.

ISABELLA sings.

With ingots of gold  
Pd'd up fifty fold,

The swain is our parent's dear darling;  
 " For worse or for better  
 The girl is your debtor;  
 Good sir, your addresses are sterling:"  
 Yet, daughters, attend; you had better by far  
 Ne'er engage in a firm where the stock's under par.

CHARLOTTE sings.

Ye virgins of Britain, abroad never roam;  
 For tho' I have met with success,  
 The dart's surer aim may be taken at home,  
 For reasons you'll easily guess.  
 Tho' men may sometimes prefer beauty to riches,  
 Yet still they will pout if their wives wear the breeches.

[*Exeunt omnes.*]

THE ADVENTURES OF  
 MAHOMET,  
 THE WANDERING SULTAN;  
 OR,  
 A SKETCH OF  
 MEN, MANNERS, AND OPINIONS  
 IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

*Written in 1796.*

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Continued from page 272.)

*Chapter IV.*

**D**ISGUSTED with the transactions of the day, overwhelmed with sorrow at the ingratitude of his favourites and officers, repose was again almost a stranger to the couch of Mahomet.

He arose with the earliest dawn, and sought Achmet. When he met him, he said, "Your conjectures, O vizier! have proved to be but too well founded. Unhappy indeed is the condition of princes: surrounded by sycophants and flatterers, they seem like the gaudy and imperial vessel sailing on the smooth surface of the sea, though in danger from every breeze of being impelled upon the shoals of deceit, or swallowed in the whirlpool's destructive vortex, unaided by a friendly pilot to steer their course aright. Even unbounded liberality, universal benevolence, even the sense of obligations conferred upon their subjects generally or individually, can only, in the course of their lives, engage a few in their interests; while every particular favour increases, perhaps, the disgust of the receiver, and raises against the donor an hundred enemies.

Sure the situation of a monarch, however brilliant its appendages may seem, is the most unhappy of any in the world."

"By no means," replied Achmet. "Though I agree with your sublime highness that it is not a condition to be envied, yet it does not follow that it is so absolutely wretched as you, in your present moment of disgust, seem inclined to deem it. The man to whom the care of the morals, of the piety, and, consequently, the happiness of a whole people is delegated, is appointed to a post, to which a combination of the brightest parts in the whole system of human abilities, a combination of the strongest fibres in the whole system of human nerves, are scarcely adequate. The charge with which the Omnipotent hath entrusted him, as his vicegerent, is, in its magnitude and importance, calculated to demand all the wisdom of the wisest, all the virtue of the most virtuous. When a man finds himself elevated to a sphere wherein his influence has the power to do so much good or so much evil to his dependents and the nations around, it behoves him to square his actions, to correct his ideas according to the strictest and most rigid rules of religion, of prudence, and of justice. When he hath done this; when he hath not only framed, but caused the laws of his kingdom to be administered with equal impartiality toward the rich as toward the poor; when he hath endeavoured, as far as the contracted power of human abilities extends, so to conduct the affairs of his government, with regard to his subjects, his neighbours, and his allies, that he receives the applause of the wise and virtuous, and the still greater applause derived from the integrity of his own heart, from the rectitude of his own intentions, he ought not to repine at the an murmurs of the malignant, be they few or many, which are to be found in every state; but, trusting the direction and consequences of his efforts for the general good to Providence, and the interpretation of them to that grand explainer, Time, continue unremittingly to pursue the same line of conduct; secure, that whatsoever part of his remuneration the ingratitude of his people denies to his existing virtues, will be amply supplied by the pen of the historian and the admiration of posterity."

"Happy, thrice happy," exclaimed Mahomet, "is that monarch whom

The beneficent Alla hath endowed with strength of mind and integrity of heart, in the arduous state of elevation which you, O Achmet, have so well depicted! The next in the scale of happiness is him whose good fortune it is to possess a minister that has sagacity, talents, and firmness to act as a Mentor to his youth, that can guard him during the first years of his reign from the nefarious designs of smiling fawning traitors, in whose artful machinations royalty is often enveloped; that dares to pluck the mask from the countenance of false friends, or wrest the dagger from the hands of concealed enemies, and boldly to show his sovereign the baleful effects of indulging an enervating passion, of placing confidence in the blandishments and asseverations of mercenary beauty! Such a minister has Providence been pleased to bestow upon Mahomet!"

The vizier at this period laid his hand upon his head, and at the same time, making a profound obeisance to the sultan, said, "Ardent in every thing, your sublime highness is inclined to value even my humble efforts in your service at too high a rate. A life of which the duration may be justly esteemed long, and which has neither been passed in seclusion nor inactivity hath enabled me so to appreciate the moral principles, and consequently the manners, the virtues, and vices of mankind, that I hope the deductions drawn from my observations may be of use to you. My stationary situation has been in courts; but I have travelled from the banks of the Ganges to the banks of the Seine, and have resided in the palaces of Asian monarchs and the tents of the Bedouines, the mansions of European sovereigns and the cottages of Italian, French, German, and Spanish peasants. I have examined all the different classes, shades, and gradations of subjects, and have ever found those officiating more immediately about princes, or in the concerns of their governments, however dissimilar they may have appeared in features, complexion, manners, or language, to be all impelled by the same motives, and acting upon the same principles. I have also long considered the courts upon this vast continent as places in which human actions are constrained, human passions disguised; where the persons composing the great drama appear as on a spacious theatre, and perform those parts which are allotted

to them in the manner which they think will be most conducive to the object of their private views, most favourable to their pursuit of ambition or interest."

"Alas!" said Mahomet, "doth a monarch, then, never listen to the language of truth? Never see human nature undisguised?"

"Never," continued Achmet, "within the walls of his own palace. There have, it is true, been monarchs who have made a temporary resignation of their thrones, and in desultory expeditions wandered far from their dominions: but, however laudable their designs might be, those of their followers, generally speaking, were to plunder under the mask of piety. Your highness will here anticipate that I allude to those ill-planned and worse conducted expeditions, the crusades: expeditions wherein the western poured its nefarious hosts upon the eastern world; wherein the Christians, oppressed by their own weight, sank in the sandy deserts of Syria, and the crescent ultimately triumphed. Had the object of these enthusiasts, instead of devastation, been improvement; had a few of them, if such there were, of genius and taste, visited those regions with the view to collect the then far more plentiful vestiges of literature and the arts; to conciliate the friendship instead of arousing the vengeance of the caliphs; to spread the blessings of peace, and swell the sails of commerce, instead of manuring the sterile soil with blood; how much more truly would their actions deserve the approbation of mankind!"

"The prince who should descend from the throne, and in a private capacity travel, in order to trace the course of civilization, to observe the progress of refinement, and to render himself more able to enlighten the minds, combat the prejudices, and repress the ferocity of his subjects, would shew himself worthy of his eminent station, and at his return, by bettering the condition of his people, have the strongest of all possible claims upon their gratitude and affection."

"Then," returned Mahomet, "you think it absolutely necessary for a prince to travel?"

"I think," replied Achmet, "that the different views of human nature, the comparison of different states and governments with his own, ought to



make a part of every man's education who moves in a sphere above the vulgar: therefore thinking this kind of knowledge, which can only experimentally be acquired by travelling, generally advantageous, your sublime highness will conclude that I deem it particularly so with respect to princes; as by such a mode of education (were it practicable) their ideas would be enlarged, and corrected by that test of truth, comparison; they would mingle with the world, and discover in what manner the asperities of our species are softened by collision; they would, in fact, view both sides of the picture, and pursuing the great chain of concatenation, through agriculture, manufactures, the arts and commerce, from the cottage to the throne, observe how every link, though in some degree self-supported, is still dependant; and from such observations form deductions which might be both theoretically and practically useful."

"You have, O vizier!" exclaimed Mahomet, "confirmed me in a resolution which I have been some time forming in my mind, and which the little sorrow expressed for my supposed death, the little regard paid to my memory by my ministers, favourites, and slaves first produced: Time must wear off the ill impression I have received from them; and, as you have observed, comparison, the touchstone of truth, must show me that they are *not worse* than the servants of other princes, before I can again be reconciled to my situation, as their sovereign. In the mean while, I expect that your determined temper, and steady adherence to justice, will work a reformation in their principles, which, perhaps, my indulgence has perverted. I shall, therefore, with raptness, seize this opportunity, which your assumption of my power offers, to gratify what has ever been the first wish of my heart, namely, to visit different states, to observe different manners and modes of life, and to endeavour, by viewing human nature upon an enlarged scale, to extend my knowledge of mankind."

In his consideration of this plan of his sovereign, the vizier had occasion to observe, that his advanced age, and precarious state of health, might render him incapable of executing so great a trust. These objections were overruled by Mahomet, who said, they had no other effect upon his mind than to

induce him to confine himself to time, and fix the duration of his absence to the space of two years. At length, Achmet reluctantly consented so long to endeavour to bear the burthen of royalty.

These matters arranged, Mahomet laid aside his Turkish dress, and assuming the Italian habit, attended only by two European servants, who were engaged at Pera, he prepared for his journey. As he was skilled in most of the European languages, he expected to meet with little difficulty with respect to verbal communication; and as to the idea of any other difficulties, it receded before the ardour of his youth, and those pleasing emotions that the anticipation of the amusing scenes which were opening to his view inspired.

(To be continued.)

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THE MELANGE.

No. XI.

PLACARDS; OR, THE DUTCH SENTINEL.

THE freedom with which the measures of the European governments were formerly canvassed in Holland, the asperity with which they were censured, have frequently been subjects of observation, and sometimes of admiration. The *Dutch press*, at one period, seems to have been open to all parties; how far it was, in its observations, *influenced by any*, it is not necessary here to inquire. But although those amphibious politicians had no objection to the dispersion of remarks, however severe, when *their neighbours* were the subjects of them, they felt as much as such *torpedos* could feel, when the satire came home to their own business and bosoms. An instance of this half dormant sensibility occurred early in the last century.

The city of *Amsterdam* had long been infested with placards: every morning the walls were *ornamented* with papers, censuring the government, the stadholder, the burgomasters, and other officers: in short, these *bulletins* were so obnoxious as to induce the chamber of *civic police* to offer a large reward for the discovery of their writers, printers, publishers, &c. This was, however, attended with no effect; the libels still continued to be dispersed; and the people to stare, wonder, and sometimes to smile at them.

The stadthouse was the spot on which these seeds of insurrection were sowed the thickest: it was therefore resolved to place guards, at proper distances, around it, in order to apprehend those ingenious offenders, who, in the course of every night, furnished matter of speculation for the whole city of *Amsterdam* the next morning.

The first night the sentinels were planted round the building, they were told to pay particular attention to one part, which, being the most conspicuous, had teemed with the kind of *combustible literature* already mentioned more than any other. A soldier of no ordinary sagacity undertook the charge of this place, and toward the morning, while he was exulting that he had kept the wall clear of papers, a gentleman in a riding dress came up to him: he affected surprise at seeing a sentinel on a spot where there had never been any before, and asked him the reason; which the soldier explained. The gentleman laughed: said it was a foolish piece of business to keep men all night in the cold, for fear that a bit of paper should be stuck against the wall; at the same time, patting him on the back, he said,—"You look like a very honest fellow, and I would advise you to go to bed."

"Go to bed, my friend," he continued, repeating his pats on the soldier's back; "you had better be in your warm quarters than freezing at this bleak corner of the stadthouse: therefore, I say, go to bed."

The sentinel, who began to think the night rather long, promised him he would the moment he was relieved: they then shook hands, and parted the best friends in the world.

It was now broad day-light: the party was collected to be marched to the guard-room; and while our soldier was reporting that he had had a quiet guard, the corporal exclaimed, "What have you got at your back, friend Jerome?"

"At my back?" said the man: "Nothing!"

"Yes indeed you have," the officer replied; "you have much more than is good."

They brought the poor fellow instantly to the guard-room, where it was discovered that one of the most flagitious, the most inflammatory and insulting of all the seditious libels that had been published, was firmly pasted on his back!

*Europ. Mag.* Vol. LIV. Nov. 1808.

#### A NEW METHOD OF ADVERTISING.

A parish-clerk had built a house upon *Mount Sion*, which, every one knows, is near *Tunbridge-wells*, and is also one of the most beautiful spots in England. The speculation (for it was intended for a lodging-house) seemed a good one; but, like many other speculations, it failed: the season had half passed away, and the lodgings of the clerk remained unlet: he therefore determined to advertise them in a new manner, and the next Sunday, when he had given out the psalm, began,

"Mount Sion is a pleasant place;"

and continued his stave in a manner that turned the attention of the congregation to the *Mount Sion* in the vicinity: the consequence of which was, that it was discovered that he had apartments to let there; and as the story circulated, they were, by this ingenious device, soon after sought with great avidity.

#### ARCHBISHOP TILLOTSON.

When times were in many respects better than they are at present, particularly in the reverence with which the *LORD'S DAY*, "commonly called *Sunday*," was observed, Dr. *Tillotson*, in the course of a long journey, arrived at a town on the borders of *Wales* on a Saturday night. It is very well known, that formerly, neither stage nor other coaches, neither the vehicles of business nor of pleasure, were, on the sabbath, permitted either to traffic at the call of dissipation, or to whirl over the country as if they were carrying a distracted people in quest of their senses. The rule then was, that, according to the commandment, man and beast should one day in seven have rest.

The pious prelate, it may be supposed, paid the greatest respect to the divine injunction. His horses were put up, and himself, on the Sunday morning, repaired to the church. Whether he admired the preacher for his elocution, or was astonished at his manner, does not appear; but it has been said, that he was exceedingly struck with his sermon. Though the language of this composition was new, the doctrine, the ideas, and the images, were perfectly familiar to his apprehension: in fact, he heard his own thoughts new dressed, and that dress seemed to him so singular, that during the service he

was frequently wrapped in astonishment. At the conclusion, resolved to develop the mystery, he asked the clergyman to dine with him; which invitation was accepted.

When the cloth was removed, and they had drank a glass of wine, the doctor told his guest, that he had been exceedingly struck with his sermon, and requested to know if it was his own composition.

"I will tell you," said the clergyman, "how I came by it. You must know, that before I came to this place, I was a curate in Wales; and as I am not very much in the habit of composing sermons, and my congregation did not understand English, I translated several of Dr. Tillotson's discourses into Welch, and preached them with good effect. When I got this living, as I found that those sermons had been admired, and my present congregation do not understand Welch, I was resolved to preach them in English. Accordingly, I retranslated them into this language, as I conceived I could, in my style, adapt them much better to the ideas of my flock, than they would have been had I delivered them in the elegant diction of their original author." M.

#### RAPID GROWTH.

I met with the subsequent uncommon method of producing the growth of seeds within four hours, in the *Joco Seris Naturæ et Artis* of P. Gaspar Schotti, a learned German, published in 1667, 4to. I have translated it from Centur. 2, prop. 51; and could wish that some natural speculator would ascertain if it be not a *hoax*.

"Place any seed in hot oil, and leave it for nine days. Deposit it in the earth at noon; within a few hours it will attain a considerable height."

For this information Schotti refers us to Barrofferus, *Deliciae Mathematicæ*. Many other curious remarks are contained in the treatise; of which I may say, with the historian Gibbon, that "they may be read with pleasure, but cannot be named with decency."

Among Mr. Good's valuable notes on Lucretius, it is asserted, but on what authority is uncertain, that criminals among the Arabs, after being severed in two, are frequently capable of maintaining conversation with the surrounding spectators, provided the trunk be placed in a short time. The old English travel-

ler, Sandys, relates an equally singular fact, in regard to staying alive among the Turks. According to this passage, the vital principle is not extinct for a considerable time, if the *umbilicus* remain uninjured. The circumstances of *parturition* seem to attach a degree of credence to the tale.—*Travaux*, folio, p. 84, edit. 1638.

The genies in the Arabian tales are an ambiguous sort of beings; and those versed in oriental literature are not agreed concerning them. The following passage on the subject was met with in a manuscript of *Prælectiones in Alcoranum tres, nuper in Scholis publicis Academiæ Cantab. habitæ, a lingua Arabica professore, Carolo Wright, S. T. P.*

"Dicit Alcoranus Diabolo credidisse, et factos fuisse amicos Dei hominumque per auditum sui lecti; nam fuit est figmentum, esse aliquos inter bonos ac malos angelos, quos appellant genios, et de quibus hoc dictum vult vir clarissimus."

This *v. d.* was Reland; whose publication being referred to as recent, fixes the age of this manuscript at about a century.

Query, Were these lectures of Mr. Wright published?

D. L. S.

#### AN ACCOUNT OF PORTUGAL.

(Concluded from page 306.)

THE Portuguese manufactures are few and unimportant: hats and paper have been lately fabricated at Lisbon; but the chief manufactories are those of woollen cloth at Covilham, Portalegre, and Azeitaon.

A considerable commercial intercourse subsists with England; but the balance in favour of the latter appears to be about 4,000,000l. sterling: and Ireland gains by her exports about 63,000l. annually. The Falmouth packets bring frequent remittances of bullion, coin, diamonds, and other precious stones; and for a considerable time the Portuguese gold money was current in England. Besides woollens and hardware, England transmits to Portugal large cargoes of salted and dried fish, the last article to the annual amount of about 200,000l. The exports of Portugal are chiefly wine, oil, oranges, lemons, figs, sugar, cotton, cork, drugs,

and tobacco. Portugal also maintains a considerable trade with her flourishing colony in Brazil, the inhabitants of which are computed at 900,000. The articles exported to America are chiefly woollens, linens, stuffs, gold and silver lace, fish dried in Portugal, hams, sausages, &c. with glass manufactured at Marinha. Brazil returns gold, silver, pearls, precious stones of various descriptions, rice, wheat, maize, sugar, molasses, ornamental timber, and many other articles rather curious than important.

The climate of Portugal is familiarly known to be most excellent and salutary. At Lisbon the days of fair weather are computed to amount to 200 in the year; and those of settled rain seldom exceed 80. The medial heat is generally about 60°.

The face of the country is generally fertile, though with many acclivities; and in the N.E. corner there rises a considerable cluster of mountains, seemingly unconnected with the great Spanish chains. The numerous vineyards, and groves of orange and lemon trees, conspicuous with the crystal streams and verdant vales to impart great beauty and diversity to this favoured country. The soil, like that of Spain, is generally light; but the agriculture is rather a neglected state: and the farmers have a singular prejudice that soils of different qualities are equally adapted to any vegetables. The ground is rather scratched than ploughed, and is sown immediately; nor is the operation of the harrow much regarded. Meadows are little known, except in the N.W. province between the Douro and the Minho; and many fine vales remain in a state of nature. The streams having generally a considerable fall, and the rains being violent, though rare, the crops are sometimes destroyed by the force of the torrents.

The rivers of Portugal have been already enumerated in the description of Spain. The Tajo is here a noble stream, and its estuary near Lisbon affords a capacious haven, from two to nine miles in breadth. Among the native streams may be named the Mondego, which passes by Coimbra; the Sero, which runs into the Tajo; and the Gadaon, which forms the harbour of Setuval. Scarcely a lake can be traced in the map of Portugal; but some small pools have become remarkable from circumstances, such as the Estura, situated on the summit of the

mountain of Estrella, in the province of Beira, and which is covered with snow during four or five months. This small lake is noted for a profound vortex, by the Portuguese writers, who are fond of fable, and little versed in the philosophy or history of nature. Another deep pool occurs near the village of Sapellos, which is said to have been the shaft of a gold mine worked by the Romans. The lake of Obidos, in Estremadura, is sometimes open to the sea, and at other times closed with sand: it contains variety of excellent fish.

The mountains of this kingdom have not been exactly described. Those in the N.E. seem an unconnected cluster, as already mentioned; but the Spanish chain to the N. of Madrid, called by some the mountains of Idubeda, enters Portugal near the town of Guarda, and pursues its former course to the S.W. The chain of Arrabeda, in Estremadura, seems a branch or continuation of this; it is chiefly calcareous, and affords beautiful marble. The chain of Toledo appears, as not unusual with the most extensive ranges, to subside before it enters Portugal. In the province of Alentejo is, however, a small chain, seven leagues in length by two and a half in breadth, running between the city of Ivora and town of Estramas, which may be regarded as belonging to the chain of Toledo. Estrella, already mentioned, gives source to the Mondego and two other rivers, and belongs to the first mentioned chain. Monte Junto, the ancient Sagrus, is in Estremadura: its verdure affords a rich pasturage, and the breed of horses was formerly celebrated.

The zoology of Portugal may be regarded as the same with that of Spain. The horses are, however, much inferior, but the mules are hardy and strong. The oxen are sometimes equal in size to those of Lincolnshire; but even cows are rare, as the natural pasture is injured by the heat of the climate, and no attention is paid to artificial meadows. The sheep are also neglected, and far from numerous; but swine abound, and are fed with excellent acorns; so that the Portuguese hams are deservedly esteemed.

The mineralogy of Portugal has been almost as much neglected as the agriculture. In the two northern provinces are seen immense mines, supposed to have been worked by the Romans, to

ing, perhaps, the mines in the N. of Lusitania, mentioned by ancient authors. The mouth of the largest, cut through the solid rock, is a mile and a half in circumference, and upwards of 500 feet deep; at the bottom it measures 2,400 feet by 1,400. Many subterranean passages pierce the mountain like a labyrinth, and the whole works are on the grandest scale. Other ancient mines are also found in these provinces. Nor were these mines wholly neglected in the middle ages; for there is an ordinance of King Deniz, in favour of those who were employed in the gold mines of Adissa, near the mouth of the Tajo. But as the operations were attended with great expense, they were abandoned soon after the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, it being found more profitable to import the metals from India, and afterwards from Brazil. Small veins of gold have been observed in the mountains of Goes and Estrella; and it is still found in the sand of some streams, as in ancient times the Tajo was celebrated for this metal. Under the domination of the Spaniards a mine of silver was worked, not far from Braganza, so late as the year 1628. Tin was also found in various parts of the northern provinces; and near Miranda there was formerly a royal manufactory of pewter. There are lead mines at Murça, Lamego, and Cogo, and the galena ore is very productive of silver; copper is found near Elvas and in other districts. The iron mines are neglected, from a deficiency of fuel; though coal be found in different parts of the kingdom, and that of Buarcos supplies the royal foundry at Lisbon. This bed of coal is about three feet six inches broad, and enlarges according to the depth. Emery is found near the Douro; and many beautiful marbles abound in this kingdom. The mountains of Goes, and others, produce fine granite; and talc occurs near Oporto. Amianthus is discovered in such quantities, that it has been recommended to the artillery in the form of incombustible paper. The felspar of Estrella, mingled with white clay, has been found to compose excellent porcelain. Fullers' earth occurs near Guimerans. Portugal also boasts of antimony, manganese, bismuth, and arsenic; and near Castello-Branco are mines of quicksilver. Rubies have been discovered in Algarve; jacinths in the rivers Cavado and bellas; beryl or aquamarine in the mountain of Estrella.

In short, Portugal abounds with minerals of most descriptions: and nothing is wanting but fuel and industry.

Nor is there any defect of mineral waters of various kinds. The baths of Caldas-da Rainha, in Estremadura, are the most celebrated; and the next are those of Chaves. Salt and petrifying springs also appear; and others to which the ignorance of the Portuguese has ascribed wonderful qualities, which are dismissed from the modern school of natural knowledge.

Many of these have been classed among the natural curiosities of the kingdom, as well as some of the lakes and mountains. On the north bank of the river Douro is a high massy cliff, with engraved letters or hieroglyphics, stained with vermilion and blue; beneath which is a grotto, supposed to abound with bitumen, which proved fatal to the parish-priest in his attempt to explore it in 1657. Some petrifying caves, &c. will not now be admitted to the rank of natural curiosities. Striking and singular scenes of rock, water, and ever-green groves abound in this beautiful country.

ANECDOTES relative to the CIVIL HISTORY, RELIGION, LAWS, LEARNING, ARTS, COMMERCE, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESSES, &c. of the PEOPLE of BRITAIN.

*From the Landing of William, Duke of Normandy 1066, to the Death of King John, 1216.*

(Not commonly, or but partially, noticed by general Historians.)

(Continued from page 190.)

— — — — — "To know  
That which before us lies in daily life,  
Is the prince wisdom." MILTON.

**P**REVIOUSLY to our entering into the state of religion, laws, arts, manners, &c. of this period, it will be necessary to touch on the principal events of the different reigns, the better to elucidate each other.

ANECDOTES OF WILLIAM, &c.

This prince was the natural son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, whose mother's name was Arlette, a beautiful maid of Falaise, with whom Robert fell in love, as she stood gazing at her door, whilst he passed through the town.

William, who was the offspring of this amour, owed his greatness to his birth, and his fortunes to his personal merit. His claim to the crown of England is said to be from a promise of Edward the Confessor, who resided for some time at the court of his father, Robert, Duke of Normandy. Whether gratitude might have engaged this exiled prince to make William, his benefactor's son, any promises of the kingdom of England, is, at this distance of time, uncertain. William, however, upon the death of Edward, immediately made his pretensions; and to this he added, that Harold (Edward's successor) had himself assured him of his interest in the succession, when forced upon the coast of Normandy.

Harold admitted of neither of these claims, and resolved to defend by his valour what he had acquired by his intrigues: the consequence of this was the invasion of England by William, who, landing his army at Hastings, gave battle on the spot, which terminated in the death of Harold, and the conquest of England.

#### *The King's Presence of Mind.*

The presence of mind of William was strongly instanced in two cases on his arrival. As he was stepping out of the boat to land, his foot slipped; and he fell to the ground; when, instead of being the least chagrined at this accident, he instantly said, "Thus do I take possession of England!"—and on the morning of the memorable battle of Hastings, when his armour-bearer gave him his corslet on the wrong side, he observed pleasantly, "I see by this, that the *strength of my dukedom* will now be turned into a kingdom."

His conduct after the battle of Hastings was of the same promptitude and foresight—he marched immediately to London, carrying with him a standard blessed by the pope, to which all the clergy quickly resorted: the magistrates of the metropolis came out to meet him, and offered him a crown which they no longer had it in their power to refuse. William was glad to be thus peaceably possessed of a throne which several of his predecessors had not gained but by repeated victories; for though he had it in his power to force the people into a compliance with his views, yet he chose to have their election of him considered as a voluntary gift of their own. He knew himself to be their conqueror—he desired to be thought their lawful king.

#### *Origin of our Wars with France.*

When Robert and Henry, sons of William the Conqueror, were appointed by their father governors of Normandy, they paid a visit to the court of Philip, King of France. In consequence of this visit, Lewis, son of the French king, and Henry, youngest son of the Conqueror, became very intimate, and joined much in the common entertainments of youth—such as love, hunting, play, and such like amusements. It happened, one evening, whilst the dauphin was playing chess at the prince's lodgings, he lost so much money to Prince Henry as to throw him into ill humour and ill language. This being returned by the prince, the dauphin fell into a greater passion, and, calling him *the son of a bastard*, threw some of the chess men at his head.

The prince, losing all reflection upon this insult, took up the chess board, and struck the dauphin with such fury on the head, that he laid him bleeding on the ground, and would have killed him on the spot, had it not been that his brother Robert restrained him, by reminding him how much more necessary it was to make their escape than pursue their revenge. Upon this they took horse, and, by the help of their speed and good fortune, arrived safe at Pointoise before they could be overtaken by the French.

The King of France, exasperated at this accident, which revived an inveterate malice he had against King William, first demanded satisfaction, and at the same time prepared for revenge, by raising an army to invade Normandy. William, seeing the war inevitable, prepared for it with his usual vigour and celerity; and transporting a brave English army, invaded France, and took several towns in Poitou.

This was the first war between England and France, which seemed afterwards to have been entailed on the posterity and successors of those princes for so many generations, and to have drawn more noble blood, and been attended with more memorable achievements, than any other national quarrel we read of in any ancient or modern story.—*Sir William Temple's Introduction to the Hist. of England, p. 286.*

#### *The Cause of the King's Death.*

In one of those wars that ensued upon this quarrel, William led his army into France about the year 1087; but advancing into years, and growing corpulent,

lent, he had been detained in his bed for some time after his landing by a temporary sickness:—upon which Philip of France tauntingly expressed his surprise, “that his brother of England should be so long in being delivered of his great belly.” William, irritated by this remark, sent him word, “that he would present so many lights at *Notre Dame*, as would, perhaps, give little pleasure to the King of France”—alluding to the usual practice, at that time, of women after child-birth. Immediately on his recovery therefore, resolving to be as good as his word, he led an army into *l’Isle de France*, and laid every thing waste with fire and sword; he took the town of Mante, which he reduced to ashes, with many villages about it, saying, “that to destroy the wasps, their nests must be burned.”

But the progress of these hostilities was stopped by an accident which soon after put an end to his life. His horse starting aside of a sudden, he bruised his belly on the pommel of the saddle, and being in a bad habit of body, he began to apprehend the consequences, and ordered himself to be carried in a litter to the monastery of *St. Gervais*. Finding his illness increase, and being sensible of the approach of death, he discovered at last the vanity of all human grandeur, and was struck with remorse for those horrible cruelties and violences which, for the attainment and defence of it, he had committed during the course of his reign over England. He died A. D. 1067, aged about 72, after having reigned 40 years in Normandy, and 22 in England.

#### *His Interment.*

After the death of the king, his body was carried to the abbey of Caen to be buried. They who brought the corpse, on entering the town, being alarmed with the cry that “a house was on fire,” all ran off to quench it, leaving the corpse without any attendant. On their return, a gentleman stood forth, and in a stern manner forbade the ceremony, claiming the ground to be his inheritance, descended to him from his ancestors, and taken from him at the building of the abbey—for the particulars of which he referred to the first founder for proof. The attendants for some time did not know how to proceed; but the gentleman being resolute in his claim, they were obliged to com-

pound with him for an annual rent, which was paid to him and his successors for many years afterwards.—*Vide Sam. Danyel’s History of England.*

#### *Character.*

The character of this prince is variously spoken of by different historians; some allowing him no virtue—others making him predominantly bad—and some, particularly Sir William Temple, praising him in the highest strains of panegyric. Without recurring wholly to any of those historians, if we deduce his character from his laws, and some of his sufficiently authenticated actions, we may conclude him to be free from neither virtues nor vices. That he was fortunate must be allowed, but that he had abilities and vigour of mind to second his good fortune cannot be disputed. He made himself odious to the English, no doubt, by changing their laws, and giving the preference to his Norman subjects; but this was partly the effect of conquest, and partly the fault of the age in which he lived, when the minds of conquerors were intractable, and unacquainted with the arts of conciliation. He, however, administered justice generally with great exactness; enacted some good laws and regulations, amongst which may be classed the composition of the *Liber Domus*, or Doomsday Book, which gave a clearer evidence of title to the landholder, and the crown a more exact knowledge of its annual revenue. In short, by transmitting his power to his posterity, where the throne is still filled by his descendants, he has given some proof that the foundations which he laid were firm and solid, and that amidst all his violences, whilst he seemed only to gratify the present passion, he had still an eye towards futurity.

#### *Description of his Person and private Life.*

“William, surnamed the Conqueror, was of the tallest stature amongst those common in his age and country; his size large, and his body strong built, but well proportioned. His strength such, as few of his court could draw his bow. His health was great and constant, which made him very active in his business and his pleasures, till about the decline of his age he grew something corpulent. From all which we

suppose came the story in some Norman writers, that he was eight feet high, or the size of Hercules.

“As he was of goodly personage, so his face was lovely, but of a masculine beauty, the lines being strong rather than delicate; his eyes were quick and lively, but, when moved, somewhat fierce: his complexion sanguine; his countenance very pleasant when he was gay and familiar—when he was serious, something severe.

“His pastimes were chiefly hunting and feasting; in the first he spent much time, used great exercise, and yet much moderation of diet. In his feasts, which were designed for magnificence or conversation, to know, or to be known among his nobles, and not for luxury, he was courteous, affable, familiar, and often pleasant; and what made him more so to his company, he was easy at those times in granting suits and pardons.

“It is by all agreed that he was chaste and temperate, which, with a happy constitution and much exercise, preserved not only his health but vigour to the last decline of his age.

“He was of sound natural sense, and showed it not only in his own conduct and reasoning upon all great occasions, but also in the choice of his ministers and friends, where no prince was happier or wiser than he.

“He talked little, never vaunted, observed much, was very secret, and used only *Lanfranc*, Archbishop of Canterbury, with an universal confidence, both as a counsellor and friend; to whom he was ever meek and gentle, though to others something austere; as if this conqueror had been himself subdued by the wisdom and virtue of that excellent man.”—*Sir William Temple's Introduction to the History of England.*

#### WILLIAM RUFUS.

##### *Origin of the Crusades.*

The second son of the Conqueror, so called from the colour of his hair, which was *red*, succeeded to the crown (1086), to the exclusion of his elder brother, Robert, Duke of Normandy. There is little remarkable in this reign not noticed by general historians, except the origin of the crusades, which began about the tenth year of his reign, and threw all Europe into a general fermentation of zeal and bigotry. The original of this was political:—the

states of Europe at that time were convulsed with wrangles and contentions amongst themselves in factions, or by schisms in the church, which Pope Urban, with all his plenitude of power, could not regulate. He at last assembled a general council at *Clermont in Auvergne*, in order to compose the affairs of christendom—and here he advised them to drop all their private contentions, in order to join themselves in one great body for the recovery of the holy land out of the hands of infidels. The bait took to a miracle. In this and all other assemblies renewed for the propagation of this scheme, the prelates, nobles, &c. exclaimed, with one voice, “It is the will of God—it is the will of God!”\*

All orders of men now deeming the crusades the only road to Heaven, enlisted themselves under those sacred banners—nobles, artisans, peasants, &c. nay even women, concealing their sex under the disguise of armour, attended the camp—so that the multitude of adventurers became so great, they amounted to 300,000, which were sent on before under the command of *Peter the Hermit* and *Walter the Monckton*.† These men took the road towards Constantinople through Hungary and Bulgaria; and trusting that Heaven would supply all their necessities, they made no provision for subsistence on their march. They soon found themselves obliged to obtain by plunder what they had vainly expected from miracles; and the enraged inhabitants of the countries through which they passed, gathering together in arms, attacked the disorderly multitude, and put them to slaughter without resistance. The more disciplined armies followed soon after; and passing over the straits at Constantinople, they were mustered in the plains of Asia to the amount of 700,000 combatants.

William, perhaps, was the only monarch in Europe who saw clearly through the madness of this business (for which he is stamped by all the writers of that day as an infidel), and gave little or no encouragement to it. His Norman conquerors, finding their own settlements so precarious, would not quit their domestic possessions in quest of distant adventures; and hence the crusades received less support from England during

\* Danyel's Hist. of England.

† Mat. Paris.



this reign than any of the surrounding nations.

*Death of William Rufus.*

William's principal amusement lay in hunting; and, one day (A.D. 1100), as he attended the chase, Walter Tyrrel, a French gentleman, remarkable for his address in archery, attended him in this recreation at the New Forest. As William had dismounted after the chase, Tyrrel, impatient to shew his dexterity, let fly an arrow at a stag which suddenly started before him—the arrow glancing from a tree struck the king in the breast, and instantly slew him; while Tyrrel, without informing any one of the accident, put spurs to his horse, hastened to the sea-shore, embarked for France, and joined the crusade, as a penance on himself for this involuntary crime.

The body of William was found in the forest by the country people, and was buried without any pomp or ceremony at Winchester. His courtiers were negligent in performing their last duty to a master who was so little beloved; and every one was too much occupied in the interesting object of fixing his successor, to attend the funeral of a dead sovereign.

Upon his death it was remarked, that his elder brother, Richard, perished by an accident in the New Forest; Richard, his nephew, natural son to Duke Robert, lost his life in the same place, and in the same manner; and all men, upon the king's fate, exclaimed, "that as the Conqueror had been guilty of extreme violence, by expelling all the inhabitants of that large district to make room for his game, the just vengeance of Heaven was signalized in the same place by the slaughter of his posterity."—*Daniel's Hist. of England.*

*His Character.*

The memory of this monarch is transmitted to us with little advantage by the churchmen whom he had offended; and though we may expect, in general, that their account of his vices is somewhat exaggerated, his conduct affords little reason for contradicting the character which they have assigned him, or for attributing to him any very estimable qualities. He seems to have been a violent and tyrannical prince; a perfidious, encroaching, and dangerous neighbour; and an unkind and ungenerous relation. He was equally pro-

digal and rapacious in the management of his treasury; and if he possessed abilities, he lay so much under the government of impetuous passions, that he made little use of them in his administration; for he indulged entirely that domineering policy which suited his temper, and which, if supported, as it was in him, with courage and vigour, proves often more successful in disorderly times than the deepest foresight and most refined artifice. He was reckoned a man of some wit and humour, which he equally practised against religion as in the common affairs of life. Being once going to set sail from Portsmouth, the master of the vessel told him, the weather was so rough, there was no passing without imminent danger. "Push, man," said he, "I never yet heard of a king that was drowned."

In the eleventh year of this reign, Magnus, King of Norway, made a descent on the Isle of Anglesea, but was repulsed by Hugh, Earl of Shrewsbury. This was the last attempt made by the northern nations against England. William died about the age of forty, and in the thirteenth year of his reign, A.D. 1100.

*HENRY I.*

Henry, the youngest son of the Conqueror, was hunting with his brother Rufus, in the New Forest, when he heard of his accidental death. With great presence of mind, he immediately galloped to Winchester, in order to secure the royal treasure, which he knew to be a necessary implement for facilitating his designs on the crown. He had scarcely reached that place, when *William de Breteuil*, keeper of the treasure, arrived, and opposed himself to Henry's pretensions. This nobleman, who had been engaged in the same party of hunting, had no sooner heard of his master's death, than he hastened to take care of his charge; and he told the prince, that this treasure, as well as the crown, belonged to his elder brother Robert, who was now his sovereign, and that he himself, for his part, was determined, in spite of all other pretensions, to maintain his allegiance to him. But Henry, drawing his sword, threatened him with instant death if he dared to disobey him; and as others of the late king's retinue, who came every moment to Winchester, joined the prince's party, *Breteuil* was obliged to withdraw his opposition, and to acquiesce in this violence.

Henry, however, knowing the weakness of his pretensions to the crown, was resolved to strengthen his power by gaining the affections of the people. He therefore once more confirmed the ancient Saxon laws, and indulged the clergy in all their former privileges.

He still had a powerful rival in his brother Robert, who unquestionably had a prior title to the crown, as being his elder brother; but Henry's ascending genius at length prevailed. Robert seemed born to be only the sport of fortune: his bravery, his generosity, and a thousand other good qualities of which he was possessed, served only to render him the dupe of every deceiver, and the instrument of seducing villany. At one time we behold him prosecuting his just claims with spirit and conduct—at another giving up those claims with a vicious generosity.

Thus, after a life spent in toil, fatigue, and ambition, he found himself at last utterly deprived not only of his patrimonial dukedom, but of his fortune, his freedom, and his friends. He saw Normandy first fall to the conqueror; and, to add to his misfortunes, he at last languished for twenty-six years of his life a prisoner in Cardiff Castle, in Wales, where he died in captivity.

Henry having thus got rid of his brother, and added the possession of Normandy to the crown of England, turned his arms against France, which was, even at that time, the jealous enemy of England. These wars continued for several years with various success; when at last Henry put an end to them, principally by the valour of his own arm, in the following manner:—During the last battle that was fought, a French cavalier, named *Crispin*, personally attacked the king, and struck him twice on the head with such force, that all his armour streamed with an effusion from the wound. The king, however, no way intimidated, continued the combat with resolution, and, summoning all his strength, discharged such a blow at his adversary, as threw him from his horse, so that he became the prisoner of the king's own hand. This decided the victory in favour of the English, who pursued the French with great slaughter, and hastened the peace which was concluded soon after.

#### *Death of the King's only Son.*

Fortune now seemed to smile upon Henry—but it was the smile of seducing. *Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV. Nov. 1603.*

tion—as all his prospects were soon after clouded by an unforeseen misfortune, which tintured his remaining life with misery, and hastened his end. His only son, William, had now reached his eighteenth year; and the king, from the facility with which he himself had usurped the crown, dreading that a like revolution might subvert his family, had taken care to have him recognized his successor by the states of the kingdom, and had carried him over to Normandy, to receive the homage of the barons of that duchy.

On his return he set sail from Barfleur, and was soon carried by a fair wind out of sight of land: the prince was detained by some accident; and his sailors, as well as their captain, Thomas Fitzstephen, having spent the interval in drinking, were so flustered, that being in a hurry to follow the king, they heedlessly drove the ship on a rock, where she immediately foundered. The prince was put into the long boat, and got clear of the ship; when hearing the cries of his natural sister, the *Countess of Perche*, he ordered the seamen to row back in hopes of saving her; but the numbers who crowded into the boat at this juncture sunk her, and the prince, with all his retinue, perished.

Above a hundred and forty young noblemen of the principal families of England and Normandy were lost on this occasion. A butcher of *Rouen* was the only person on board who escaped—he clung to the mast, and was taken up next morning by some fishermen. Fitzstephen, the captain, also took hold of the mast; but being informed by the butcher that Prince William had perished, he said, “he would not survive the disaster,” and threw himself headlong into the sea. Henry had entertained hopes, for three days, that his son had put into some distant port of England; but when certain intelligence of the calamity was brought him, he fainted away; and it was remarked, that he never after was seen to smile, nor ever recovered his wonted cheerfulness.

Being now deprived of a male heir, he made his will in favour of his daughter Matilda, first betrothed to the Emperor Henry V. and afterwards married to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou. This marriage in some respect recovered the king's temper, insomuch that he went over to Normandy with an intent to settle there during his life—

but an incursion of the Welch demanding his presence in England, just as he was preparing for the journey, he was seized with a sudden illness, from eating too plentifully of lampreys (a food which always agreed better with his palate than his constitution), and died A.D. 1135, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and thirty-fifth of his reign.

*The King's Character.*

This prince was one of the most accomplished that has filled the English throne, and possessed all the qualities both of body and mind, natural and acquired, which could fit him for the high station to which he attained: his person was manly, his countenance engaging, his eyes clear, serene, and penetrating. The affability of his address encouraged those who might be overawed by a sense of his dignity or his wisdom; and though he often indulged his facetious humour, he knew how to temper it with discretion, and ever kept at a distance from all indecent familiarities with his courtiers. His superior eloquence and judgment would have given him an ascendant, even had he been born in a private station; and his personal bravery would have procured him respect, even though it had been less supported by art and policy.

By his great progress in literature he acquired the name of *Beauclerc*, or the scholar; but his application to those sedentary pursuits abated nothing of the activity and vigilance of his government: and though the learning of that age was better fitted to corrupt than improve the understanding, his natural good sense preserved itself untainted both from the pedantry and superstition which were then so prevalent among men of letters. His temper was very susceptible of the sentiments as well of friendship as resentment; and his ambition, though high, might be esteemed moderate and reasonable, had not his conduct toward his brother and nephew showed that he was too much disposed to sacrifice to it all the maxims of justice and equity. Perhaps the total incapacity of Robert for government afforded his younger brother a reason or pretence for seizing the sceptre both of Normandy and England; and when violence and usurpation are once begun, necessity obliges a prince to continue in the same criminal course; and engages him in measures which his better judgment and sounder principles would

otherwise have induced him to reject with warmth and indignation.

King Henry was much addicted to women; and historians mention no less than seven illegitimate sons and six daughters who were born to him. Hunting was also one of his favourite amusements; and he exercised great rigour on those who encroached on the royal forests, which were augmented during this reign, though their number and extent were already enormous. In other respects he executed justice, and that with rigour; the best maxim which a prince in that age could follow.\*

STEPHEN.

No sooner had Henry expired, than Stephen (nephew to the Conqueror, and son of Stephen, Earl of Blois, married to Adela, the Conqueror's third daughter), insensible to all the ties of gratitude and fidelity, gave full reins to his criminal ambition, and trusted, that, without any previous intrigue, the celerity of his enterprise, and the boldness of his attempt, might overcome the weak attachment which the English and Normans in that age bore to the laws and to the rights of their sovereign. He therefore hastened over to England; and though the citizens of Dover, apprised of his purpose, shut their gates against him, he stopped not till he arrived in London; when, by his intrigues with the people and the clergy, he was proclaimed king.

Matilda, the daughter of Henry, and to whom the crown legally belonged, both by birthright, the will of her father, and the fealty sworn to her by the nobles, though she could but little depend on her Norman subjects, however, vigorously undertook to recover her throne, and at one time was so successful, that she obtained seemingly a decisive victory over the king, who fought valiantly in the ranks, and with his battleaxe first, and then with his sword, dealt destruction for a long time around him; till, both flying in pieces, he was obliged to surrender himself a prisoner, and in this manner was conducted from the field, and ignominiously laid in irons.

Matilda was now proclaimed queen, and her power was acknowledged by the generality of the nation; but disdaining to accept the *shadow* of royalty (which was all she found the barons and clergy

\* Hume and his authorities.

meant to grant), she disgusted them by her pride, and soon made those repent who had thus raised her to her dignities. The Bishop of Winchester had been the chief instrument in her elevation: he therefore now levied an army, to convince her, that it was no less in his power to deprive her of a kingdom, than to put her in possession of it. He was successful in his designs; Matilda was obliged to quit England once more; and Stephen was taken from chains, and once more placed upon the throne.

Stephen, thus reinstated, did not entirely satisfy the demands of the barons and the clergy, which occasioned, soon after, another civil war; but just as the two armies of the king and Matilda were about to engage, happily for the people, a truce was proposed between the opposite powers, which paved the way to a more lasting peace, the terms of which were as follow:—

“It was agreed, that Stephen should enjoy the crown of England during his life, and that Henry, son of Matilda, should be acknowledged as his successor.”

In this manner a civil war was terminated, which had for some years laid England in blood. The nation once more began to respire from their calamities; and Stephen's subsequent death soon put his rival in possession of a crown, which to the former had afforded only disappointment, fatigue, and danger. He died 25th October, 1154, after a reign of nineteen years.

(To be continued.)

CURSORY SKETCHES of the BRITISH STAGE, from its COMMENCEMENT to the CLOSE of the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

(From the Commencement of the British Stage to the Age of Shakspeare.)

“The manners of an age are much elucidated by its public amusements—No man is a hypocrite in his pleasures.”—JOHNSON.

**P**REVIOUSLY to our entering into a description of theatrical amusements in this country, we trust it will be found illustrative of the subject, to give a short sketch of the origin of plays in Europe, since their revival after the overthrow of the Roman government.

Mr. Warton observes, that, “as early

as the fourth century, *Gregory Nazianzen*, an archbishop and poet, with a view of banishing pagan plays from the theatre of Constantinople, had composed many sacred dramas, intended to be substituted for the Greek tragedies, with hymns in the places of the chorus.” Whatever might have been the struggles between piety and taste on this occasion, we are ignorant of—but a second project, of a similar nature, is stated to have been successful; as *Theophylact*, another patriarch, invented, or adopted, about the year 990, a set of religious pantomimes and farces, since well known by the names of *Fête des Fous*, *Fête de l'Âne*, *Fête des Innocens*, &c. &c. in the hopes of weaning the people from the bacchanalian calendarly rites,\* and other pagan ceremonies, by the substitution of Christian spectacles.

These farces, passing first into Italy, suggested the composition of *mysteries*, which from thence found their way into France and the rest of Europe, and were every where eagerly adopted by the clergy, who were glad to have in their hands the direction of a popular amuse-

\* What those *bacchanalian calendarly rites* exactly were we have no account; but we have every reason to suppose that they partook of the licentiousness of the Roman stage, transplanted at that time to Constantinople (particularly the *pantomimi*), than which nothing could be at times grosser or more destructive of the morals of an audience. Prynne quotes authorities, that, “on some occasions, a large basin of water was formed in the centre of the stage, where actresses, in the representation of water nymphs, appeared quite naked, and where, to the sound of soft music, they would spring up above the water, and exhibit the most lascivious attitudes:”—and Martial tells us, that “he saw the whole story of *Pasiphaë* minutely represented on the stage of the *Mimi*.”

Nor were their *comic poets* occasionally more moral than their *pantomimes*, as *Plautus*, in his epilogue to the *Casina*, advises the audience “to clap lustily, and give the poet his due; and to those that did it, he wished as many w——s as they pleased, unknown to their wives; but to those that did not clap, he wished a he goat besmeared with the filth of a ship for a concubine.”(a)

(a) *Nunc vos equum est manibus meritis  
Meritam mercedem dare.*

*Qui faxit, clam uxorem ducat scortum  
Semper, quod volet.*

*Verum qui non manibus clare, quantum  
Futerit, platurerit*

*Ei pro scorto supponetur hircus unctus nautea*

ment, capable of rivalling the scandalous pantomimes and buffoneries hitherto exhibited at fairs, by the jugglers and itinerant minstrels, which the merchants carried with them for the purpose of attracting customers, and were usually called *mummers*.

About the reign of Edward III. it was ordained, by act of parliament, that "a company of men, called vagrants, who had made masquerades through the whole city, should be whipped out of London, because they represented scandalous things in the little alehouses and other places where the populace assembled."

These were, in all probability, of that species we before observed, who were called "*Mummers*" (a word signifying one who, being masked, disguises himself thus to play the fool without speaking), who were wont to stroll about the country dressed in an antic manner, dancing, mimicking, and exhibiting postures of indecency. These drew the common people so much from their business, that it was deemed a very pernicious custom; and as these *mummers* always went masked and disguised, they too frequently encouraged themselves to commit violent outrages, and were guilty of many lewd disorders.\*

Stowe informs us, that the citizens of London, at the feast of Christmas, 1377, made a *mumming* to divert the young Prince Richard; and we read of another *mumming* in the 2d year of Henry the IVth's reign, when he was keeping his Christmas at Eltham.

At what particular period "the Mysteries" commenced in England is very uncertain. Those who look up to antiquity as the criterion of every thing, will speculate for it amongst the *druids*, who, because they played upon rude instruments of music, suppose there must be something dramatic attached to their profession. Others presume they originated, under the Saxon heptarchy, with the *minstrels*, who, because they attended the king's court, and the tables of the great, they suppose must have been entertained with something more solid than singing and dancing. In short, the conjectures on this subject

\* These disorders afterwards so much increased, that, in the 3d of Henry VIII. an act was made against *mummers*, in which the penalty for selling *vizors*, or keeping them in any house, was twenty shillings each *vizor*.

are endless—every one straining a point to find the thing they wish for, rather than attending to the documents of historic truth.

That the ancient Britons knew nothing of dramatic exhibitions seems to be given up on all sides; but that the Romans, who were a polished people at the time of their invasion of Britain, might have ultimately brought in their train this species of amusement amongst us, is highly probable, as we have many vestiges of architecture, painting, and many of the fine arts, which they introduced here with great effect in regard to the general improvement of the people. Whatever the state of the fact may be, at present we have no record of it; which may very well be accounted for from the miserable situation which the Britons were left in by the Romans when they abandoned this country, their subsequent treatment from the Picts and Scots, and the vassalage they suffered for many years under the Saxon government.

The first *miracle play*, or *mystery*, that we have upon record, is stated by Matthew Paris to have been acted in England, Henry I. A.D. 1110, composed by Geoffrey, the seventh abbot of St. Alban's, who formed this play or mystery on the *Death of St. Katherine*, and borrowed some of the sacred vestments of that abbey to adorn the persons who acted in it." Peter of Blois congratulates his brother William on the fame he had acquired by his tragedy of *Flavira and Marcus*, and by his other theological works; and Fitzstephen says, "London for theatrical spectacles hath religious plays, which are representations of the miracles which holy confessors had wrought, and of the sufferings by which martyrs had displayed their constancy."\*

\* Secular plays (from which the clergy, and with great justice, were prohibited from attending) were introduced about the same time, but of a very different nature from the ecclesiastical; for, according to the description given of them by contemporary writers, they appear to have consisted of comic tales or stories, intermixed with coarse jests, and accompanied in the acting with instrumental music, singing, dancing, gesticulations, mummery, and other arts of raising laughter, without much regard to decency or morality.

Such companies constantly followed the courts of the kings of England, and from time to time visited the castles of earls and great barons, where they were well enter-

The mysteries continued a long time in use; as we have an account, in the year 1378, of the scholars of St. Paul's school presenting a petition to Richard II. praying his majesty "to prohibit some unexpert people from presenting the history of the Old Testament, to the great prejudice of the said clergy, who have been at great expense in order to represent it publicly at Christmas:"—and further, we have an account of the scholars of St. Paul's acting, 10th Henry IV. at Clerkenwell, a mystery, called "The Creation of the World," at which were present most of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom.

The nature of these mysteries consisted of stories taken from the Old and New Testament; the names of some of which were as follow:—*God's Promises—The Baptism of Christ—The Temptation of Christ when he was twelve Years old—Of the Lord's Supper—Of the Passion of Christ—Of the Resurrection, of Lazarus raised from the Dead—Of Simon the Leper.*

The above six were written by Bale, one of the most respectable writers in this line of his day. He was born in 1495, in Suffolk, and at twelve years old went to the monastery of Carmelites, at Norwich: he afterwards studied at Hulme Abbey, Northumberland, and was from thence removed to Cambridge. He became a protestant, and was in consequence persecuted by the Roman catholics, but was protected by Lord Cromwell. On that nobleman's death he took shelter in Holland, where he wrote, or probably translated, most of his dramatic productions.

He was recalled in the reign of Edward VI. and given the living of Bishopstoke, in Hampshire. He was afterwards named to the see of Ossory, where he strenuously exerted himself to reform his priests, and abolish the mass; in consequence of which some of his servants were murdered, and his own death plotted—he therefore made his escape in a small boat, and was taken up by the captain of a Dutch man of war, who stripped him of all his money and effects. From Holland he retired to Switzerland, where he continued during the reign of Queen Mary. When Elizabeth came to the throne, he returned to Eng-

land, but could never be prevailed upon to return to his see, but preferred rather being a prebend of Canterbury, where he died in 1563, the year before Shakespeare was born.

The other two principal writers of mysteries were *Sandys* and *Pafré*.—Sandys was the youngest son of Edwin, Archbishop of York, born in 1577, who produced a piece called "Christ's Passion." In his dedication, he speaks of it as coming to him immediately from the pen of Grotius, and to Grotius from *Apolonarius* and *Nazianzen*, two ancient fathers of the primitive church. Sandys was one of the first who reduced his pieces to *five acts*: before his time they consisted of an indefinite number.

Ihan Pafré (1512) wrote, or translated, a mystery, called "*Candlemas-day; or, the Killing of the Children of Israel.*" Besides these, Radcliff wrote *Dives and Lazarus—Job's Affliction—the Burning of Sodom—the Delivery of Susannah, and the Fortitude of Judith*; and *Wager*, who lived in the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, wrote *the Life and Repentance of Mary Magdalen*.

Such is the outline of what the mysteries were composed of. We have seen several of the speeches attributed to the different persons of the Trinity, the patriarchs, and apostles; and, by endeavouring to make those divine personages speak according to the blind zeal and bigotry of the writers themselves, they appear little less than blasphemy. However, such was the amusement of our ancestors for some centuries: nor were many of the sermons of those days much purer, as several of the priests, partly through ignorance, and partly from the unbounded zeal of correcting their flock by strong and forcible invectives, used such expressions from the pulpit as could scarcely be believed, if not given from authority. In order, however, to give some specimen of those *mysteries*, we shall present the following scene from one of their earliest writers, Bishop Bale. It is entitled, "God's Promises," a tragedy, or interlude, manifesting the chief promises of God unto man in all ages, from the beginning of the world to the death of Jesus Christ: a mystery published 1538: the interlocutors are,

tained, and generously rewarded. We have seen quotations from some of those plays which would disgrace the lowest ribaldry of Bartholomew-fair.

*Pater Cælestis, Adam Primus Homo,  
Justus Noah, Abraham Fideiis,  
Moses Sanctus, David, Rex Pius,  
Esaias Propheta, Joannes Baptista.*

*Adam Primus Homo.*

Merciful Father! thy pityful grace extend  
To me, careful wretch, which have thee sore  
abus'd,

Thy peccet breaking.—O Lord! I mind to  
mend.

If thy great goodness would now have me  
excus'd.

Most heav'nly Maker, let me not be refus'd!  
Nor cast from thy sight for one poor sinful  
crime!

Alas! I'm frail, for my whole kind's but slime.

*Pater Cælestis.*

I wot it is so—yet art thou no less faulty  
Than thou hadst been made of matter much  
more worthy

I gave thee reason and wit to understand  
The good from evil—and not to take in hand,  
Of a brainless mynde, the thing which I for-  
bade thee.

*Adam Primus Homo.*

Such heavy fortune hath chiefly chaunced me,  
For that I was left to mine own liberty.

*Pater Cælestis.*

Oh! then thou art blameless, and the fault  
thou layest on me.

*Adam Primus Homo.*

Nay—all I ascribe to my own imbecility.

*Pater Cælestis.*

Yet thou shalt die for it—and all thy poste-  
rity.

*Adam Primus Homo.*

Yet, gracious Father! extend to me thy mercy,  
And throw not away the thing thou didst  
create

To thine own image, but avert from me thy  
hate.

*Pater Cælestis.*

But art thou sorry, from bottom of thy heart?

*Adam Primus Homo.*

Thy displeasure is to me most heavy smart.

*Pater Cælestis.*

Then I will tell thee what thou shalt stick  
unto,

Life to recover, and my good favour also.

For that thou hast been deceived by the ser-  
pent,

I will put hatred betwixt him, for his doing.  
And the woman kind—They shall hereafter  
dissent;

His seed with her seed shall never have agree-  
ment:

Her seed shall press down his head unto the  
ground,

Slay his suggestions, and his power confound.  
Cleave to this promise with all thy inward  
power

Firmly inclose it in thy remembrance fast;  
Fold it in thy faith with full hope day and  
hour,

And thy salvation it will be at last.

This shall procure thee peace within my sight:  
So look to it—and hold not the matter light.

[*Exeunt.*]

The growing taste of the times, how-  
ever, in some respect checked these ir-  
regularities, and to the *mysteries* suc-  
ceeded another species of amusement,  
called "*The Moralities*," which, though  
partaking of the eccentricity of perso-  
nifying the *passions*, *virtues*, &c. &c.  
came more home to the instruction of  
the mind than the former. The *myste-  
ries* went to exercise our *faith* by fan-  
tastic and improbable devices, the *mo-  
ralities* tended more to the practice of  
life, by recommending obedience and  
conformity to the laws, our moral and  
social duties, &c. &c. and though they  
inculcated these points in what we should  
now call a strange and unaccountable  
manner, yet they progressively intro-  
duced a better system of writing, and  
may be said to approach the foundation  
of a more regular drama.

(*An account of the MORALITIES, &c. in  
our next.*)

### THREE LETTERS ON PROSTITUTION.

BY BENEVOLENS.

#### Letter II.

*—* *Æquâ lege necessitas  
Sortitur insignes et imos.*

HOR. 3 lib. 1 od. 14 vs.

*To the Editor of the European Magazine.*

SIR,  
ABOUT eighteen months ago I acci-  
dentally fell in company with the  
subject of this memoir. If I was charmed  
by the neatness and elegance of her per-  
son, I was enraptured with the more  
splendid beauties of her mind: there was  
a conscious dignity about her which  
suppressed every impertinent foolish ac-  
tion; and a virtuous openness which  
constantly animated her on every topic  
of conversation. She was the daughter  
of parents in independent circumstances;  
and, loving her most affectionately, they  
had done their duty on her to the  
utmost tittle. It was impossible for me  
to behold so much perfection with in-  
difference—my heart was instantly cap-  
tivated; and therefore, at our next  
meeting, I frankly declared my passion,  
and begged of her to indulge a reciproc-  
al flame. It would be useless to de-  
scribe every trivial occurrence; and  
therefore suffice it to say, that having  
duly considered the whole affair, she  
laid it before her parents, and I was  
permitted, to my unspeakable satis-

faction, to pay honourable addresses to my charming Nancy. At the same time my sister and she contracted the closest intimacy; so that every thing foreboded a strict union of the families. Thus several months passed away almost imperceptibly, in which I endeavoured to prove to her parents and herself, that I was actuated by a motive of solid disinterested love: when, one day,

*Ille dies primus lethi, primasque malorum  
Causa fuit: ——— VIRG. Æn. 4 lib. 169 vs.*

her brother *unfortunately* introduced her into the company of a naval officer: his lively and communicative disposition made a sensible impression on her heart; and, to be short, Mr. Editor, he had the address completely to supplant me: her affections were so entirely engrossed by him, that he even persuaded her to keep their amour a perfect mystery. She, however, received my visits as usual; and the good old people, eager to convince me of their esteem, took an opportunity of proposing a time for our nuptials. I need not say how I felt at this kindness: I professed the utmost gratitude and respect; and hoped they never would have cause to repent their daughter's choice, or the indulgence they had shown me. My bright enslaver acquiesced in the proposal with great cheerfulness; and I now fancied myself on the brink of happiness and ecstasy, when a most fatal accident crushed the prospect, and drowned me in inconceivable distress. I happened to step in one evening, and found the family in the utmost confusion: sorrow and despair seemed printed on every cheek. I was so much abashed, that, for a few minutes, I lost my recollection; but had, at last, resolution to inquire the cause of this agitation, when I found that Nancy had been lost by her brother two nights before, and had not been heard of since; and as the naval officer had suddenly withdrawn himself, they were suspicious of an elopement. This was like a death-warrant to me: I raved, stamped about, and invoked my Nancy by name; intervals of quiet then returned, and again I burst forth with ungovernable vehemence. This, as you may suppose, aggravated the affliction of her parents, and for some time we kept up a most piercing scene: but of all, her poor brother, perhaps, was the most affected; he wept incessantly, and in the bitterness of his soul

accused himself of negligence in losing sight of his sister; and then uttered the most horrid imprecations on the head of the officer, for bringing these troubles on his family. In this state of tumult I took an opportunity of leaving the room, and searched the city throughout, but to no purpose. I went home weary; and on entering my chamber, the first thing that struck my attention was a profile of the dear angel, which I had intended to present to her at our next interview. I removed it from my sight; and for several weeks gave myself up to dejection and melancholy. By degrees, however, I recovered, and paid a visit to her parents, whom I found in deep mourning. Perceiving me alarmed, the old gentleman, after a few preliminary questions, calmly told me, that they had endeavoured to find out their daughter, by every possible means, but without effect; that they had taken mourning because it suited the sad occasion, and, though their dearest girl might still be living, yet she was, nevertheless, dead to them. Here a tear trickled down his cheek. I caught the infection immediately, and, putting my handkerchief to my face, gave nature vent in a flood of tears. In this manner several months passed away, without any intelligence of poor Nancy. I began to think of fixing my mind on some other object; and her parents even recommended me a choice. But, Mr. Editor, I must not forget to mention, that ever since the loss of his beloved sister, I kept up the strictest intimacy with her brother; we were inseparable companions, and, in secret, oft have we mingled our sighs and tears, and begged of Heaven to restore the deluded creature to her friends. Whether it was thus originally decreed, or whether it was granted in answer to our prayers, I cannot pretend to say; but one evening, at parting, her brother, squeezing my hand with uncommon eagerness, expressed an assurance that we should *yet* be happy. I was proceeding slowly and pensively along Piccadilly, when an old woman, in a miserable garb, accosted me in a mournful voice, and implored my charity; not for herself, but for a fellow-creature, who, she feared, was dying. I asked if I could see this wretched object; and she, without answering, led me as far as Drury-lane: we proceeded up a dirty alley, till we came to the house, which exhibited a



most destitute appearance: the door, which would hardly bear touching (it was so rotten), stood wide open; there was not a single pane of glass (she assured me) in the front; and, in many places, the very frames had given way to the ravages of time, or the destructive hand of the drunkard. It was now about eleven o'clock, and very dark; my conductor went next door, and brought a light. We ascended three or four flights of stairs, till we came to a back room, which we entered, and the inside afforded a more wretched look than the outside, all the light and air coming through a hole in the wall. In a corner lay a female on the floor. I approached, and (*to quar, an silcam?*) how was I shocked on discovering my dear lost Nancy, to all human appearance on the verge of eternity. It overpowered me, and I stood for some time mute, like a statue, till I was at length roused by her dreadful shrieks. She immediately recollected me; and the thoughts of former visits were too much for her tender feelings: she fell into violent convulsions, and her landlady went out for assistance: in the mean time I went up to her, and endeavoured to sooth her spirits; but every time she opened her eyes she went off again. Presently my conductor returned with another female, who had got a little drop of gin in a tea cup; this they persuaded her to take, but she was utterly unable. Your readers may guess my emotions at this time: I ran round the room like a madman, and committed a thousand frantic extravagances, in so much that the others began to think I really was mad, and consulted how to secure me. Just at this instant the watchman, alarmed at the unusual noise, came into the room; the sight of him immediately composed me; and I now thought of doing something for her relief. There were no rooms in the neighbourhood fit to receive such an extremity of woe; I therefore determined to take her to my own lodgings, and accordingly despatched the watchman for a coach: it came; and we were just going to remove her, when I found, to my bitter mortification, that there were neither blankets nor sheets, but only the sacking of an old bed, one half of which she lay upon, the other serving as a cover. The old woman reluctantly went in search of clothing; and at last returned with a tattered, filthy blanket, which was all she could procure: in

this we wrapped my poor dear Nancy; and taking her up among us, contrived to convey her into the coach. I then rewarded the watchman and the two women for their trouble, and was going away; when the one who had conducted me said, the girl owed her five shillings for lodging; and as I had removed her, she hoped I should discharge her debts. I had no heart to ask her any questions, but paid her demands, and went out. On arriving at my lodgings, I found my sister was retired to rest: however, I went up to her chamber-door, and begged she would come down with all diligence. She did; and having made a fire in my bed-room, and rendered it in every respect comfortable, my charge was conveyed to bed: then giving my sister strict orders to mind her, and prepare some nourishment, I took the coach, and went for medical assistance. The gentleman was so good as to go with me; and having shown him the apartment, I went down stairs: my sister, mean while, finding out her old friend and confidant, fell into hysterics: having recovered a little, she ran to the bed-side, and discovered herself to Nancy. Here their mutual affections became so violent, that the surgeon was obliged to call up the mistress of the house; who, though in years and very infirm, nevertheless put herself about in the most cheerful and ready manner. Order, however, was soon restored; and I had the pleasure of learning, that her case, although desperate, was not hopeless; as, if they could get her to take some nourishment, the want of which seemed to be a principal cause of her danger, he did not doubt but in a few days she would begin to mend. He begged, in the mean time, that we would speak to her as little as possible, as a return of the convulsions would render her recovery extremely doubtful. I had now leisure to reflect on these strange events; and when I considered that this accomplished and amiable girl—the delight of all that knew her—the companion of my own sister—nay, the very person to whom I had paid my addresses—whom I had in a manner adored—born to wealth and honour—was now the sad outcast of society—the victim of a villain—was languishing under penury and disease—perishing of hunger—in all probability, had I not providentially come when I did, must ere this have been a corpse—was alive by my

bounty—and in a fair way of being again the comfort of her disconsolate relations—I say, when I considered these things, I could not restrain the feelings of my heart, and wept for joy. In a week, she was so far recovered that I ventured to ask the causes which had reduced her to so distressful a situation. This, as your readers, Mr. Editor, may suppose, with the recollection of my kindness, produced tears; but at length she briefly said, that “the officer (as she supposed him to be) had, one evening previous to her eloping, found means to seduce her, by giving her some stupifying liquor, in her brother’s absence: she was so much agitated by grief and remorse, and the injustice she had done me (here she paused—a tear fell, which I returned), that she had not courage to disclose it to any person whatever: the thoughts of the infamy which she had brought upon her family, and the reproaches she should meet with, if it were ever discovered, urged her to yield to his solicitations of elopement; accordingly she contrived to mislead her brother one night, and escaped with the monster to his lodgings in the skirts of the town: here he gave himself up to drinking, and often in his beastly state beat her most inhumanly. In a short time, she discovered that he was a pimp in the disguise of an officer, and was expecting every minute to be seized for forgery. He moved his lodgings in the dead of the night: but his conscience troubling him, and drink failing to give him the accustomed relief, about three months ago, after he had diseased her, and lost every farthing at a card-table, he came home about two o’clock one morning, and after burning all his papers, and giving her a fervent kiss, took a pistol from his pocket, and very deliberately shot himself through the head. Being terribly alarmed, she screamed for help, but in vain; nobody heard; and after growing a little composed, she thought it would be best to leave the house; and accordingly, taking all the money and trinkets she could find, she made her escape, and took a room in an obscure part of the town. Here she applied to various places for employment, but could get none; and after spending all her money, and pawning almost all her clothes, in order to avoid as long as possible the dreadful recourse of going upon the town, she hired the room in which I found her, for which she paid her last two shillings. Here her disorder prevented her from going out. For about a week she barely subsisted upon what her landlady and two other destitute girls gave her; but this failing, she had been three days without food or drink, save about a teaspoonful of gin, when I came and rescued her from death.” Here she was unable to go on, and wept bitterly; my sister followed her example, and I could not help shedding tears myself. In a few weeks she was quite recovered, and I proposed acquainting her parents. She most ardently wished to see them, and her dear brother, but the idea of beholding them in her plight, was horrible indeed. I had hitherto kept every circumstance respecting her a profound secret, and thought it would be best to discover her by degrees; therefore, the next time her brother called upon me, I told him I had heard some news of his poor sister: the tears instantly started, and he asked me if I had seen her: I could not possibly deny I had; and so begging him to stay a few minutes, I went out and told my sister; she prepared poor Nancy for the interview, as well as time would allow, and in a few minutes I returned with her brother. They felt more than I can describe, and poor Nancy fainted. When the transports of joy were a little calm, I asked her brother to go with me, and acquaint his parents that we had received some intelligence respecting her. We set out together; but having occasion to turn back, he never waited for me, but ran home with the utmost speed, and before I could possibly arrive he had disclosed all at once. This was like a stroke of lightning. On my admittance, I found the house in indescribable tumult; the servants running about in all directions, and the old people in a state very little different from actual insanity. I attempted to compose them, but I might as well have endeavoured to hold the winds: I was almost pulled to pieces by them: they prayed, besought, nay, even insisted that I should immediately take them to their “*dear sweet child*.” At length, unable to resist the pressing applications of father, mother, and brother, I begged permission to go first, and prepare the way. This they positively refused, as it was an age of delay they could not endure. Accordingly we went in a body, and having got to my lodgings, I contrived to get in first, and running up stairs, told my sister and the fair penitent who were coming. I had scarce time to deliver my errand, when in they came, and, oh! the result no language

can set forth. It will be sufficient to say, that there were no reflections, nor reproaches whatever; far, far from it: all was fulness of love and compassion; they vied with each other to convince the dear girl of their vast joy, and forgiveness. I, in my turn, was loaded with blessings and congratulations. At last, they took their beloved daughter home; and now, after a long and mournful separation, she is once more restored to her friends, and every thing she holds dear; and promises to add increased ornament and lustre to society.

BENEVOLENS.

London, Sept. 15, 1808.

REFUTATION of certain PASSAGES in the late Dr. CURRY'S "*History of the Civil Wars of Ireland*;" and in Mr. PLOWDEN'S "*Historical View of the State of Ireland*."

**T**HAT the first massacre in the Irish rebellion of 1641 was perpetrated by the Protestant garrison of Carrickfergus, was asserted by Dr. Curry of Dublin, in his "*History of the Civil Wars of Ireland*," published in 1775; and has been lately repeated by a Mr. Plowden, in an "*Historical View of the State of Ireland*," published in 1803; with this addition, that "the truth of the fact is supported on the authority of Lord Clarendon."\*

From these injurious charges, to rescue the memory of the persons maligned, and that of the noble personage quoted, will be found a matter of little difficulty; it is only necessary to trace the report to its origin.

Twenty-one years after the rebellion had broken out, a pamphlet was published in London, "Printed for its author, R. S. 1662." The time chosen for its appearance was after the lapse to Popery of his majesty Charles II. and the Duke of York, which presented a favourable opportunity to throw obloquy on his Protestant subjects in Ireland. The settlement of the kingdom was then under the consideration of the king and council of England. In the tract alluded to, we find the following passage: "About the beginning of November, 1641, the English

and Scotch forces in Knockfergus murdered, in one night, all the inhabitants of the territory of Island Magee, to the number of above three thousand men, women, and children, all innocent persons, in a time when none of the Catholics of that country were in arms, or rebellion. Note, *This was the first massacre committed in Ireland on either side.*"†

Such is the foundation of the report. The passage contains, however, in itself, its own refutation. If the atrocious act alluded to took place about the beginning of November, as the pamphlet asserts, it could not in possibility be "the first massacre on either side," because the rebellion had broken out on the 23d of the preceding month; and we know, on various authorities, particularly on that of Lord Clarendon himself, that within the space of ten days, the Roman Catholics had, with most barbarous instances of cruelty, murdered an incredible number of Protestants. On what principle then are we to account for his lordship being referred to in support of an assertion, that the Protestants set the example of massacre, to which assertion the quotation is in contradiction? If his lordship's evidence deserves the credit which those who refer to him admit that it does, it follows, from these his own words, that it cannot be true, either that *this was* the first massacre, or that none of the Catholics of Ireland were at the time in arms or rebellion. Neither can it possibly be true that the atrocity mentioned happened about the beginning of November.

The fact, upon inquiry, is found to be this; that whatever did occur in Island Magee was in the January following the breaking out of the rebellion. After the followers of Sir Phelim O'Neill, as Leland mentions, had almost exhausted their barbarous malice, in those outrages which, as Dr. Curry himself says, Sir Phelim in his last moments declared pressed his conscience very much, though he said that they were done contrary to

† It appears by the speech of Sir Audley Mervin (speaker of the House of Commons), addressed to the Duke of Ormond, 13th Feb. 1662, that great pains were taken to circulate this report. His words are, "and this being done under pretence of severe justice, the Roman Catholics of this kingdom may get a reputation and credit to those pamphlets which they have dispersed through Europe, that his majesty's Protestant subjects first fell upon and murdered them."

\* In the year 1803, Mr. Milner, an English Catholic bishop, has made the same assertion in his "*Inquiry*," published in London.

his intention. The month is established beyond all question by the deposition of Bryan Magee, a Catholic, son of Owen, whose family were among the chief sufferers at Island Magee.\* The affidavit sets forth all the horrors of such a scene, with minute precision, enumerating the persons killed, and stating the day to be the "8th of January," which it will be found fell that year on a Sunday. In corroboration of these, we find by the testimonies of James Mitchell, of Island Magee, that he was at Ballycarry, on the sabbath-day about sermon-time, in the afternoon of which day the Irish of the Isle Magee were murdered;† of consequence, it must now be evident, that instead of being the first massacre, it was ten weeks subsequent to the commencement of those scenes which pressed on the dying moments of the ferocious Sir Phelim himself, which induced the detestation of his successor Owen O'Neill, and which every good Catholic and Protestant has deplored from that age to the present.

An immediate cause may be discovered for the unhappy event taking place at the time now established, viz. in the destruction of between 60 and 80 British, in their quarters at Portna, on the Ban side, in the county of Antrim. This party, under the command of Captain Fergus M'Dowal, had been dispersed at the distance of half a mile from each other, and were massacred without resistance.‡ This happened only five days prior to the affair of Island Magee, and at an inconsiderable distance. A more remote incitement may have been the massacre of Lord Grandison's troop of horse in their quarters at Tanragee (Tandragee),

\* Owen Magee's deposition is preserved in Trinity college, Dublin, page 2716 of the volume of depositions lettered "County of Antrim."

† It deserves to be mentioned, to the honour of Owen O'Neill, afterwards general of the Irish forces, that he abhorred the cruelties committed by the followers of Sir Phelim.—In detestation of their conduct he even burned some of their houses.

‡ After the destruction of these soldiers, the Irish collected on each side of the Ban, and, on the 31 of January, proceeded with fire and sword from Portna to Ballintoy, killing the Scotch wherever they got them. This is testified by an evidence of their own party, Gilduffe O'Cahan of Dunseverick, father of one of their leaders. See Depositions, "County of Antrim," page 4233, Trin. Coll. Dublin.

which happened a few weeks earlier. The survivors of this corps would naturally exasperate their fellow soldiers at the battle of Lisburn, betwixt the garrison of which town and that of Carrickfergus there was a daily communication. But it is unnecessary to cite more of those incidents, which almost daily occurred, and were too well calculated to inspire a desire of revenge on both sides.

It is now clear that Dr. Curry's assertion, that Leland had no authority for transferring the time of the massacre in Island Magee, from November to January, falls to the ground, as well as his bolder assertion, that "It can never be found in the collection of original depositions now in possession of the University of Dublin." In that very collection the author of these remarks found it, as stated before, and in that collection he could not find the slightest presumption for transferring the date from January back to November against all historical evidence and tradition.

It is now time to inquire how far Mr. Plowden,‡ in our day (who has even outdone Dr. Curry in his), is supported by the noble author he has quoted; and what justice he renders his lordship in the following passage of his "Historical View of the State of Ireland," viz. "In justice to Lord Clarendon, it must be mentioned, that he admits *one* fact, that contradicts most of our authorities, and is contrary to the generally received notion, that the rebellion first broke out by a general massacre of all the Protestants that could be found, in cold blood." The *text* of Lord Clarendon says the very reverse!—This spurious tale, that Protestants committed the first aggression, would never have attracted attention, had it not so lately as 1720 been connected by a cunning device with the name of that noble historian, and foisted upon the public on his authority; though, as I have already shewn by an unquestionable passage from himself, that it was contrary to his lordship's opinion, and his direct assertion. So shallow an artifice can no longer deceive, when it is mentioned, that the passage

‡ Dr. Curry, though a most zealous partisan, did not venture to father the report on Lord Clarendon; but Mr. Plowden, with that confidence which the professors of the law find necessary, gives it to his lordship without ceremony.—Mr. Milner, an English Roman Catholic bishop, does the same in his "Inquiry," published in 1803.

of late ascribed to his lordship's pen, instead of being his, is "*verbatim*" the first paragraph of the identical pamphlet noticed at the beginning of these remarks, as having been (what its own title declares) the work of an anonymous writer, under the signature of R. S.—This pamphlet, for the purpose of deceiving the credulous, has been since dignified with the title of "an Appendix," and bound up with Lord Clarendon's well known "Historical View of the Affairs of Ireland," as if it was one part of a work in which it repeatedly meets with its own refutation. Accordingly, an advertisement prefixed both to the English and Irish editions of his lordship's work, certifying that the copy had been carefully compared with two manuscripts in the Archbishop of Dublin's library, *except this very Appendix.*

Of such materials have Dr. Curry and Mr. Plowden, both catholic annalists, composed their narratives of this delicate and important point of history.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ANECDOTE of Sir BOYLE ROCHE.

**D**URING an animated debate in the Irish Parliament, about twenty years ago, upon the subject of members of that House holding places under the crown, which it was alleged (to be sure without foundation though) by the Opposition, to be the source of ministerial influence, corrupt majorities, &c. &c. Mr. Curran argued for the abolition with his accustomed energy; and having received and parried some pointed allusions, and from Sir Boyle Roche in particular, replied to some insinuation, *ad rem*, "that he was the guardian of his own honour." Upon which Sir Boyle, half rising and speaking half aloud, observed, "Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman upon his sincere place."

The good baronet, during, I believe, thirty years, had never voted against any measure of any minister—he holding every act of the court of Dublin in profound respect, holding moreover the place of master of the ceremonies and snug apartments in the castle most of that period. P.

\* \* The following Hint was given on the blue cover of last Month's Magazine. The EDITORS are of opinion, however, that an article so well calculated to answer a very useful purpose, should have a place of a more permanent na-

ture; and it is therefore thought proper to incorporate it with the miscellaneous contents of the present number.

*Preservation of WHITE LINEN RAGS, and SCRAPS OF PAPER.*

**I**T is earnestly requested, that ladies, housekeepers, and others will be particularly careful to direct their servants not to destroy or burn any RAGS whatever: as the present scarcity of that commodity, owing to the war on the continent, has very much increased the price, and has in a great measure stopped the manufacturing of paper; to the injury of the revenue; and has been the means of putting a number of people out of employ. The present price of Rags is seven pence per pound.

PORTERS, and others who have the charge of sweeping SHOPS and PUBLIC OFFICES, are desired not to burn or destroy any COVERINGS OF LETTERS, or any other waste paper, either printed or written (let the pieces be ever so small), as they can be re-manufactured: and the saving them will not only increase the quantity of PAPER, but be a handsome perquisite to themselves.

*A CAUTION against FIRE.*

To the Editor of the *European Magazine.*

SIR,

**B**EING greatly shocked at hearing of so many instances of women being burnt to death, from their clothes accidentally taking fire, I wish to offer a few hints on this occasion; which, if duly attended to, would (I think) often prevent the accident proving fatal. It is generally the lower part of the dress which catches fire. Then, if the person remains in an upright posture, the flame, naturally rising upwards, will quickly reach the head or stomach, and be likely to have a fatal effect. But, if she immediately lie down on the floor, she might, in general, very easily extinguish the flame by rolling herself. Or, if a man be present, he may pull off his coat, and with that very soon extinguish the blaze. If there be a hearth-rug, it would answer the purpose better than almost any other thing.

It is the want of knowing before-hand "what is proper to be done in such a case," that occasions loss of time, and thereby increases the mischief. And then the violent fright destroys all presence of mind; and makes the case become quite desperate, which at first might easily have been remedied.

London, Sept. 29th, 1808.

P.

THE  
LONDON REVIEW,  
AND  
LITERARY JOURNAL,  
FOR NOVEMBER, 1808.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

*Magna Britannia: being a concise topographical Account of the several Counties of Great Britain. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A.M. F.R.S. F.A. and L.S. Rector of Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire; and Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Keeper of his Majesty's Records in the Tower of London. Volume II. Part I. containing*

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

IT is stated, in an advertisement, that

"The second volume of this work, in which," say the editors, "we propose to include Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, and Cornwall, has been unexpectedly delayed; but the account of Cambridgeshire being already printed, we are induced to publish it alone as the first part of the volume; and as we conceive that the publication of counties singly will, in several respects, be the more eligible mode, we propose to adopt it through the remainder of the work."

To this arrangement there certainly can be no objection; though we do not apprehend it to be one from which the public can derive any particular advantage. The number of plates, it is stated, will be greater in this part than in either of the two others, in consequence of the numerous remains of gothic architecture which are to be found in Cambridgeshire. Upon this we must observe, that the plates in all the parts of this work which have yet come under our inspection seem to be extremely accurate, and are correctly elucidatory of the objects delineated. To mark the different styles of architecture, its progress, and their different combinations, opens a field of inquiry not only curious to the antiquarian, but useful to the architect; they may in future be referred to as examples, and studied as a system.

We mean, as in our review of the former volume, for the sake of brevity, to pass over the account of the *Ancient Inhabitants and Government*, as these are subjects which are, in many instances, so entangled in controversy, that we have neither time, space, nor patience, to investigate them.

*Historical Events* form the next section; upon which the editors observe, that

"Most writers who have treated of the historical events connected with this county, have related the exploits of Queen Boadicea, and her brave, but unsuccessful, struggle against the Roman power; but although Cambridgeshire formed part of the dominions of this heroine, yet, as it does not appear to have been the scene of either her successes or defeat, we shall pass on to the conquest of East Anglia by the Danes, in which Cambridgeshire sustained more than its share of the general calamity,"—and which, together with more recent events, are, in consequence, particularly detailed.

"*Ancient and modern Divisions of the County*"—"Ecclesiastical Division and Jurisdiction"—and "*Monasteries, Colleges, and Hospitals*"—have, according to the preceding arrangement, a conspicuous place in this part of the work. With respect to the latter, it is stated, that

"The Benedictine monks had an abbey at Ely, which was placed under the government of a prior when Ely was converted into a bishop's see, an abbey at Thorney, and, for a short time, cells at Cambridge and Denny. The Benedictine nuns, an abbey at Chatteris, and priories at Cambridge, Fordham, and at Mirmaud, in the parish of Upwell; the Minorettes an abbey at Denny; the Templars had, for a short time, houses at Denny and Great Wilbraham; the Knights-Hospitallers, preceptories at Chippenham and Shengay; the Austin-friars, Black-friars, Gray-friars, White-friars, Bethlehemite-friars, the friars de

Sacco, and friars of St. Mary, had all establishments at Cambridge; the Crouched, or Crossed, friars, had a house at Bavelham, in the parish of Linton. Ancient records and historians speak of a nunnery at Eltesley, and monasteries at Homingsca and Soham. There were alien priories at Iselham, Linton, and Swavesey, and a small priory at Thirlinging, in the parish of Upwell, of which no particulars are known.

"There was a college at Newton, in the Isle of Ely, consisting of a warden and several chaplains. The present number of colleges in Cambridge is sixteen, exclusive of Downing college, newly founded, and not yet built, King's-hall and Michael-house, two ancient colleges, were incorporated into Trinity college by Henry VIII. Christ's college was built on the site of an ancient college, called God's-house.

"There were three ancient hospitals in Cambridge; one of which, St. John's-hospital, was converted into St. John's college. There were ancient hospitals also at Sterebridge, near Cambridge, at Ely; at Leverington, at Long-stow, at Thorney, at Wisbeach, at Whittlesford, and at Wicken: none of these are now in existence."

"The great land-owners, at various periods, and principal cabinet families," form a curious branch of this interesting work; and if we consider the fluctuation of property, not only in this but in all other counties, in a philosophical point of view, may afford a moral lesson.

#### "Noblemen's Seats.

"The noblemen's seats in this county are, Wimpole, the Earl of Hardwicke's, and Chevely, the Duke of Rutland's: Chevely is seldom inhabited by the Duke, except during the shooting season. Hare-park, built a few years ago by Earl Grosvenor, on some land held on lease under Colonel Jeaffreson, is inhabited by his lordship during the Newmarket meetings, having been intended merely for that purpose. Catlage, the ancient seat of the Norths, which has lately been pulled down, had not been inhabited by any of the family since the death of Lord Elibank's lady, who held it in dower from her first husband, William, Lord North. Horse-heath, the seat of Lord Alington, and afterwards of Lord Montfort, was pulled down in the year 1777. Gogmagog-hill, some time the seat of Earl Godolphin, is now the property and residence of Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, younger brother of the Duke of Leeds."

The progress of the undertaking for draining the fens is extremely curious, but too long to quote. We are sorry, from the conclusion, to learn, that

"Notwithstanding the immense sums that have been expended, and the skill which has been exerted in this great work, much remains yet to be done. With the view of obtaining a more effectual general drainage, an act for making a navigable cut from Lynn to Eau Brink passed in the year 1795, and another act to amend the former, in 1805. Measures have been since taken to carry the plan into execution with all convenient despatch."

To this, as a grand national object, we wish success concomitant to its usefulness. Indeed, in the *surveying and speculating times* through which we have lately passed, we much wonder that such an undertaking had not been entered upon before. This appears to us a plan which, whether viewed in the points of salubrity, commercial or agricultural advantage, seems to teem with benefit to the public, while it promises, which is not the case in every speculation, amply to repay the undertakers.

To attempt to enumerate the *rivers and navigable canals* in this semi-marine country, would be a task which we could only execute by quoting what the editors say upon the subject: there are parts in every performance which it is impossible either to compress or to extract. This observation may also apply to the next section, *Roads*: respecting which we must refer our readers to the work.

"*Roman Antiquities.*—Few Roman antiquities have been discovered in this county, except on the site of the station of Cambridge, where coins, urns, and earthen-ware of various kinds, particularly of the red Samian ware, and Roman utensils, have been frequently found.

"In the corner of Trumpington field, in a gravel-pit, several years ago, there were found many curious patera of fine red ware, one large vase, three feet long, brass *lugena*, a dish of brass embossed, the handle of a sacrificing knife, the brasses of a table book, some large bones and Roman coins; all which were deposited in Trinity-college library at Cambridge."

"An urn full of Roman brass coins was taken up about the year 1713 at Elm,† not far from a *tumulus*. A Roman altar is said to have been found near the same place.‡ In the road between March and Ely, three urns full of burnt bones, and a pot containing 160 Roman *denarii*, were found in 1730. Roman urns have been likewise found at Soham.

\* Mason's MSS.

† Stukeley's Itin.

‡ Gough's Camden, vol. ii, 142.

"Roman coins have been found on New-market-heath,\* within the site of the camp at Arbury, and within that called Vandlebury, on Cognagog-hills. Several of them in large brass, and a silver ring, was found there in 1750.† Several spear heads and celts were discovered in a gravel-pit near Sawston a few years ago; some of them are in the possession of Ferdinand Huddleston, Esq. of Sawston."

Under the head of *Ancient Church Architecture*, the editors observe, that

"No county of England produces a richer display of ancient church architecture than Cambridgeshire; since Ely cathedral alone furnishes a pretty complete series of the styles which prevailed from the eleventh century to the sixteenth."

The first specimens exhibited by the editors are those of capitals and arches, included in a plate, containing also a "Plan of the old Conventual Church of Ely." These capitals, it is observed, are "of that species of architecture generally known in this country by the name of *Saxon*, which is the same that prevailed throughout Europe after the decline of the Roman empire, and which is, in fact, nothing more than Roman in a degenerated state, and enriched with a variety of grotesque and other ornaments."

The second plate contains a view of "Part of the End of the South Transept of Ely Cathedral;" upon which it is remarked, that

"The two transepts of Ely cathedral afford specimens of the more massy kind of architecture introduced by the Normans; which differed little from that of their Saxon predecessors, except in magnitude. These are the oldest parts now existing of that edifice, which was begun by Simeon, the ninth abbot, between the years 1081 and 1093. It is supposed that these transepts were built by his successor."

The third plate, which is marked the twelfth century, exhibits the "Doorway on the south Side of the Nave of Ely Cathedral." This, in point of embellishments, is the richest doorway that we have ever seen. The ornaments seem to be in a much better style than, generally speaking, marked the architectural decorations of the twelfth century, when, it will be recollected, that the arts of Britain, just struggling to emancipate themselves from Danish

barbarism, were, as much as the people, loaded and oppressed by the weight of Norman ignorance and jealousy. With respect to the ornamental part of this doorway, we must observe, that the elegant guilloche twisting round the columns, the various mosaic and tracery work exhibited in the different parts, and the tasteful combination of the whole, have an *arabesque*, or, perhaps, we should rather say, *Etruscan* appearance, which to us conveys the idea of its having been executed by a people who had in their minds the choice of every species of ornament, and who have only, like the Italians when the composite order became the rage, erred by crowding too many embellishments into too small a space.

4th plate, "Part of the Nave of Ely Cathedral."

5th, "Specimen of the Architecture of St. Sepulchre's Church, at Cambridge."

"The next examples of ancient church architecture," say the editors, "which we shall produce, are some of the earliest of that style generally known throughout Europe by the name of *Gothic*. A great variety of conjectures have been made by ingenious men, respecting the origin of this kind of architecture.\* The best opinion seems to be, that one of its most prominent features, the pointed arch, arose from the intersection of two circular ones, which so frequently occurs in churches erected in the twelfth century, in different parts of Europe: towards the close of that century, the pointed arch appears to have been much used in Italy; but it was soon abandoned, on the revival of the Grecian architecture."

The next two plates appear to be also of the twelfth century: they display,

1st, "Part of the Inside of the western Tower of Ely Cathedral."

2d, "Elevation of Part of the western Transept of Ely Cathedral."

These are followed by two of the thirteenth century, exhibiting

"Part of the Gallilee at the west End of Ely Cathedral;" and

"One of the second Tier of Arches in the old Part of the Presbytery in Ely Cathedral, M.CC.XXXV."

"XIVth century—the gothic architecture of the fourteenth century," the editors observe, "differed considerably from that

\* In contemplating the aisle of a cathedral in which this style is exhibited, we never could divest our minds of the idea of a grove whose obtusely pointed arches were formed by the intersecting branches and foliage.

\* Gough's Camden, vol. ii. 137.

† Ibid. 138.



of the preceding ones, particularly in the vaulting and formation of the windows: the vaulting became more decorated, and divided into various angular compartments, forming a sort of tracery, ornamented at the intersections with foliated orbs, carved heads, and other embossed work. The columns were clustered frequently with rich foliated capitals; the windows were greatly enlarged, and divided by stone mullions, ramified into various forms, in the upper part more particularly, the great eastern and western windows, which frequently occupied nearly the whole width of the nave or choir, and were carried up almost as high as the vaulting. The arches of door-ways, monuments, &c. were often very richly ornamented on the sides with foliage, generally known by the name of crockets, and the pinnacles were usually enriched in the same manner. In the early part of this century, the arches were frequently enriched with rose-buds in hollow mouldings."

These are some of the principal characteristics of the gothic architecture of the fourteenth century, which are illustrated by three beautiful examples, displayed in,

1st, "One of the lower Arches in that Part of the Presbytery of Ely Cathedral rebuilt M.CCC.XXII."

2d, "One of the second Tier of Arches of the Presbytery of Ely Cathedral begun M.CCC.XXII."

3d, "One of the Niches on the north Side of St. Mary's Chapel, in Ely Cathedral."

As a specimen of the architecture of the fifteenth century, we have a folio plate of the "Elevation of Part of the Nave of King's-college Chapel, Cambridge;" which seems to us one of the most perfect and beautiful pieces of that period that we have ever seen.

"*Ancient painted Glass.*"—"The more ancient remains of painted glass in the Cambridgeshire churches," it is stated, are neither numerous, nor of any great consequence: a few fragments in the chancel windows of Horseheath church appear to be of the fourteenth century, and coeval with that building."

The "Ancient painted Glass in Trumpington Church" appears to have very little merit, and to be merely valuable for its antiquity.

The next plate contains three objects, viz.

"Fig. 1. Font in St. Peter's Church, Cambridge; 2d, Font in Leverington Church; 3d, Inscription on the Base of a Cross in Ely Cathedral."

Elucidatory of the ancient sepulchral monuments of the thirteenth century are three plates; the 1st containing the "Monument of William de Kilkenny, Bishop of Ely, in Ely Cathedral, 1256."

—"Monument of Hugh Northwold, Bishop of Ely, in Ely Cathedral, 1254."

2d, "Monument of William de Luda, Bishop of Ely, in Ely Cathedral, 1298."

3d, "Monument of Sir John Freville, in Little Shelford Church."

These, with two of which there are no engravings, "are all the monuments of the thirteenth century the age of which can be nearly ascertained; there are several others in the Cambridgeshire churches, which appear to belong to the same century, though they bear no certain evidence of their exact date." These are very properly noticed.

In the fourteenth century, we find plates of the

"Gravestone of William de Fulbourne, in Fulbourne Church.

"Gravestone of a Knight (supposed to be Sir John de Creke) and his Lady in Westley Waterless Church;" and

"Gravestone of one of the Trumpington Family, in Trumpington Church."

The monumental erudition of the fifteenth century is elucidated with plates of the

"Gravestone of John Balsham de Sleford, in Balsham Church, M.CCCC.I.

"Gravestone of Sir Thomas de Braunston, in the Church of Wisbeach St. Peter, M.CCCC.I.;" and

"Brass Plates on the Monument of Thomas Peyton, Esq. and his Wives, in Islham Church."

"*Monastic Remains.*"

"There are considerable remains of the rich monastery at Ely besides those already described. The refectory of the convent has been converted into the deanery; adjoining to this are several others of the monastic buildings, now converted into dwelling-houses. In the deanery garden, on the south side of the cathedral, are the remains of the ancient chapter-house, which was a square building of plain Saxon architecture. The large western gate of the monastery house remains entire, which was not finished till the death of Prior Buckton, in 1393. Of Thorney-abbey nothing at present exists, except part of the nave of the church. Besides the remains of Denny-abbey before noticed, there is a building near it, which appears to have been the refectory of the convent, at present used as a barn: it is about 85 feet long and 21 feet wide. A few walls of Swavesey-abbey, including a pointed door-way; are to be seen nearly adjoining the church on the north side. There are some remains of Anglesea

priory, in the back part of a mansion-house, which has been erected on its site, apparently not more ancient than the reign of Elizabeth. The most remarkable of these remains consist of a kind of undercroft, 36 feet by 22, with a groined roof supported by clustered pillars, now divided into two rooms, and a row of arches, supported by brackets against a wall on the outside of the building.

"Some part of Barham priory remains, in the mansion-house which now occupies its site; the monastic form is still to be traced in the hall, the cloisters, and the chapel: some ancient windows appear at the back of the house, which, from their form, do not seem much earlier than the Reformation. The church and cloister of the Benedictine nunnery of St. Radegund, at Cambridge (now Jesus-college chapel), is the only remaining part of that monastery."

#### *Castles and Sites of Castles.*

Under this head it is noticed, that a castle was originally built at Cambridge, by William the Conqueror, on the site of the Roman station; but of this Norman edifice no part now remains.

"There is," say the editors, "a gate-way built in the reign of Edward III. a fine piece of masonry, now used as a prison; the lofty mount was probably a British work; a similar mount and some other earth-works show the site of the castle at Ely. There are some remains of a castle in Chevely-park, which seems to have been nearly square, surrounded with a deep ditch; a small fragment of wall built with flints is standing, in which is a fireplace formed of pantiles. In a close, a small distance from the church at Burwell, is an oblong mount, 80 paces long and 50 wide, at the north-east corner of which stands a fragment of the wall of the castle, 15 feet high, built of clunch: this castle was surrounded by a moat, now dry. There were formerly Norman castles at Bourn and Campestes, of which only some earth-works now exist; and at Wisbeach, of which no traces remain. There are some old entrenchments at Swavesey, called the Castle, probably remains of the mansion-house of the Zouches. Walter de Bassingbourn had the royal license, in 1265, to convert his mansion-house into a castle, and the manor is still called the Castle Manoir; but of this castle there are no remains."

"*Ancient Mansion-houses*," "*Crosses*," and "*Miscellaneous Antiquities*," are next noticed. With respect to the latter, it is stated, that,

"In the year 1634, three silver plates were discovered by a labourer at plough, in the parish of Sutton, in the Isle of Ely; one of them, which was circular, had a Danosaxon inscription round it, which has been

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variously interpreted; there is an engraving of it, and an account of the discovery, in Hickeys's Thesaurus, vol. iii. p. 187: several large gold rings were found at the same time, and a hundred silver coins of William the Conqueror. In 1757, several human skeletons, an iron sword, spear, and umbo of a shield, with an earthen and glass vase, were found at Chatteris, in a kind of tumulus near Somersham-ferry. A stone coffin was found in a tumulus between Haslingfield and Comberton, and several human skeletons in one on Gogmagog-hills, in 1778."

#### PAROCHIAL TOPOGRAPHY.

It is stated, that "there is no general history of this county, excepting a very scanty and incorrect work, published in 1753, in 1 vol. 8vo. by Edmund Carter, a schoolmaster of Cambridge." This work is said to be of little intrinsic value, but yet, from its scarcity, to bear a great price: Messrs. L.'s further say, that they have only in a few instances quoted it. The other sources whence they drew their materials are detailed: they are extremely numerous, and, consequently, serve to account for the great length and importance of this article; to which the descriptions of the several colleges, however brief they are, it may be supposed, have contributed.

"ABINGTON IN THE CLAY, which is a small parish four miles west of Royston, we find, includes the manor of *Downhall*, which was anciently held by the service of holding the king's stirrup when he mounted his horse at Cambridge."

"BASSINGBOURN."—"There is an ancient book of churchwardens' accounts of this parish, which contains many particulars worthy of notice: the earliest date is 1497. In that year, several entries of church-ales occur, the profits of which are carried to the parish account. In the year 1511, the playe of the holy Martir Seynt George\* appears to have been represented at Bassingbourn, with much celebrity, on St. Margaret's-day; several neighbouring villages, both in Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Hertfordshire, seem to have joined in the expenses."

But as we have already quoted these accounts, in our review of the "*Antiquarian Repertory*,"\* we shall decline inserting them here.

\* Vol. iii. p. 320, where they are much more fully given than in the present work of Messrs. Lysons; the sums which the several towns and villages contributed are there particularly noted.

"In the parish-church" (of *Boxworth*) by the monument of Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, F.R.S. the celebrated blind professor of mathematics in the university of Cambridge, with his bust. Mr. Cole, in his MS. collections, observes, that he had often seen him riding up the hills. Dr. Saunderson died April 19, 1759, in the 57th year of his age."

In the account of BURWELL, the editors state the following melancholy record from the parish-register:—

"1727, September 8. N.B. About nine o'clock in the evening, a most dismal fire broke out in a barn in which a great number of persons were met together to see a puppet-show. In the barn there were a great many loads of new light straw; the barn was thatched with straw, which was very dry, and the inner roof of the barn was covered with old dry cobwebs; so that the fire, like lightning, flew round the barn in an instant, and there was but one small door belonging to the barn, which was close nailed up, and could not be easily broke open; and when it was opened, the passage was so narrow, and every body so impatient to escape, that the door was presently blocked up, and most of those that did escape, which were but very few, were forced to crawl over the heads and bodies of those that lay on a heap at the door, and the rest, in number seventy-six, perished instantly, and two more died of their wounds within two days. The fire was occasioned by the negligence of a servant, who set a candle and lantern to, or near the heap of straw that was in the barn. The servant's name was Richard Whitaker, of the parish of Hadstock, in Essex, near Linton, in Cambridgeshire, who was tried for the fact at the assizes held at Cambridge, March 27, 1728, but he was acquitted."

The account of CAMBRIDGE, the county town, is illustrated by a neatly engraved plan. Of a place so well known, except we had space to follow our authors through the minutiae of those foundations, buildings, establishments, customs, &c. which they have so ably investigated, it is impossible to say much; its great ornament, indeed one of the great ornaments of the nation, is its university, of which the beginning is enveloped in considerable obscurity.

"Although," it is observed, "some writers have carried back its origin to a more remote period, it seems more probable that Cambridge first became the seat of learning in the seventh century, when, as we are told by Bede, in his Ecclesiastical History, Sigebert, King of the East Angles, with the advice of Felix, the bishop, instituted within his kingdom a school for learning, in imitation

of what he had seen in France. This school is presumed to have been fixed at Cambridge."

The accounts of the first foundation of this famous university, we must therefore re-observe, like those of its sister Oxford, are pretty deeply involved in obscurity. Upon this interesting subject the editors remark, that

"It is certain that, from a very early period, it was the abode of numerous students, who at first resided in apartments hired of the townsmen, and afterwards in inns or hostels, where they lived in a community, under a principal, at their own charge. Some say, that Edward the Elder, when he repaired the ravages of the Danes at Cambridge, erected halls for the students, and appointed professors: others maintain, that a regular system of academical education was not introduced till the year 1109, when the abbot of Crowland having sent some learned monks well versed in philosophy and other sciences to his manor of Cottenham, they repaired to the neighbouring town of Cambridge, whither a great number of scholars flocked to their lectures, which they arranged after the manner of the university of Orleans."

For a particular description of the different colleges, halls, &c. we must refer our readers to the work itself, as we can only here and there catch a prominent feature. In the notice of Pembroke-hall, it is stated, that among the college plate is preserved a curious ancient cup of silver gilt, a present from the Countess of Pembroke, foundress of the college, in the reign of Edward III.

The following are the inscriptions round it:—

"*Sayn Denes yt pi me dere for his tof drenk and mak gud cher.*"

"*MV God help at ned.*"

The editors, in describing the different colleges, halls, &c. mention the fellowships, scholarships, and livings that are attached to each, and also the names and writings of those eminent persons which have belonged to the several societies that are enumerated: circumstances which not only render this part of their labours useful as a book of reference, but estimable as a commemorative work, which bids fair to reach the remotest posterity.

*King's college* seems in a peculiar manner to have attracted their attention: an extremely curious plan of the chapel is given in folio, and also, of the same size, a

"Design for the Tower of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, from an original Drawing in the British Museum."

"The founder," it is stated, "had intended that the chapel should form the north side of a large court, or, as it is termed in the founder's will, a quadrant; at the east end of the south side was to have been the provost's lodge; the west building, which was to have been 230 feet in length, was intended to contain a hall 100 feet in length, and a library of 110 feet, the building on the east side, of corresponding dimensions with that on the west, was to have contained chambers for members of the college, and in the middle a tower for a gate house, 30 feet by 25, and 40 feet high. No attempt appears to have been made towards completing the founder's original intention, till the reign of King George I. when what is called the new building, being an edifice of Portland stone, was erected from a design of Mr. Gibbs, being intended to form the west side of the great court projected by the founder, the first stone was laid on the 24th of March, 1724. Mr. Gibbs gave designs also for the north and south sides, and published engravings of the whole; but no further progress was made in the work. Gibbs's building, though handsome as a distinct structure, unfortunately does not at all harmonize with the chapel; and, among other improvements of the college, it was recommended by Mr. James Wyatt, either to alter its external appearance, or to remove it entirely, substituting in its place a building more in unison with that venerable edifice, and to complete the whole with magnificent buildings in a corresponding style. Mr. Wyatt's designs are at the provost's lodge, but nothing has been determined either as to the plan of the building, or the time of its commencement."

We are tempted to quote the following passage, because it contains a list of illustrious and learned persons, such as is scarcely to be paralleled in the record of any other academical institution.\*

"Among eminent persons, who have been members of St. John's college, may be reckoned Roger Ascham, Sir John Cheke (afterwards provost of King's), Sir Thomas Wyat, Lord Treasurer Burleigh, Lord Keeper Williams, Dr. John Dee, Thomas Wentworth Earl of Strafford, Lord Falkland, Dr. William Whitaker, Dr. William Cave, Bishop Stillingfleet, Bishop Beveridge, Dr. Jenkins, master of the college, who wrote on the reasonableness of Christianity; Dr. Powell, master of the college; Dr. Balguy, Dr. Ogden, Thomas Stackhouse, author of a history of the Bible; Dr. William Wotton and Dr. Bentley,

\* In this respect Trinity College may almost vie with St. John's.

celebrated critics; Benjamin Jonson, John Cleland, Ambrose Phillips, Prior, Otway, Broome, Hammond, and Mason, poets; Martin Lister, the naturalist; Francis Peck and Thomas Baker, antiquarians; and the late Dr. Aberdeen."

"At the entrance of the chapel" of Emmanuel college, it is stated, "is a memorial for Laurence Chaderton, the first master, and one of the translators of the Bible; who died in 1640, at the great age of 103; his bones were removed from the old chapel where they had been originally interred. In the Cloister, near the chapel-door, is a tablet in memory of Dr. Farmer, the late master, who distinguished himself as a commentator on Shakspeare."

"Cromwell's admission to" Sidney Sussex college, is thus entered in the register: 'Aprilis 23, 1616. 14 J. I. Oliverus Cromwell. Huntingdoniensis ad comneatum sociorum Aprilis vicesimo tertio 1616, tutore Mrs Ricardo Howlet.' To this has been subjoined by a later hand, 'Hic fuit grandis ille impostor, carnifex, perditissimus, qui pientissimo, rege Carolo Imo nefaria eade sublato, ipsum usurpavit thronum, et tria regna per quinque ferme annorum spatium sub Protectoris nomine indomita tyrannide vexavit.'

"Queen Elizabeth" it is stated "honoured Cambridge with a visit in 1564; she made her public entry on the 5th of August, having been lodged the night before at Haslingfield. The provost's lodge in King's college was fitted up for her reception, the hall was her guard-room, the dining-room over it her presence chamber, the gallery, with the adjoining room, her private apartments; the great officers of state, and attendants of the court were lodged in other colleges. Her majesty was entertained during her stay, which was prolonged to five days, with plays, orations, and academical exercises: a theatre for dramatic representations had been constructed in the hall of King's college; but its dimensions being found too small, another, upon a larger scale, was erected in the nave of the chapel; when, on the Sunday, being the day after her arrival, she was present at the representation of the *Aulularia* of Plautus, which was succeeded, on the Monday and Tuesday, by the tragedy of *Dido*, and the sacred drama of *Ezechias*. On the day before her departure, after the disputations in St. Mary's church, she addressed the university in a Latin speech, wherein she earnestly recommended a close application to study; and held out a promise that she would either be a considerable benefactor to the university in her life-time, or charge her executors to fulfil her intentions, if they should be rendered abortive by her death. On the 7th of March, 1615, King James, with his son Henry, Prince of Wales, visited the university of Cambridge; the king and prince were

lodged at Trinity college, which has ever since, on occasion of royal visits, been the residence of the monarch; the Earl of Suffolk, who was chancellor of the university and lord high treasurer, kept an open table at St. John's college at the expence, as it is said, of 1,000l. a day; it is certain that 26 tons of wine were consumed at his table in the five days that the king staid at Cambridge. Public disputations were held daily by the university for his majesty's entertainment, and plays acted. The celebrated comedy of *Ignoramus*, which was then first produced, diverted his majesty so much that, being at Newmarket, for the purpose of hunting, about two months afterwards, he paid a second visit to Cambridge (on the 13th of May), for the express purpose of seeing it again represented; on this occasion he staid two nights at Trinity college. It has been said, that the celebrated Duke of Buckingham, being then a student at Cambridge, first attracted the royal notice by his performance of one of the characters in this comedy. King James paid another visit to Cambridge, a short time before his death, in 1625. King Charles I. and his queen were there in 1632; on which occasion the university got up some comedies for their entertainment."

(To be continued.)

*Elements of general Knowledge, introductory to useful Books in the principal Branches of Literature and Science; with Lists of the most approved Authors, including the best Editions of the Classics. Designed chiefly for the junior Students in the Universities and the higher Classes in Schools. By Henry Kell, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford. The sixth edition, considerably improved and enlarged. In two volumes, 8vo. Vol. II. 1806.*

(Continued from page 290.)

HAVING in our last developed the plan, and stated the arrangement of this useful and interesting work, we have in this nothing to add to our commendation, indeed the subject commends itself; while of the style, our readers will, from our numerous quotations, form an accurate judgment. Class III. is in this volume continued, and the *history of England* is the subject of chapters XII. and XIII.

In the course of the introduction to this important study Mr. K. states the following opinion, the force and justice of which every one will feel and allow:

"If an Englishman," said the great Frederick of Prussia, "has no knowledge of those Kings that filled the throne of Persia; if his memory is not embarrassed with the infinite

number of popes that ruled the church; we are ready to excuse him: but we shall hardly have the same indulgence for him if he is a stranger to the origin of parliaments, to the customs of his country, and to the different lines of kings who have reigned in England."

He then proceeds to the contemplation of this subject; first, with respect to its grand and substantial basis, the **BRITISH CONSTITUTION**; upon which he makes these sensible and judicious observations:

"In the eventful pages of her history, England presents some of the most interesting scenes that the annals of the world can produce. In this country liberty has maintained frequent and strong contests with despotism; sometimes she has sunk under the chains of tyrants, and sometimes reared her head in triumph. Here Charles I. in defiance of all justice, brought to the scaffold, and James II. compelled, by the voice of his injured people, to abdicate his throne, have given awful lessons to sovereigns. Here kings and subjects, after engaging in the warmest opposition of interests, have made mutual concessions; and the prerogative of the one and privileges of the other have been fixed upon the solid basis of the public good. In the midst of civil commotions, as well as in the intervals of tranquillity, science, genius, and arts have flourished, and advanced the national character above that of the neighbouring states. For this is the country of men most deservedly renowned for their talents, learning, and discoveries, to whom future generations will bow with respect and veneration as to their guides and instructors. In this island Shakspeare and Milton displayed their vast powers of original genius, Locke developed the faculties of the mind, and Newton explained and illustrated the laws of nature. Here were trained those adventurous navigators, who have conveyed the British flag to the extremities of the globe, added new dominions to their native land, extended the range of nautical science, and spread the blessings of civilization among the most remote people. Here mankind at large may contemplate a CONSTITUTION propitious to the highest advancement of the intellectual powers of man, which ensures personal safety, maintains personal dignity, and combines the public and private advantages of all other governments."

Having stated thus generally the advantages of this grand principle, which, like the sun in the centre of the planetary system, animates and vivifies the whole, our author, with a broad but correct pencil, proceeds to trace the

\* *Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg.*

outline of English history from the times of Hengist and Horsa, to the present; and, as he warms with his subject, to sketch the characters of the different monarchs that have governed this island, during whose reigns such laws were passed as form the basis of our civil and religious liberties; respecting which he adds,

"The youths of the united kingdom cannot view the history of their country too early in this light; since, next to the knowledge of the evidences and duties of their religion, the knowledge of the constitution of their country should 'grow with their growth, and strengthen with their strength.'"

Perhaps here the parental duty might be properly displayed in these lines,

"And if chance thy home  
Salutes thee with a father's honour'd name,  
(Go, call thy sons: instruct them what a debt  
They ow'd their ancestors, and make them  
swear  
To pay it, by transmitting down entire  
Those sacred rights to which themselves were  
born." AKENSIDE.

In the XIIIth chapter this interesting subject is continued, and in some degree more minutely investigated. It is also, by two apt quotations from Goldsmith's Traveller and Beattie's Minstrel, more strongly enforced, and more deeply impressed upon the minds of the youth of the British empire, particularly the nobility, and those who are deputed to represent their countrymen in parliament.

"The conscientious and careful exercise of this most honourable trust," Mr. K. observes, "is a duty which they owe to their ancestors, to themselves, and to their descendants; and what labour can be too unremitting, what vigilance too active, what public spirit too exalted and ardent, to preserve a CONSTITUTION unsullied and unimpaired, which is the brightest ornament, the most glorious privilege, and the most valuable inheritance ever enjoyed by mankind?"

Class the IVth has for its general title PHILOSOPHY, and comprehends, chapter I. *Logic, or the right Use of Reason*. II. *The Mathematics*, the subject of which is continued through the IIIrd. Chapter IV. *The Works of Nature—the Animal Kingdom*. V. *The Vegetable Kingdom—Botany*. VI. *The Mineral Kingdom—Chymistry*. Whether the impression made by this part of the work upon the minds of its readers will be the same as upon ours, it is impossible for us to say, but we

confess that, called from the contemplation of the sublime theory of the British constitution, to the consideration of *Logic*, which has been so frequently employed to speculate and reason upon that glorious subject; we really feel as if we had descended, and, in the scale of literature, experienced a degradation—why? because we cannot divest ourselves of the prejudices of the schools, or the contemplation of the systems, which governed the councils of former periods, and the frivolous conceits which became the sources of contention with the learned of the middle ages; and endued with the titles of the eagle of divinity, the admirable doctor, the subtle doctor, the irrefragable doctor, and a hundred other appellations equally cold and costly; men whose ideas seem to have run in a circle; who disputed about the merest trifles both of doctrine and discipline, and ended exactly at the place whence they set out; we were therefore extremely glad to observe, that Mr. K. had entitled his 1st chapter *Logic, or the right use of Reason*, because he knows far better than ourselves, that that part of logic (if there is now such a part) which consists only in formal debates and frivolous disputations, had once made strange havoc in the human mind, even in those seats of piety and learning which are at present the boast and glory of the nation.

This subject, which we know not how to leave, might, we think, be distinguished by the different epithets of *fanciful logic* and *rational logic*, which would probably sufficiently discriminate the propensity from the art; with respect to the latter, it is by the author thus properly defined:

"Logic is the art of making a proper use of the faculties of the mind in the discovery of truth by reason, and the communication of truth by language. Logic traces the progress of all our information, from our first notions of things to those numerous conclusions which result from comparing them together. It distinguishes the different kinds of our ideas, discovers the cause of our intellectual mistakes, and shews us how we may correct them. It teaches us those rules which we follow, although imperceptibly, whenever we think in a manner conformable to truth."

To pursue our author through his examples of definitions, if it were necessary, would, in this slight sketch, be impossible: we have traced his footsteps, and found that he has kept correctly

in the path of science. From definitions, which are the evidence, he proceeds to *judgment*, the result; though we think his third division, Reasoning, which may be termed the *pleadings*, should come before the *Iud.* Judgment, in order to make this, our hypothetical arrangement, metaphorically correct. The fourth operation, of the mind is method, which certainly, as is observed both in verse and prose, regulates every other.

Chapter II. is devoted to the mathematics.

"Objections," says Mr. K. "against the study of the mathematics have been conveyed in the form of ludicrous narrative by Swift, and armed with the force of ingenious argument by Warburton and other writers. It seems, however, that the censures of these authors are levelled, not so much at the study itself, as against the extreme length to which it is sometimes carried, and the unremitting application with which it is sometimes pursued. So that they might, with equal propriety, apply their observations to the immoderate pursuit of any other kind of knowledge."

We perfectly agree with our author, that neither Swift nor Warburton intended, either by *pleasantry* or *grave observation*, to censure mathematical studies: they were too wise to endeavour to depreciate a science which they knew pervaded the universal system. If the former, who had before levelled the artillery of his *wit* and *humour* with greater effect than *wit* and *humour* had ever been levelled, against the abuses of *religion* and *learning*, chose to make himself merry with the academicians of *Lagado* and the inhabitants of the *Flying Island*, it is certain that he never thought of bringing the mathematical or musical sciences into disrepute; nor had he any quarrel with *experimental philosophy*: it unquestionably was only its absurdities, and that pompous parade which promises much and performs nothing, that he meant to satirise; and surely satire was never more justly bestowed.

That Warburton could have no intention to repress mathematical studies is so evident from many parts, nay from the general system of his writings, that it is not worth while to observe more, than that he had not, perhaps, that enthusiastic predilection for them which he would probably have had, had he been regularly educated in that university whence he received his doctor's degree.

The subjects that come under the consideration of Mr. K. in this and the following chapter, are, I. *The Utility of mathematical Studies*; II. *The principal Branches of Science*; and, in the *Iud.* *Some Account of those eminent Men whose Discoveries and Researches form memorable Eras in the History of Science.*

This account, which begins with *Pythagoras* and ends with *Herschel*, is extremely entertaining. This, as *Shakespeare* says, is a vile phrase; we think it displays a much higher character than could be derived from mere entertainment, and that it is extremely instructive. The scientific sketches are accurate; the observations, in many instances, new, and conveyed in a form which renders them at once preceptive and pleasing.

CHAPTER IV. *The Works of Nature.* This subject, divided into three classes, which are called kingdoms, comprehends, I. *ANIMALS*; II. *VEGETABLES*; and III. *MINERALS*. Introductory to this extraordinary and extensive subject, Mr. K. observes, that

"The different theories of the earth, the generation of animals, the first population of the world, the perceptive power of vegetables, and the internal structure of the globe, are subjects respectively supported by arguments which may rather invite assent by their plausibility than produce conviction by their evidence, and may perplex our minds without satisfying our judgment: but no one can survey the common appearances of nature, the wonders of heavenly bodies, and the productions of the earth and ocean, without arriving at some accurate conclusions as to their origin and design, and without increasing pleasure at every new discovery."

I. *The Animal Kingdom* is distributed, according to the arrangement of *Linnaeus*, into six classes: I. *Mammalia*, or animals that suckle their young; which includes man, the quadrupeds, and the whale kind. II. *Birds*. III. *Amphibious animals*. IV. *Fishes*. V. *Insects*. VI. *Worms*. This system comprises 354 kinds, and nearly 6,000 known species.

Chapter V. displays, II. *The Vegetable Kingdom*, and begins with those half animated substances, called *Zoophytes*, which seem, by a philosophical chain, to connect the animal and vegetable systems; this is continued through the botanical classes, which become the subjects of general remarks, and produce useful observations.

Chapter VI. includes *the Mineral Kingdom*; which, after some short disquisi-

tion, diverges into *Chymistry*, and, consequently, displays that connexion which must arise from art operating upon nature, and producing that astonishing system to which we owe every comfort, every convenience, and every decoration of human life, and upon which Mr. K. has made some concluding remarks, equally pious and philosophical.

Class the Vth comprehends POLITE LITERATURE AND ELEGANT ARTS.—Chapter I. *Taste*: by which it “*is intended to be understood the power of relishing the beauties found in the works of nature and art.*”

“Say, what is taste, but the internal pow’rs,  
Active and strong, and feelingly alive  
To each fine impulse? a discerning sense  
Of decent and sublime, with quick disgust  
From things deform’d”\*

“A refined taste,” our author observes, “depends upon sensibility for its acuteness, and upon judgment for its correctness. Sensibility renders the mind alive to all the impressions made by external objects, as it is powerfully affected by every surrounding scene. This amiable quality is the source of the benevolent affections, and animates the soul with love, friendship, pity, and philanthropy.”

This disquisition, in the course of which Mr. K. endeavours to fix the principles of that “eternal wanderer,” Taste, is extremely ingenious. In the dawn of judgment, there is always wanting to the human mind a standard upon which it can rest with security, and from which it can contemplate and compare those refined objects which are continually forcing themselves on the imagination, or are displayed to the sight. Upon these, under the guidance of good sense, and with the assistance of correct observation, opinions are formed; and where a number agree, that agreement is taste.

“By genius,” it is observed, “is generally meant a disposition of nature, which qualifies any one for a peculiar employment in life; but in its highest sense, considered with reference to the fine arts, it may be described to be that faculty of the mind which unites the greatest quickness of sensibility and fervour of imagination, to an extraordinary ease in associating and expressing the most remote ideas in the most striking manner.”

It is impossible for us to follow our ingenious author through his inquiry

\* Abenside's Pleasures of the Imagination.

into the nature, and his observations upon some of the most striking productions of genius: those that have owed their reputation to local, personal, or temporary circumstances, or which have been borne aloft upon the wings of false taste, he very properly characterises, and observes, that even

“The Hudibras of Butler shares the fate of all occasional satire, and is now more praised than read. The poems of Churchill and the life of Tristram Shandy have gradually declined in popularity since the death of their respective authors. What degree of applause have the Probationary Odes, or the scurrilous productions of Peter Pindar, to expect from the dispassionate and cool judgment of a distant age?”

To this we answer, none! if they are consigned to total oblivion, it will be well for the times in which they were written, upon which they have left a stain, we fear, indelible, and subjected those periods to a reproach which it is likely may become proverbial.

The second chapter of this class treats of *Music*: the third, *Poetry*: a subject upon which to descant with propriety and elegance requires a combination of taste and genius, such as the reader will observe even in the following short extract:—

“Assisted by the observations which we have made in different parts of this work upon the poets of various countries, both ancient and modern, sacred and profane, we may form some notions, and it is hoped such as are not inaccurate, of their respective merits. The more we examine into the nature of general poetry, the more traces we shall find, in its productions, of that transcendent genius which we have endeavoured to delineate, and which reigns supreme in the provinces of poetry, painting, and music. To ascertain poetry by its effects may come within the sphere of the critic and the man of taste; but to describe its extensive powers and its potent influence, and to mark its raptures and flights ‘in thoughts that breathe and words that burn,’ when, soaring on eagles’ wings, ‘it ascends the highest heaven of invention,’ belongs exclusively to the poet himself. Let, then, the votary of the Muses develop the mysteries of his charming art, and speak for himself, and let me, to supply my imperfect description, refer my readers to Horace, when he addresses Melpomene in the most exquisite of his lyric strains—to Gray, describing the progress of poetry; or, rather, let me call for the assistance of Shakespeare:

“The poet’s eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,  
Doth glance from heav’n to earth, from earth  
to heav’n,



And, as imagination bodies forth  
The form of things unknown, the poet's pen  
Turns them to shape, and gives to airy nothing  
A local habitation and a name."

"The principles of taste," Mr. K. observes, "can only be founded with justness and solidity upon a knowledge of the GREEK AND ROMAN CLASSICS." He, therefore, after describing the peculiar advantages which the scholar derives from them, adds, that

"We view more particularly in Homer, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Eschylus, Sophocles, Cicero, Livy, Virgil, and Horace, that ardent genius, that original air, that insight into the nature of man and knowledge of the passions, that simplicity and inimitable beauty both of thought and expression, which have deservedly obtained them the most conspicuous places in the temple of Fame."

Upon this basis Mr. K. lays his foundation for the expansion of the faculties of the mind; and, after pursuing the cultivation of taste through all its various forms, concludes this class of the work with the following passage:—

"The improvement of taste, therefore, will, if thus pursued, answer the most valuable of all purposes, and not only form a refined critic and connoisseur, but give to magnanimity, generosity, and every amiable quality, their proper ascendancy above meanness, depravity, and selfishness. It will not only impart much of that refinement and elegance of thinking which characterised an ADDISON, a SPENCE, a GRAY, and a REYNOLDS, but contribute to the love and the enjoyment of those virtues which were the fairest ornaments of their minds."

(To be concluded in our next.)

*The Adventures of Ulysses.* By Charles Lamb. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 203.

It is not, as we have before observed, always very safe to suffer an author to describe his own works: we are all, upon those occasions, so apt to exaggerate, at least to place things in such points of view, as, perhaps, no creature upon earth ever beheld them in, except ourselves: yet we may, in this instance, waive that general principle in favour of Mr. L. and, at the same time, assure the reader, that his account of the theme of this little volume is correct.

"This work," he observes, in his preface, "is designed as a supplement to the *Adventures of Telemachus*. It treats of the conduct and sufferings of Ulysses, the father of

Telemachus. The picture that it exhibits is that of a brave man struggling with adversity, by a wise use of events, and with an inimitable presence of mind forcing out a way for himself through the severest trials to which human life can be exposed, with enemies natural and preternatural surrounding him on all sides. The agents in this tale, besides men and women, are giants, enchanters, syrens: things which denote external force or internal temptations, the twofold danger which a wise fortitude must expect to encounter in its course through this world. The fictions in it will be found to comprehend some of the most admired inventions of Grecian mythology."

Upon a subject so well known as the history of Ulysses, it is rather an arduous task to write, because it is difficult to say any thing new, and still more difficult to clothe old ideas in diction equally elegant with that in which they are now arrayed: however, Mr. L. has steered his literary bark through this Scylla and Charybdis with very considerable art and ingenuity. He states his obligations to Chapman with great modesty. We have known authors who have had greater obligations to that ancient translator of Homer, who have not stated them. The present work is intended for the use of the juvenile race, and, in this respect, has a claim to indulgence, while the plan and execution of it soar still higher, and, in many instances, merit approbation.

*A Picture of Valencia, taken on the Spot: comprehending a Description of that Province, and its Inhabitants, Manners, and Customs, Productions, Commerce, Manufactures, &c. With an Appendix; containing, a geographical and statistical Survey of Valencia; and of the Balearic and Pythian Islands; together with Remarks on the Moors in Spain.* Translated from the German of Christian Augustus Fischer, by Frederic Shoberl. 1 vol. 8vo. 1808.

In the present situation of Europe (we mean, political situation), the eyes of every country are naturally turned upon Spain, where they behold a nation, equally brave and generous, armed to repel aggression, and to preserve every thing that is dear to them from the nefarious grasp of the most infamous marauders that ever disgraced the profession of arms, or stained, to them, neutral earth with the blood of its innocent inhabitants. This glorious struggle has

certainly engaged the attention and excited the sensibility of all nations; but it has in a still more particular manner elicited the generous and humane feelings of the British people, and, with an ardour which would have done honour to the ancient Iberians, caused us to fly to their assistance, to participate in their exertions, and to feel the keenest interest in every thing that relates to their country. For these reasons, the geographical and political histories of Spain are read with the greatest avidity, local descriptions, personal traits, pictures of manners and customs, and even fictitious events, as exhibited in those unparalleled effusions of genius which flowed from the pens of *Cervantes* and *Le Sage*, have acquired a new species of interest, and, if it were possible, have increased the number of their admirers. Under this favourable impression, we little wonder that works like this now before us have issued from the press, and still less that this volume should bear evident and unequivocal marks of having been *got up* in haste. But although we make this observation, we have no quarrel with the compiler upon that subject. In the exercise of the faculties of the human mind, particularly in works of literature, it is not always that the success is equal to the labour bestowed upon them, or *vice versa*; therefore if an excellent and entertaining book is produced, it is of little importance to the public whether it be the work of many months, or of a few hours: but we have, we confess, a small kind of sceptical hesitation, that induces us to doubt whether this be, in faith and in truth, a translation from the German. If it is not, "*Christian Augustus Fischer*" vanishes "into air, into thin air:" yet even this would not signify; a most excellent account of Egypt was, we know, written in a garret in Germany: but this *Picture of Valencia* does not seem to possess any traits of the *Germanic body*; for, notwithstanding the name of the translator conveys to our ears a foreign idiom, it appears, as to its manufacture, to be, "English, English, sirs, from top to toe." For this we like it the better, because, to say the truth, we had once a spice of jealousy of the *Leipsick book-makers*, when *Leipsick* was what it never will be again.

Although a *brick* was formerly shown by a pedant as a pattern of a *house*, we are no where taught to consider this

*Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV. Nov. 1808.*

provincial picture as a specimen of the history of Spain. The author, as he designates himself, states, that "he is far from denying the value of the particulars for which he is indebted to the great work of *Cavaillès*." Of this he has subjoined the Spanish title, which we have no *title* to translate, nor can we dispute the accuracy of his observations upon the larger history, to which this owes part of its existence. We therefore must proceed to remark, that the present volume is arranged under a great variety of heads, which (though this is not the case with all the *heads* in *this* or any other country) comprehend every thing. Yet we object to this arrangement, because what is gained in *perspicuity* is lost in harmony of diction and coincidence of parts. As the articles now stand, any one or more might be detached without any injury to the context, just as an insignificant fellow might, and often does, *slip* out of the company without *being missed*. With respect to the style and manner of our author, we shall give two short specimens, extracted from the page intitled,

"FIRST ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY.

"How magnificent, how delicious, how ravishing, is this valley, intersected by numberless murmuring streams, and covered with thousands of neat habitations! What a luxuriant vegetation! What charming variety! The flowers of spring and the fruits of autumn are every where intermingled! All the beauties, all the productions of the south, are collected in one spot! 'Tis a prodigious garden decked with the splendors of *ethereal* fertility."

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"Evening arrives, and the sun, with milder rays, gently descends behind the distant mountains. A magic roseate light seems to tremble over the tranquil landscape, and the sea and the mountains glow with gold and crimson. The pure atmosphere is impregnated with the perfumes of orange-flowers, the groves of *Acacia* resound with the notes of the nightingale, and every feeling is absorbed by the sentiment of repose, of love, and of tranquil felicity."

This is *still life*; and if it is thought that there is too much *carving* and *gilding* in the *frames* of these two pictures, let us look a little at our author's sketch of *animated nature*, as exhibited under the title *COURTSHIP*.

"Among the many pleasing poetic customs that diffuse a charm over life, that, from time immemorial, have prevailed in the south, and have been handed down from

the romantic ages of antiquity, it is impossible to forget the ceremonies attending courtship, the amiable *forerunner* of Hymen, and which often affords higher gratification than the latter. A few words respecting the manner in which it is conducted in Valencia will not, therefore, be deemed superfluous.

"The lovers are acquainted with each other's sentiments, the parents have given their consent, and nothing is wanting but the poetic celebration of the marriage-contract. An evening is therefore appointed for the performance of the necessary ceremonies. The lover, accompanied by a trovador, and his friends, repairs to the house of his charmer: he must bring with him musicians, torch-bearers, and other attendants: in a word, he ought to neglect nothing that can contribute to give the highest degree of pomp to the procession."

We must waive the formality of the serenade, which seems to be succeeded by a colloquy as dramatic, though not so elegant, as the garden scene in *Romeo and Juliet*.

"He does not, however, stop here" (that is, at a poetical comparison of love with trees and flowers); "but, passing to animated nature, he reminds her" (the lady) "of the loves of the various creatures which compose it.

"Hear'st thou the cooing of the dove,  
The plaints of Philomela's love?  
Hear'st thou the am'rous tones which rise  
From all that live beneath the skies?"

He then makes the application, and waits for the answer of his charmer.

"What shall I say?" replies she, with affected coyness. "Ah! I am yet much too young. Who would separate the young dove so early from its mother?\*\*\* Besides, you are a stranger to me: Whence came you? Who are you?"

"It is easy to conceive the answer the tender lover returns to these questions, and what impression it makes upon the shy damsel. Though she is expected still to hold out for some time, she is soon unable to resist longer the solicitations of the unpassioned seducer; she tears the garland from her hair, and promises everlasting love and constancy.

"Scarcely has she uttered these words, when the musicians strike up a sprightly allegro, all the windows are illuminated, the parents come out with their bashful maiden, and conduct the bridegroom, with all his train, into the house in triumph. A jocund ball now commences, refreshments are handed round in abundance, and the whole neighbourhood resounds with joy and triumph."

We manage these matters better in England. As to the wedding and the wed-

ding night, we positively declare that we will have nothing to do with either: nor, indeed, can we extend this article further, than merely to remark, that the reader must observe a very evident difference of style in the two former and the latter quotations; indeed this is obvious in many other parts of the work. As to its general character, it is pompous without dignity, and minute without elegance. Yet there are many parts of it which, supposing them accurate, contain much useful information, and others which, without investigating their subjects too deeply, are upon their surface entertaining.

*A new Genealogical, Historical, and Chronological Atlas; being a complete Guide to History, both ancient and modern, exhibiting an accurate Account of the Origin, Descent, and Marriages of all the Royal Families, from the Beginning of the World to the present Time; complete in 36 Maps. By C. V. Lavoisne, Professor of the University of Caen; and C. Gros, of the University of Paris. Royal Folio.*

We cannot be supposed to have inspected minutely this most laborious undertaking; which, however, appears, judging from such parts as have occupied our principal attention, to have been very carefully compiled; luminously arranged, it certainly is; and, even considered as a merely *typographical* production, presents to the eye a real curiosity, and does great credit to the ingenuity of the compositor.

The contents of the Maps are as follow:—1. The Revolutions of the Empires from the Beginning of the World.—2. Sacred History, from the Creation to the Passover.—3. Ditto, to the Accession of Saul to the Throne.—4. Ditto, to the End of the Captivity of Babylon.—5. Ditto, to the Birth of Jesus Christ.—6. Egypt, according to Sir John Marsham's Canon Chronicus Hieronymicus.—7. The great Empire of the Assyrians, and the Kingdom of Lydia.—8. The Empire of the Persians; and the Kingdom of Syria.—9. The Kingdom of the Parthians.—10. The History of Greece, from the earliest Time to the Conquest by the Romans.—11. The Roman History, from the Foundation of Rome to the first Punic War.—12. Ditto, to the Battle of Actium.—13. The Roman Empire, from Julius Cæsar to Aurelianus.—

14. Ditto, to the Downfall of the Western Empire under Augustulus.—15. History of Italy under the Ostrogoths and Lombards, from Augustulus to Charlemain.—16. History of the Empire of Constantinople, from Arcadius to Michael III.—17. Ditto, to Theodosius I.—18. Ditto, to the Taking of Constantinople by the Turks; and the Kingdom of Jerusalem.—19. History of the Seven Kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxons to the Dissolution of the Heptarchy.—20. Ditto, of the Kingdom of Wessex and of England, from Egbert to William the Conqueror.—21. Ditto, from William the Conqueror to Henry VII.—22. Ditto, to the 45th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty.—23. History of the Royal Family of Brunswick.—24. History of France, from Pharamond to Pepin.—25. Ditto, to Hugh Capet.—26. Ditto, to Henry the Great.—27. Ditto to Louis XVI. with a Genealogy of the Bourbon Family.—28. History of Spain, from Sanchez the Great to the present Time.—29. History of Portugal, from the Founding of the Monarchy to the present Time.—30. History of the German Empire, from Charlemain to Rodolph of Habsburg.—31. Ditto, to the present Time.—32. Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, from the Beginning of the Monarchy to our Days.—33. History of Savoy, and of the Kingdom of Sardinia.—34. History of Sweden, from Gustavus Wasa; and of Deamark, from Christian I.—35. Kingdom of Prussia; and the Empire of Russia.—36. The Turkish Empire; and the Sophies of Persia.

In some places of the historical department we discover certain gallicisms, which induce us to recommend the authors, in case of a future edition, to avail themselves of the assistance of some literary friend more correctly versed in the English tongue; to the idiom of which, the following passage, for instance, is not agreeable:—"George, like a sensible father who pities ungrateful children, prefers to acknowledge the independency of the United States, to the shedding of any more blood of his subjects."

*A Treatise on Hemp; including a comprehensive Account of the best Modes of Cultivation and Preparation, as practised in Europe, Asia, and America; with Observations on the Sunn Plant of India, which may be introduced as a Substitute for many of the*

*Purposes to which Hemp is now exclusively applied. By Robert Wisset, Esq. F.R. and A.S. Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses of the East India Company. With an Appendix, on the most effectual Means of producing a Sufficiency of English-grown Hemp, by the Right Hon. Lord Somerville. 4to. with plates.*

THIS very interesting and important treatise seems to include every thing, applicable to the subject, not only that has occurred to the mind or experience of the author himself, but also that he has been able to derive from the most approved authorities in different quarters of the globe: and the multifarious information that has in this way been collected, he has digested and arranged under appropriate heads. The work is divided into two parts; in the first of which the articles are considered as productions of the soil; and in the second, the subsequent preparation, requisite to render them merchantable, is considered.

The Appendix, by Lord Somerville, recommends the immediate culture of hemp in this country and in Ireland; points out the means of raising an ample supply on our own soil, without at all interfering with the wheat crops; and, together with an estimate of the expenses and profits, contains communications from Mr. Wing, land agent to the Duke of Bedford, Mr. Saunders, of Bridport, &c. some of the most successful cultivators of British hemp; comprising minute directions for performing every operation necessary in this branch of husbandry, rendered of such immense importance to us, as a maritime power, by the state of hostility in which we are at present placed with Russia.

*Observations on the Influence of Soil and Climate upon Wool; from which is deduced, a certain and easy Method of improving the Quality of English clothing Wools, and preserving the Health of Sheep; with Hints for the Management of Sheep after Shearing: an Inquiry into the Structure, Growth, and Formation of Wool and Hair; and Remarks on the Means by which the Spanish Breed of Sheep may be made to preserve the best Qualities of its Fleece unchanged in different Climates. By Robert Bakewell: with occasional Notes and Remarks, by the Right Hon. Lord Somerville. 8vo.*

This is a truly scientific work, written by a practical man of eminent character; and farther illustrated by a nobleman very highly distinguished for his attention to every subject connected with the rural economy of the country. The ample annunciations of the title-page leave us little more to say, than that, to both wool-growers and wool-manufacturers, this treatise will be found of great value and importance.

*Annual Report of the Royal Humane Society for 1808. By W. Hawes, M.D. &c. &c.*

THE indefatigable exertions of our philanthropic friend, in the promotion of the very beneficial views of this society, cannot be too highly estimated; and therefore, from the various contents of the book now before us, we are strongly urged by our feelings to extract the following remarkable cases:

“REV. R. H. BRANDLING TO DR. HAWES.

“By the Hand of GOD, John Armstrong was protected.”

“Thirty-six Hours.”

“Nov. 4, about nine in the morning, JOHN ARMSTRONG, who was sinking a well at Castle, Eden, and had got to the depth of about 45 feet, was suddenly overwhelmed by the falling in of a great part of the side of the shaft. The man believed that its passage downward was obstructed by a stone projecting from the side of the shaft; he was induced to take out some of the bricks, that he might remove the pressure; he had no sooner done this, than a great portion of the superstructure was forced in, and buried him under its ruins. Every one present became of course alarmed; and, not knowing themselves what method to pursue, they sent for some miners who were working about four miles distant. Upon their arrival, they commenced their work with the greatest alacrity, and continued so to do for the greater part of the day, and until the sides of the well again falling, rendered their situation extremely hazardous.

“Until this second accident, they had been so near the poor man as to talk with him; but no longer hearing his voice, they concluded that he was killed by the additional weight that had fallen; this conviction, more perhaps than the sense of their own danger, induced them to RELINQUISH their efforts, and they returned home.

“The account reached me in the evening, and I immediately hastened to the spot, where I was assured by every one that there could be no doubt of the man's death. Well knowing, however, from what apparently

certain destruction men have providentially been delivered, I would not admit of their conclusion; but desired them to give me their help, as I should direct; and this they did most willingly. Upon examining the shaft, I perceived they had not used any precautions to guard the workmen from experiencing a fate similar to what had attended JOHN ARMSTRONG. I gave orders, therefore, to collect a quantity of deals and wood for forming cribs, that the shaft might be properly secured before I allowed any attempt to remove the rubbish.

“I went again for the miners, to make preparation. By break of day every thing was ready; and, after the men had exerted themselves until three o'clock in the afternoon, the hope of extricating the man was happily confirmed by the sound of his voice. It was not, however, till nine on the Thursday evening, (THIRTY-SIX HOURS) that he was extricated from the well. When we began to remove the bricks, sand, and gravel, under which he was buried, it was not less than seven yards in thickness—And yet, BY THE HAND OF GOD, was John Armstrong protected and restored.

“Nil de vitâ desperandum.”

“There is one circumstance which I wish to mention, as a farther argument against giving way to despair. When I required the aid of the miners, they readily complied, although they declared the certainty of his life being gone. Upon my asking why they were so positive, they told me that, when they were within hearing of the man, they had asked him in what position he was, and that he answered, he was lying upon his face. I soon, however, convinced them that there were many causes which might operate in making them mistake his situation; and the event proved it, as we found him nearly erect, but so closely hemmed in on every side, that he had not been able to move any part of his body.

“R. H. BRANDLING.”

“REV. DR. COPE TO THE TREASURER.

“Aquatic Suffocation in a Draw-well.

“Bromyard, Hereford.

“I am induced to communicate to you a circumstance that occurred in my parish. MARY MASON, afflicted with occasional derangement, escaped from her dwelling into the garden, lited up the window of the draw-well, and plunged headlong into it. The girl, instantly discovering the situation of her mother, shrieked horribly. J. Hall, passing by the house at that moment, descended, by means of the bucket, and caught the woman under his arm (other persons conducting the windlass.) He then ascended with her about seven yards. She then struggled with great violence and overset the man, and they were both again precipitated into the water. A

rope was then let down into the water; the man, in the mean time, keeping himself up, as in a posture of swimming, and the woman floating by means of her petticoats. He then placed his one foot in the bucket, the other on a small projecting stone on the side of the well; caught the woman by her hair, held her arm in his mouth while he placed the rope about her body; and had the satisfaction of seeing both drawn up and landed.

“The well, from the surface of the earth to the bottom is 54 feet deep; from the surface

of the water in it to the bottom is 21 feet. That such a man as J. Hall merits a reward, is beyond a doubt, and he shall not fail to receive it, in some reasonable degree, from private satisfaction; but I communicate these particulars, requesting that you will be pleased to lay them before the Society, and hoping that it may be within their rules and regulations for the distribution of premiums, to extend their bounty, as a mark of public distinction, to this deserving individual.

“GEORGE COPE, D. D. vicar of Bromyard.”

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

**KING'S THEATRE (COVENT-GARDEN COMPANY), Nov. 4.**—The proprietors, who had sustained so great a loss by the late conflagration of their Theatre, with humane feelings for the number of lives sacrificed by that dreadful accident, and in alleviation of the calamity, gave the receipts of this night (clear from any deduction) to the fund established for the benefit of the relations of those who perished. The performances were, *The Mourning Bride*, Osynyn, Mr. Kemble; *Zara*, Mrs. Siddons; and *The Forest of Hermanstadt*. The house was respectably filled, but not crowded, as we hoped to see it on such an occasion.

**DRURY-LANE, Nov. 10.**—A new Drama in three acts was brought out, under the title of “*THE SIEGE OF ST. QUINTIN; or, Spanish Heroism;*” of which the following were the principal *Dramatis Personæ*:

### SPANIARDS.

Emanuel Philip (Duke of Savoy).....	Mr. PUTNAM.
Count Egmont (the General).....	Mr. ELLISTON.
Theodore (his Son).....	Master WALLACK.
Everard (the Military Minstrel).....	Mr. BRAHAM.
Bertrand.....	Mr. DECAMP.
Alvarez.....	Mr. RAY.
Adriana (Wife of Egmont).....	Mrs. H. SIDDONS.

### ENGLISH.

Sir Leinster Kildare.....	Mr. JOHNSTONE.
Captain.....	Mr. MADDOCKS.
Jack.....	Mr. PENLEY.

### FRENCH.

De Courcy (Governor of the castle).....	Mr. RAYMOND.
Laroche.....	Mr. SMITH.
Rosa de Valmont.....	Miss RAY.

The plot of this piece is founded upon the battle of St. Quintin, in 1557; when the French, in attempting to raise the siege of

that town, suffered a signal defeat by the Spanish and English forces commanded by the Duke of Savoy, Count Egmont, and the Earl of Pembroke; and the surrender of the town of St. Quintin was the immediate consequence. A little poetical license is taken with this great event, to adapt it to the present period. Count Egmont, anxious for the safety of his wife and child, who were treacherously betrayed by Bertrand, a vassal of his, into the hands of De Courcy, the commander of the fortress, during the absence of the governor, De Coligny, attempts, in the disguise of a soldier, to gain admittance into St. Quintin. De Courcy, who was an unsuccessful lover of the lady, places her under the care of Bertrand, and Rosa de Valmont, a young orphan, who had taken refuge in the castle during the war. Rosa accepts the office, with a secret determination to counteract the designs of Bertrand, and to save the lady; for which purpose she assumes a repulsive exterior when under his observation; she makes her sentiments known to the Countess Adriana, and advises her to ask Bertrand for her son; which he, desirous to obtain her confidence by that kindness, complies with. The governor enters, and informs her of the death of her husband, which he confirms by producing the count in disguise, as having the last tokens of affection: by an unguarded expression in the moment of joyful surprize, when the count makes himself known secretly to his wife and son, the boy betrays him; he is immediately seized and ordered to the deepest dungeon in the fortress; the countess also is ordered to be confined by the governor, to try the effect of severity upon her constancy; which ends the act.

In the commencement of the second act, the English detachment is discovered, headed by Sir Leinster Kildare, who discloses his passion for Rosa de Valmont, whom he had known when pursuing his studies at St. Omer's; he despatches his servant to make inquiries about her. The scene then changing to the dungeon of the castle, the guards of De Courcy, with Bertrand, descend with Egmont in an iron panner, which is let down by

chains; they then unlock a grating on the stage, lowering him down to a deeper cavern. The countess and son are conducted down a small staircase by Rosa; she conceals the boy behind a pillar, and reascends, when Bertrand and the guards come up through the grating; he locks it, leaving the key in. While he is tampering with the feelings of the countess (an ungovernable love for her being the cause of his villany) the boy unlocks the grating; alarmed by the noise, he takes a light to examine the recesses of the dungeon. The countess and son immediately open the grating, and release the count, who retires with his son behind the pillar, as Bertrand approaches, Bertrand, alarmed at their voices, which he had heard, goes for assistance to make a further search. Rosa then enters, and states the governor's order for Egmont's death; she makes the countess write to the Duke of Savoy, as if Bertrand was in her interest, which note the boy is to slip into Bertrand's pocket. The count then again retires, and the governor enters. Bertrand accuses Rosa of treachery, who retorts the charge, and induces the governor, the boy having slipped the note into his pocket, to have him searched; it is found, and he is sent into confinement. De Courcy, to assure himself of Egmont's person, descends the grating with his guards, trusting to the proved fidelity of Rosa; the grating is immediately secured by the party, the husband and boy ascend by the pannel, which is raised or lowered by the sound of a horn, and Rosa conducts the countess by the staircase; which concludes the second act.

The third act exhibits the interior of the fortress; centinel guarding the bridge. The fugitives conceal themselves under an archway. As the guards pass the gate to go the rounds, the boy, concealing himself behind the centinel, obtains the pass word, and conveys it to his father. The party then come boldly forward, and give the word. The centinel opening the gate, the count with his boy pass; when, an alarm being sounded, the centinel locks the gate before the ladies can pass. The governor enters, having broken open the grating of the dungeon. Enraged at the escape of Egmont, he orders the countess and Rosa into confinement. The scene is then transferred to the Spanish camp. Egmont makes his appearance, and, having the pass-word, proposes to head a detachment in disguise, which is joined by Sir Leinster Kildare. Upon the scene changing again to the interior of the castle, Bertrand and Rosa are led out for execution. The countess informs the governor that Bertrand was innocent of the fraud, and he is pardoned. Struck with remorse at the interposition of one he had so deeply injured, he attempts to stab the governor; but being detected; is ordered out for torture. A signal being given at the gate, the centinel at the bridge gives notice of a detachment arriving to succour the

garrison. An attack being expected, the detachment (which is the disguised English) enter. They relieve the other guards; and being ordered by the governor to shoot Rosa, they turn their arms upon him: he is secured. The remainder of the detachments make their appearance, the French are disarmed, and the town surrenders.

The author, Mr. THEODORE HOOK, has displayed the emotions of a youthful mind, glowing with ardour in the cause of the patriotic Spaniards; and his intentions being so meritorious, we shall not examine the execution of his design by the rigid rules of criticism. The object of the piece, indeed, seeming merely to introduce sentiments of patriotism, and afford an opportunity for the display of magnificent and picturesque scenery, it would be a waste of time to analyse its literary pretensions: it will therefore be sufficient to remark, that if it did not delight the judgment with wit, humour, or sentiment, it pleased the eye by show, incident, and glitter. The overture and music are composed by Mr. HOOK senior, and do much credit to his taste.

The Count Egmont of Mr. Elliston was a combination of the leading features of *Itella* and *Alonso*, in Mr. Sheridan's celebrated play of *Pizarro*, and afforded some situations which were very interesting. Mrs. H. Siddons was a kind of *Cora*, braving every danger for her husband and child. She played the part with great truth and pathos; and in the scene where she discovers *Count Egmont* in disguise, the house rang with applause. The youth who personated her son acted very well. Miss Ray was an interesting Rosa, and played with feeling and good sense. Mr. Raymond, as the cruel governor, was very successful. The talents of Johnstone in Irish characters are so valuable, that we regretted there was so little opportunity for their display in *Sir Leinster Kildare*. Braham sang with great energy, but his songs were not calculated to become favourites. Two pupils of Gorri (Master Dourousset, and Master Huckel) sang the duet of "All's Well," from the opera of "*The English Fleet*," with such melody, taste, and science, as commanded a universal *encore*. The piece was announced for repetition amidst a pretty strong contest; but the *eyes* were eventually victorious, and the piece has had a run of eight nights.

**OPERA-HOUSE (COVENT-GARDEN COMPANY), NOV. 10.**—A new Melo-dramatic Opera, called "THE EXILE," was performed for the first time, the principal characters being as follow, and thus represented :

Count Ulrick.....	MR. POPE.
Count Calmar.....	MR. INGLETON.
The Governor.....	MR. MUNDEN.
Baron Alltradoff.....	MR. LISTON.
Servitz.....	MR. FAWCETT.
Daran.....	MR. YOUNG.
The Patriarch.....	MR. CRISWELL.
Rinski.....	MR. MURRAY.
Yermak.....	MR. CHAPMAN.
Welzien.....	MR. JEFFRIES.
The Empress Elizabeth...	MRS. ST. LEON.
Catherine.....	MRS. DICKONS.
Alexina.....	MRS. H. JOHNSTON.
Sedona.....	MRS. GIBBS.
Anga.....	MRS. LISTON.

Count Ulrick, a nobleman of distinction, after acquiring great reputation in the Russian army, is nevertheless banished to Siberia, through the base influence of Prince Lowenstern over the Empress Catherine. He is thither followed by Sedona, his wife, and his daughter Alexina. Romanoff, the nephew of the governor of Tobolskow, frequently visiting the wretched family at their retreat in the neighbourhood, a mutual attachment takes place between him and Alexina; which his uncle suspecting, in order to prevent his future visits, and to compel him to marry the niece of Prince Lowenstern, banishes him beyond the frontiers, and endeavours to force Alexina into a marriage with Welzien. Romanoff assumes the name of Daran, goes to St. Petersburg, and, in the disguise of an Indian, gets into the service of Baron Alltradoff, a nephew of Prince Lowenstern, a pert, vain coxcomb, and in that capacity accompanies him to Tobolskow, whither the baron was journeying to claim the hand of Catherine, the governor's niece, whose affections he in vain attempts to win by his skill in music and dancing; her heart being already devoted to Count Calmar, by whom she is beloved with equal ardour.—Romanoff, aware of the ruin preparing for Count Ulrick, to conceal his benevolent designs, assumes a ferocious aspect, and expresses a deadly hate to the exile and his family, by which means he completely blinds the governor as to his intentions, and jointly with Welzien (the enraged and rejected suitor of Alexina), is entrusted with the execution of the empress's orders; in pursuance of which Ulrick is dragged from his retreat, and imprisoned in Tobolskow, and they are sent in pursuit of Alexina, who has set out, accompanied by Yermak (a faithful domestic), on the desperate undertaking of going to St. Petersburg to solicit her father's pardon. In this undertaking he completely frustrates the vindictive designs of Welzien, and Alexina reaches the neighbourhood of Moscow in

safety. The rejoicings of the inhabitants of that city announce the grateful tidings of the accession of Elizabeth to the throne of Russia, and of her approaching coronation. Alexina hastens thither, rushes into the presence of her new sovereign; and notwithstanding the influence of the Patriarch (a near relation of Prince Lowenstern), she procures, through the means of the disguised Romanoff, the pardon she solicited, and immediately departs for Siberia, without waiting for the deed of pardon to be completed; by which means she is again subjected to all the bitterness of sorrow; and, in order to save herself and family from immediate destruction, she is compelled to marry the supposed Daran. The governor at length receives the royal mandate from his court for the liberation of Count Ulrick; and by it he becomes acquainted with the villany and disgrace of Prince Lowenstern, which reconciles him to the union of his daughter with Count Calmar, to whose protection she had fled, after escaping from her uncle's house by the ingenuity of Servitz Romanoff (not Daran) claims Alexina for his bride, and the exile is restored to his former honours.

This new drama is said to be the production of Mr. Reynolds, already well known to the public by his various compositions. Although here and there, in "The Exile," improbabilities may stagger the belief of the auditor, yet if the liberality of criticism be to extend to the effect of the whole on the human heart, fastidiousness must yield to general approbation. When we find, in the adventurous spirit and filial affection of Alexina, crossing, by a poetic dash, the Siberian mountains (with a single servant only) to Moscow, many incidents which may invigorate virtue in the extremity of distress or despair, we ought not to be too nice in examining the cause of the stage-effect. This part of Alexina's character is the foundation of the dramatic superstructure, and is very well conceived throughout. The precipitate manner in which she forces herself into the presence of her new sovereign, at Moscow, excites the finest emotions. It is, perhaps, rather too close an imitation of a similar incident in Colman's "Africans;" but we derived so much pleasure from the whole representation, that gratitude should induce us to pass over in silence some trifling faults.

Embellishment could not have been more consulted, had the piece relied entirely upon the charms of spectacle. The dresses and decorations were new, appropriate, and superb; and the scene-



ry, when the disadvantages under which the managers labour are considered, is in a style of perfection which surprises the spectator. The procession at the coronation of the *Empress* is not inferior to any exhibition of the kind in grandeur.

Mr. Young was the hero of the piece. He made his first appearance in this Company as *Daran*, and was received with three distinct rounds of applause. His voice, exerted with great advantage, filled every part of this extensive house; and applause accompanied him through his whole performance. Mrs. H. Johnston, in *Alexina*, had an opportunity to display herself to advantage. The part was well adapted to her powers, and she filled it with effect. Mrs. Dickons, in *Catherine*, was encored in two of her airs. Mr. Incedon received similar testimonies of approbation. Mr. Fawcett, in a comic bustling part, was admirable; and Mr. Liston and Mr. Munden made the most of their less prominent characters.

The music, which is the composition of Mr. Mazzinghi, was well received; and the piece was announced for repetition amid the loudest bursts of applause from every quarter of a most crowded house.

A new theatre will be erected with all possible expedition, by Robert Smirke, jun. Esq. architect, on the site of the late Theatre-royal, Covent-garden, and that of the houses adjoining. In order to defray, in part, the great expense attached to this undertaking, it was proposed to raise the sum of 50,000l. by subscription, in shares of 500l. each, under the immediate patronage of his Most Gracious Majesty the King. Each of the subscribers to receive (clear of the property tax, and all other charges and outgoings whatsoever), an annuity of 25l. to commence from the opening of the said new theatre, and to continue for the term of eighty-five years (being the remaining term of the lease, and of all

the premises), with the addition of an annual transferable free admission to any part of the theatre before the curtain (private boxes excepted); for which the subscribers will be secured by the patent and the new theatre, with the scenery, machinery, and all other property therein contained. The subscription to be paid by the following instalments, viz.

Deposit.....	£10 per cent.	£ 50
February 1, 1809.....	20 per cent.	100
April 1, 1809.....	20 per cent.	100
On covering in.....	25 per cent.	125
On the day of opening.....	25 per cent.	125

The subscriptions to be received by Messrs. Stephenson, Batson, and Company, and the whole of the subscription-money to be lodged in their hands, together with 44,500l. to be received from the several insurance-offices, for the sole purpose of erecting and completing the said new theatre, and for providing the necessary materials for dramatic and other performances.

The following are some of the subscribers:

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales	£ 500
His Royal Highness the Duke of York	500
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland	500
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge	500
His Grace the Duke of Bedford	500
The Marquis of Salisbury	500
Earl of Dartmouth (the Lord Chamberlain)	500
The Earl of Guildford	500
Earl Cholmondeley	500
Lord Viscount Mountjoy	500
Sir Francis Bourgeois, Bart.	500
I. T. Vaughan, Esq.	500
John Smith, Esq.	500
Edward Stephenson, Esq.	500
Lieutenant-colonel Cookson	500
Francis Freeling, Esq.	500
Col. O'Kelly	500
Gen. Keppel	500
William Garrow, Esq.	500
J. J. Angerstein, Esq.	500

The subscription was completely filled in a very few days.

## POETRY.

### ODE TO FANCY.

BY CATHARINE BAYLEY.

**R**OUSE thee, syren!—on the wild,  
While a playful lisping child,  
Thou wert wont to grace the elf,  
Who grew enamour'd of herself.

Ev'ry scene where'er she flew  
Wore a softer, brighter hue;  
Still thy voice her soul beguil'd,  
Loit'ring rapture list'ning smil'd,  
High my graceful timbrel sung,  
On I tripp'd, and gayly sung;

Love the still unwearied theme,  
 Nature's hope, and FANCY'S dream.  
 Love, the cherub ever young,  
 Came, and, with enchanting tongue,  
 Led me to the rosy bow'r,  
 Whil'd away the tuneful hour;  
 Sung of pleasures only known  
 When youth and health are both our own;  
 Setting visions of delight  
 'Fore my weak and flatter'd sight.  
 With Strepson's praise the valleys rung:  
 All he said, and all he sung,  
 FANCY caught, with glowing breath,  
 So perfum'd—that the dreary heath  
 Seem'd as Arabia's spicy air,  
 A vagrant grown, was whispering there.—  
 There had I wreath'd the flow'rs she brought,  
 There had I told each pregnant thought;  
 The folios of the preaching sage,  
 Where less than *Fancy's* vivid page—  
 Her varied tasks, thro' many an hour,  
 I've priz'd beyond a princely dow'r,  
 Pleasure still prompt th' impassion'd strain,  
 Ended to be begun again,  
 Ever delightful—ever new,  
 Like *Love*, still loth to lisp *adieu*!  
 —*Adieu*!—and yet again—*ADIEU*!—

#### THE GENIUS OF SPAIN TO THE PATRIOTS.

##### I.

SPANIARDS, arouse! Let freedom's fire,  
 Which bids the noble mind aspire,  
 In every bosom burn!  
 Prepare, ye patriotic bands,  
 From foreign foes to rid your lands;  
 And Gallic friendship spurn.

##### II.

Remember how, in days of yore,  
 Your sires expell'd the haughty Moor,\*  
 And broke his iron sway.  
 More cruel still, the slaves of France  
 With death and slaughter now advance,  
 And terror marks their way!

##### III.

Is there a town or peaceful vale  
 Which echoes not the mournful tale,  
 Or hears not misery's sigh?  
 Then haste to lay th' intruders low;  
 Vengeance shall guide th' unerring blow;  
 Despair its aid supply!

##### IV.

Already through the vaulted sky  
 I hear the shouts of victory,  
 Both far and wide around.  
 Castanos' bands the foe assail;  
 Against the foe they now prevail:  
 The hills and vales resound!

##### V.

Already, generous and brave,  
 The sons of Britain cross the wave,  
 Their proffer'd aid to lend:

\* The Moors expelled from Spain in the year 1492, in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. R. H.

*Europ. Mag.* Vol. LIV. Nov. 1808.

Nurtur'd themselves on freedom's ground,  
 They wish, to all the nations round,  
 Her blessings to extend.

##### VI.

Then boldly to your standards fly!  
 Resolv'd to conquer, or to die  
 In freedom's sacred cause!  
 The contest is for all that's dear—  
 Your native fields, connections near,  
 Your altars and your laws!  
 RICHARD HENNAH, junior.  
 Citadel, Plymouth, Nov. 1, 1808.

#### THE PIPE OF TOBACCO; OR, AN EMBLEM OF LIFE.

##### A SONG.

##### I.

IN some emblem of life ev'ry wit has his jest,  
 Touch'd with spleen as they touch the last  
 guinea;  
 But, above all their symbols, the one I like best  
 Is a full smoking pipe of Virginia.  
 As the pipe shows the weakness and frailty  
 of life,  
 (For 'tis brittle and easily broke)  
 So the foibles of man, with his follies so rife,  
 Are well represented by smoke.

##### II.

Lo the wealthy old cit, heaping sum upon  
 sum,  
 Driving trade to all parts of the earth,  
 With his "let us push on till it amounts to a  
 plum,"  
 Making gold the criterion of worth;  
 And the miser, who daily is cheating himself  
 For th' enjoyment of other gues's folk,  
 When the fell serjeant *Death* lays his hand  
 on their pelf,  
 Don't they find 'tis all nothing but smoke?

##### III.

Oft the poor hungry poet, with labour and  
 care,  
 Racks his brain for some promising meed,  
 When the boon he receives is dispers'd in the  
 air,  
 Like the fume of the Indian weed.  
 And the hero, as oft seeking glory and fame,  
 Meets a fate which he never bespoken;  
 And finds out, that proud phantom, call'd  
 honour by name.  
 E'en at best is but vapour and smoke.

##### IV.

Then the keen fortune-hunter so knowing and  
 deep,  
 With his heart-piercing sigh most sincere,  
 Ere the well-jonatur'd widow has ceased to  
 weep;  
 He's for puffing his smoke in her ear.  
 And ye maids, of each flattering coxcomb  
 beware,  
 When with rapture your smiles they in-  
 voke;  
 For too often 'tis found, to the grief of the  
 fair,  
 That their vows are but vapour and smoke.

V.

But, tobacco's possess'd of a quality rare :  
 From its dusky rising fragrance we find ;  
 And when its warm fumes are absorb'd in the  
 air,  
 They leave a sweet odour behind.  
 Thus a true honest soul proves his virtue and  
 worth,  
 When grim death bows him under his yoke,  
 By the generous esteem his name holds upon  
 earth,  
 For the rest is but vapour and smoke.  
*Islington, Nov. 16, 1808.* N. SLONE.

ON MRS. P—K—R,  
 A YOUNG WIDOW.

TILL forty and upwards I always withstood  
 Love's darts, and was ne'er in a marrying  
 mood ;  
 But the moment I saw her, a dart struck my  
 heart,  
 Which made such a wound as continues to  
 smart:  
 O were I a swallow, I'd build a neat nest  
 In her window, and watch till she went to take  
 rest :  
 When she wak'd, in the morning, I'd chat-  
 ter and sing.  
 And peep through her window, which: plea-  
 sure would bring.  
 There's nothing I would not become for her  
 sake ;  
 As the being but near her happy me would  
 make.  
 I could wish to be glass, that she might me  
 behold ;  
 A muff, that she might in her arms me enfold ;  
 To be water, to lave and to wash her sweet  
 face ;  
 To be robes, to set off her beauty and grace.  
 I could wish to be pearls, to hang round her  
 neck ;  
 Nay, soles to her shoes, her feet to bedeck.  
 But, alas! she being young and rich, and I  
 poor,  
 My hopes of her favour decline every hour.  
 She never takes whims, and foibles she's none ;  
 If she had, I'd attack her on that ground  
 alone ;  
 But that too would fail, since of a thousand,  
 not ten  
 Of the fair take the whim to marry old men.

J. H.

PENNY-WISE AND POUND-FOOLISH ;  
 AN EPIGRAM.

POOR John had bought him half a hog,  
 And thought it would be glorious prog.  
 To eat with cabbage, pease, and beans,  
 Or with a dish of winter greens :  
 But Nelly thought it far too dear,  
 Indeed it cost her many a tear.  
 (She used for saying was her boast)  
 But half a pound of salt at most

But see how Nelly was mistaken,  
 She sav'd her salt—but lost her bacon.

## EPIGRAM

ON A VERY OLD WOMAN.

IT may be that in George's reign  
 You enter'd on this world of pain :  
 But you're so old, so sly, so curst,  
 'Twas not the third George, but the first.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

If the following lines, written to sooth the  
 pang of separation, and to commemorate  
 the sufferings and resignation of a late  
 amiable neighbour, are deemed, by you,  
 worthy of a place in your excellent Mis-  
 cellany, I believe their insertion will afford  
 pleasure to a few of your readers, who  
 have honoured with their approbation this  
 friendly effusion of, sir,

Your most humble servant, &amp;c.

JOSEPH BROWN, M.D.

Queen's-head-lane, Islington,  
 November 5, 1808.

## EPITAPH

TO THE MEMORY OF

MRS. L\*\*\*\*\* P\*\*\*,

Who fell a Victim to an internal Cancer,  
 January 20, 1808,

In the forty-ninth Year of her Age ;

Leaving an only Daughter to deplore her  
 irreparable Loss.

LONG near her couch the tyrant took his  
 stand,  
 And menac'd oft, and oft withheld his hand ;  
 Long keen disease and sharp corroding pain  
 Pursu'd the ebbing life from vein to vein :  
 But pain ne'er shook her, terror ne'er alarm'd,  
 By faith supported, and by virtue arm'd,  
 In hope's strong comfort she resign'd her  
 breath,  
 And gain'd the promis'd "vict'ry" over death,  
 How oft with rapture has thy SARAH hung  
 On the soft tones of thy mellifluous tongue?  
 But ah! those raptures she no more must  
 know,

'Till Heav'n recall her from this scene of woe,  
 Then—O blest Hope "made perfect!" may  
 she join  
 Thee 'mongst "the just," immortal, and di-  
 vine!

MOTHER!—for ever lov'd—forever dear!  
 Accept the tribute of a filial tear  
 From HER, who here a monument would raise,  
 To eternize thy virtues, name, and praise.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 4.

Copy of a Letter transmitted by Vice-admiral Campbell.

*His Majesty's Sloop Beagle,*  
at Sea, Oct. 3, 1808.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that, from the violence of the gale yesterday, I was compelled to stand over on the English coast from my station off Boulogne; and at eleven P. M. the Beagle fell in with and captured, after a chase of three hours, le Hazard French privateer, of 14 guns and 49 men, commanded by Joseph Marie Le Long, the South Foreland then bearing N. E. by E. about four leagues. One of their men received a mortal wound. It appears she sailed from Dieppe yesterday morning; and, in the early part of the night, captured the two light Bliers named in the margin,\* the master and mate of the latter were on board the lugger. My pursuit of the captured vessels was fruitless, from our being many leagues to leeward, and five hours had elapsed since their falling into the hands of the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) F. NEWCOMBE.

OCTOBER 8.

Vice-admiral Vashon, commander-in-chief on the eastern coast of Scotland, has transmitted to this office a letter from Sub-lieutenant Charles Balfour, commanding his Majesty's gun-vessel the Basilisk, giving an account of his having, on the 30th ult. when convoying some trade to Shetland, captured the Danish cutter privateer Don Flinkke, of four 12-pounder carronades and two swivels, and twenty-four men.

WHITEHALL, OCT. 15, 1808.

The king has been pleased to nominate Rear-admiral R. G. Keats to be one of the knights companions of the most honourable order of the Bath.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 18.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Vashon, Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Leith.

*His Majesty's Ship Ariadne,* Oct. 4,  
1808, lat. 59. 30. long. 1. 30. E.

I beg to acquaint you, that I have this day captured the Danish cutter privateer Hevneren, commanded by Abraham Steendal, carrying four carriage guns and 21 men. She belongs to Christiansand, but last from Stavanger, four days out, and has not made any capture.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A FARQUHAR.

\* Trinity Yacht and Assistance.

OCTOBER 22.

Copy of a Letter from Captain R. Hawkins, of his Majesty's Ship Minerva, to Admiral Lord Gambier, dated Corunna, Sept. 25, 1808.

MY LORD,

I beg leave to inform you, that, in execution of your lordship's orders, on the 22d inst. in lat. 45. 35. long. 9. 19. west, I fell in with and chased a brig near twenty-five leagues to the S. W. Soon after, I came in shot of her; had fired at her twice: she hoisted French colours, and shortly after overset, the wind having freshened to a heavy gale. I immediately brought to, and sent the barge, with Mr. Carter, master's mate, to endeavour to save the people; they succeeded, by great exertion, in saving sixteen of the crew; they informed us (the captain and officers being drowned) that she was the Josephina letter of marque, pierced for 18 guns, and mounting eight, with fifty men, from St. Sebastian, bound to Guadeloupe, with a cargo of flour, brandy, wine, and clothing; and intended, after delivering her cargo, to cruise against our trade in the West Indies; she was a very fast-sailing vessel, has been long employed as a privateer, and done considerable mischief.

I have, &amp;c.

R. HAWKINS.

OCTOBER 25.

The following Letter, addressed to Lord Colingwood, has been transmitted by his Lordship to the Admiralty.

*His Majesty's Ship Seahorse,*  
off Skye, July 6, 1808.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that yesterday evening we observed two Turkish men of war and a galley coming round the east end of the island of Scopolo, towards which we immediately made sail. On coming near enough to make out that they were both single decked ships, I determined to bring them to action, having every confidence in the officers and crew of this ship. The action began at half past nine, the Turks going a little off the wind under easy sail, and continually endeavouring to run us on board; indeed I early saw that their chief attention was directed to this object, and as the largest ship appeared of great force and full of men, I kept this ship in a position not to be boarded. At ten o'clock, observing a good opportunity of more particularly attacking the small ship to advantage, we dropped alongside of her, and after a quarter of an hour's hot fire, at half pistol-shot distance, her fire having totally ceased, we left her in a state of the greatest distress and confusion, with her masts mostly down, and just before we had left her she had partially blown up forward. By this

time the large frigate, which, from having fallen a little to leeward, had not been able to assist her consort, had again got pretty close up, and the action between us soon recommenced; still so obstinate was the resistance of the Turks, that it was not till a quarter past one we rendered her a motionless wreck. As they now would neither answer nor fire, I conceived it most prudent, knowing the character of the people, to wait for day-light to send on-board her. At day-light, observing her colours upon the stump of the mizen mast, we poured a broadside into her stern, when she struck, and I had the pleasure to take possession of the *Badere Zaffer*, a very fine frigate of the largest dimensions, carrying 52 long brass guns, 24-pounders on the main-deck, except two, which are 42-pounders, and 12-pounders on the quarter-deck and fore-castle. She had a complement of 500 men, and was commanded by Captain Scanderli Kichuc Alli, who, I am informed, was only prevented by his own people from blowing her up. Her loss in killed and wounded is prodigious: 165 killed, and 195 wounded; our's comparatively small, five killed, and ten wounded. Our mizen mast fell soon after the action, which is the greatest injury we have sustained.

The other ship was named the *Ahs Fezan*, carrying 24 13-pounders and two mortars, commanded by Captain Daragardi Alli, with a complement of 250 men. I understand they took most of the men out of the galley before the action, and sent her away.

Having now, my lord, given you the details of this affair, there only remains the pleasant office of recommending to you the officers and ship's company, who, during a tedious night action, where much depended upon working the sails as well as the guns, behaved in a manner to command my utmost gratitude. The disparity of force, with the loss in the enemy's ships, will prove the greatness of their exertions, to which I shall add, that thirty men were absent from the ship. Mr. Downie, the first lieutenant, is an officer of merit, ability, and experience; and I beg strongly to recommend him to your lordship's protection for promotion. Mr. Lester, master's mate, who has passed, is also very deserving of promotion. Thomas Hully, gunner's mate, and an excellent man, acted as gunner; and, from his conduct, is very deserving of such a situation.

I am now proceeding with the prize for any port I can get first into amongst the islands, as it is with difficulty we can keep her above water.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN STEWART.

*The Right Hon. Lord Collingwood,  
Commander-in-chief, &c. &c.*

Lord Collingwood has likewise transmitted the other letters; the first from Captain [redacted], of the *Kingsfisher*, who, on [redacted] June 27, at day-light, saw a large

sail in the S. W. which he immediately went in chase of; she hoisted French colours, when Captain H. commenced firing on her, which she returned very warmly, and, after a running fight of one hour, she struck. She proved to be the *Hercule*, a very fine new French ship letter of marque, with a cargo of cotton on board, from Aleppo and Cyprus, bound to Marseilles or Genoa, armed with twelve guns, 18's, 12's, and 8's; manned with fifty-seven men; commanded by M. Gerome Cavassa, a member of the Legion of Honour.

The second letter is from Captain Rosenhagen, of the *Volage*, who took into Agincourt-sound the *Roquin* French brig, of ten guns and 108 men, which he had the good fortune to fall in with on the morning of the 28th ult. a little to the northward of Corsica, and captured her, after a hard chase of nine hours, in which her boats, booms, and anchors, were thrown overboard.

The third letter is from Captain Ducan, giving an account of the boats of the *Porcupine* having cut a large polacre ship, of eight guns and thirty men, out of the port of Dargo, on the coast of Romania.

The Gazette likewise contains an account of the capture of two small Danish privateers, in the North seas, by the *Cho* and *Cygnat*.

NOVEMBER 5.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Robert Forbes, commanding his Majesty's Gun-brig the Exertion, to Vice-admiral Wells, Commander-in-chief at Sheerness, dated off Heligoland, the 24th October, 1808.*

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that on my return from Heligoland, in pursuance of your orders, on the 20th instant, that island bearing E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. distant 23 leagues, I was so fortunate as to fall in with the *Jena* French cutter privateer, of 14 guns, (10 mounted) two, four, and eight-pounders, and 29 men, just on the point of taking the brig *Perseverance* of Barmouth, from London, with a cargo of very considerable value. Having deceived the privateer by displaying the Danish flag, I was luckily suffered to approach him near enough to render fruitless his subsequent endeavours to escape; and I consider myself the more happy in his capture, from his being destined to cruise in the track of Heligoland, where he was likely, after the hard gales, to have done great mischief to the trade of his majesty's subjects. I beg to add, that I have thought it my duty to convoy the English merchant vessel safe to this place, it being the port of her destination.

The *Jena* was fitted out at Amsterdam, and sailed the preceding day, but had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) ROBT. FORBES.

NOVEMBER 8.

This Gazette contains the copy of a letter from Captain J. Packwood, of the Childers sloop, transmitted by Vice-admiral Vashon, stating the capture of the Danish privateer, *Fremskernsten*, of four 4-pounders, two swivels, and 21 men, from Stavanger, in Norway; and the re-capture of the *Lord Nelson* sloop, in ballast (her prize), belonging to Leith, on the 19th ult. Also the copy of a letter from Captain Smith, of the *Brilliant* sloop, transmitted by Sir E. Nagle, announcing the capture of the *Pointe du Jous* French lugger, of three guns and thirty men, belonging to Roscow, on the 20th ult.—Also, from Lieutenant T. Wells, of the *Cruiser* sloop, dated off the *Winga*, 1st inst. giving an account of his engagement with a Danish flotilla of about twenty armed cutters, &c. and the capture of a schoit-rigged Danish privateer, of ten 4-pounders, and 32 men.

NOVEMBER 12.

This Gazette contains the copy of a letter from Captain Baker, of the *Tartar*, to Vice-admiral Vashon, announcing the capture of the Danish privateer *Naargake Gotten*, of 7 guns and 36 men, on the 3d instant, off the *Maze* of Norway. The prize is a newly-built vessel, had left Christiansand only the day before, and had made no capture. Captain Baker had several vessels under convoy.

It also contains a notification from the Admiralty, that a floating light has been stationed off the *Scaw*, for the safety of the passing convoys; and information that the enemy have shewn false lights on the coast of *Jutland*, with a view of deceiving vessels navigating the *Sleeve*.

NOVEMBER 19.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Seymour to Lord Gambier.

*Amethyst*, *Hamoaze*, Nov. 15, 1808.

MY LORD,

I have the most sincere pleasure in acquainting you, that his majesty's ship the *Amethyst*, under my command, captured, the 10th instant, at night, the French frigate *la Thetis*, of 44 guns, and a crew of 330 men, who had served years together, and 106 soldiers, from *L'Orient* for *Martinique*. Being close to the N. W. point of *Groa*, she was seen a quarter before seven P. M. and immediately chased; and a close action began before ten o'clock, which continued with little intermission till twenty minutes after midnight. Having fallen on board for a short time, after ten, and from a quarter past eleven, when she intentionally laid us on board, till she surrendered (about an hour), she lay fast alongside, the fluke of our best bower anchor having entered her foremast main-deck port, and she was, after great slaughter, boarded and taken possession of, and some prisoners received from her before we disengaged the ships. Shortly after, a ship of

war was seen closing fast under a press of sail, which proved to be the *Triumph*, which immediately gave us the most effectual assistance that the anxious and feeling mind of such an officer as Sir T. Hardy could suggest. At half past one the *Shannon* joined, received prisoners from, and took *la Thetis* in tow. She is wholly dismantled, dreadfully shattered, and had her commander (Pinson, capitaine de vaisseau), and 135 men, killed; 102 wounded, amongst whom are all her officers except three. *Amethyst* has lost 19 killed and 51 wounded; amongst the former is Lieutenant B. Kindall, a most promising young officer of the royal marines, who suffered greatly; and that invaluable officer, Lieutenant S. J. Payne, dangerously wounded; the mizen-mast shot away, and the ship much damaged and leaky. No language can convey an adequate idea of the cool and determined bravery shewn by every officer and man of this ship; and their truly noble behaviour has laid me under the greatest obligation. The assistance I received from my gallant friend the first lieutenant, Mr. G. Blennerhasset, an officer of great merit and ability, is beyond all encomium. Lieutenants Hill and Crouch, and Mr. Fair, the master, (whose admirable exertions, particularly at the close of the action, when the enemy was on fire, the boarders employed, and the ship had suddenly made two feet water, surmounted all difficulties) are happily preserved to add lustre to his majesty's service. In justice to Monsieur Dede, the surviving commander of *la Thetis*, I must observe, he acted with singular firmness, and was the only Frenchman on the quarter-deck when we boarded her.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MICHAEL SEYMOUR.

N. B. Dimensions of *la Thetis*:—Length, 162 feet; breadth, 41 feet, 6 inches; 28 18-pounders (24 pounds English) on the main deck; 12 36-pounders (42 pounds English) on the quarter-deck; four 8-pounders on the fore-castle. One thousand barrels of flour on board, beside known stores.—Enclosed is a return of killed and wounded.

Killed—Mr. B. Kindall, 2d lieutenant marines; 10 seamen, and eight marines.—Wounded—Mr. S. J. Payne, 1st lieutenant marines, dangerously; Mr. R. Gibbons, master's mate, mortally; Mr. L. Miles, midshipman, severely; 48 seamen and marines, many of them dangerously.—Total, 19 killed, 51 wounded.

A letter from Captain Chambers, of the *Port Mahon*, states his having, in company with the *Linnet*, captured the French privateer, *Gen. Paris*, of three guns and 35 men, one day from *Havre*.—A letter from Captain *Hollinworth*, of the *Minstrel*, announces the capture of the Italian schooner *Ortenza*, pierced for 16 guns, and carrying 10, and 56 men, who had run her ashore, and deserted her near *Fiume*.—A letter from Captain *Wells*

pole, of the Pilot, stating the capture of the French privateer *la Princesse Pauline*, of three long 12-pounders, and 90 men, of Gargenti. In boarding, Lieutenant Flin, an excellent and brave officer, and seven men, were wounded.—The enemy had six men killed, and 24 wounded.

DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 18.

*A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, was this Day received by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-general Beckwith, commanding his Majesty's Troops in the Windward and Leeward Islands.*

MY LORD, Barbadoes, Sept. 14, 1808.

Intelligence having been received here on the 27th of last month, that the enemy had hazarded a landing in Marie Galante with a detachment of regular troops from Guadaloupe, three companies of the 1st West India regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Blackwell, of the 4th West India, proceeded from Barbadoes, as expressed in my despatch, No. 17, were landed in Marie-Galante on the 29th, attacked the French troops, in conjunction with the naval garrison, on the 30th, and, after a series of operations in the fastnesses of the country, the enemy surrendered, at discretion, on the 3d instant. Colonel Cambriel abandoned his command the day before the surrender, and, it is imagined, escaped in a canoe to Guadaloupe.

The detachment returned to Barbadoes on the 10th, having had three men wounded, one of whom is since dead.

The perseverance and temper of the three companies was respectable; and the fatigue they underwent at this season of the year unusually great.

I enclose Lieutenant-general Blackwell's report, and have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. BECKWITH, lieut.-gen.  
Grand Bourg, Marie Galante,  
Sept. 4, 1808.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that the troops which you were pleased to place under my command arrived here, in his majesty's ship *Captain*, on the 29th of August; and finding from Captain Pigot, commander of this island, that the French troops were strongly posted within three miles of Grand Bourg, I was immediately landed with the three companies of the 1st West India regiment; and having obtained an increase of my force, of about one hundred and forty marines, and some sailors, together with a six-pounder, from the army-schooner *Marie*, I lost no time in fulfilling the instructions I received from you.

I have now much satisfaction in reporting, that after a pursuit of the enemy for five days and nights, and having during that period had four engagements with him, in each of which he was repulsed, and obliged to make most precipitate retreats, leaving behind him arms, ammunition, &c. at every different post that had been attacked, and at one place in particular, nine marines (who had been taken prisoners on the first landing of the enemy), and at another, a brass six-pounder, which had only arrived from Guadaloupe two days, and which was found spiked: by constantly marching and harassing him, we found, on coming within one hundred paces of his front yesterday morning, that he was willing to surrender, and sending out a flag of truce, I granted the following terms:— "That the French troops might march out from the ground they then occupied with the honours of war, but that they should lay down their arms in front of the troops, and surrender themselves as prisoners of war, and that all prisoners taken since their arrival in the island should be immediately returned." I was, however, much astonished to find that Colonel Cambriel, who had commanded the army, was not present when they surrendered, but I have since understood that he had quitted it the morning previous, and had returned to Guadaloupe, but I have some reason to imagine he is still in this island.

The field-piece I had taken from the army-schooner soon became useless after the first day, from the tract of the country the enemy led us over; I therefore sent it back to Grand Bourg, and at the same time I directed fifty marines to occupy the post at Delosse, three miles from town, which kept up the communication with the interior of the island.

[The remainder of the letter states, that we had only two privates wounded, one of them since dead; a gentleman of Antigua, of the name of Brown, received a mortal wound—162 privates laid down their arms, and there were many sick dispersed through the country. From 4 to 500 inhabitants joined our forces. Lieutenant-colonel Blackwell expresses his thanks to the troops in general, and in particular to Captain Wallely, of his majesty's ship *Captain*, and Captain Pigot, commander of the island.]

The capitulation covenants, that the French shall be permitted to march out with the honours of war, and lay down their arms; it being left to the pleasure of the commanders-in-chief of the army and navy whether the officers shall be sent on their parole, and the men exchanged at Guadaloupe.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, OCTOBER 26.

YESTERDAY his majesty the emperor and king went in great state to the pa-

lace of the legislative body, in order to open the sitting. His majesty addressed the assembly as follows:

"Messieurs, the Deputies of the Departments to the Legislative Body,

"The code of laws, laying down the principles of property, and of civil freedom, which forms the subject of your labours, will be adopted as the sentiment of Europe. My people already experience the most salutary effects from them.

"The latest laws have laid the foundation of our system of finance. That is a monument of the might and greatness of France. We shall henceforward be able to meet the expenditure which might be rendered necessary, even by a general coalition of Europe, from our yearly income alone. Never shall we be reduced to have recourse to the fatal expedients of paper money, of loans, or of anticipations of revenue.

"I have, in the present year, laid out more than a thousand miles of road. The system of works which I have established for the improvement of our territory, will be carried forward with zeal.

"The prospect of the great French family, lately torn to pieces by opinions and intestine rancour, but now prosperous, tranquil, and united, has affected my soul in a remarkable manner. I have felt that, in order to be happy, I should, in the first place, be assured that France was happy.

"The peace of Pæsburg, that of Tilsit, the assault of Copenhagen, the plans of England against all nations on the ocean, the different revolutions at Constantinople, the affairs of Spain and Portugal, have, in various ways, exercised an influence on the affairs of the world,

"Russia and Denmark have united with me against England.

"The United States of America have rather chosen to abandon commerce and the sea, than to acknowledge their slavery.

"A part of my army has marched against that which England has formed in Spain, or has disembarked. It is a distinguished favour of that Providence, which has constantly protected our arms, that passion has so far blinded the English councils, that they abandon the defence of the seas, and at last produce their army on the continent.

"I depart in a few days to put myself in person at the head of my army, and, with God's help, to crown the King of Spain in Madrid, and to plant my eagles on the forts of Spain.

"I have only to praise the sentiments of the princes of the confederation of the Rhine.

"Switzerland experiences more and more the benefits of the act of mediation.

"The people of Italy give me grounds for nothing but expressions of satisfaction.

"The Emperor of Russia and myself have had an interview at Erfurth. Our first thought was a thought of peace. We have even resolved to make some sacrifices, in order to enable the hundred millions of men whom we

represent, if possible, the soldier to enjoy the benefits of the commerce of the seas. We are agreed, and unchangeably united, as well for peace as for war.

"Messieurs Deputies,

"I have ordered my ministers of finance, and of the general treasury, to lay before you an account of the receipt and expenditure of the year. You will therein see, with satisfaction, that I have not felt it necessary to increase the tariff with any impost. My people shall experience no new burden.

"The speakers of my council of state will submit to you many plans of laws, and among others, all those which have relation to the criminal code.

"I rely constantly on your co-operation."

His majesty's speech excited the most lively emotion, and the sitting was closed under repeated acclamations of *Long live the Emperor!* The same rejoicings were manifested in the streets through which his majesty passed.

In the fulsome answer of the Legislative Body there is little else than gross impious flattery. The reply of Buonaparte partakes of the same sort of high-toned rhetoric; it, however, has the merit of being short, and is as follows:—

"Gentlemen, president, and deputies of the legislative body—My duty and my inclinations lead me to share the dangers of my soldiers. We are mutually necessary. My return to my capital shall be speedy; I think little of fatigues, when they can contribute to insure the glory and grandeur of France. I recognise in the solicitude you express, the love you bear me.—I thank you for it."

The French papers state, that Buonaparte arrived at Bayonne on the 3d inst. and that offensive hostilities were commenced in Spain, by the French, toward the conclusion of last month. Their principal attack, they assert, was directed against the Marquis de la Romana's corps, and the great body of General Blake's army; in which they state the loss of the Spaniards at from 5 to 6,000 men; of whom 4,000 were made prisoners, including two aides-de-camp of General Blake. General Romana's troops are said to have retired in disorder, but still to have effected their retreat. The consequence, however, of this defeat, if we are to credit the enemy's report, has been, that Bilbao is again in the hands of the French, that General Castanos has been obliged to quit his position at Soria, and that the enemy expected soon to be in possession of St. Andero.

On the 4th instant, Buonaparte set out from Bayonne, and on the 5th arrived at Vittoria, where he took the command of his army.

Twenty ladies of the seraglio have been drowned, by order of the present sovereign of Turkey, charged with being accessory to the murder of the late Sultan Selim.



## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

**A** LETTER from Moffat, in Scotland, gives the following particulars of a dreadful accident which happened in that neighbourhood:

Moffat, Oct. 26, 1808.

"We had yesterday a most dreadful storm of wind and rain, and the rivers in the neighbourhood came down in such torrents as were never seen before by the oldest people here. Among the damage occasioned by it, we are sorry to state a distressing accident which happened to the mail coach from Glasgow to Carlisle, which passes this way, at the bridge over the river Evon, about nine miles from hence, at a place called Howcleugh, betwixt nine and ten o'clock last night.

"The coach had just got about half way over, when the bridge gave way in the middle of the arch, and the coach, passengers, horses, &c. were instantly precipitated into the river, down a fall of 35 or 40 feet. There were four inside, and two outside passengers; the two latter, and two of the horses were killed upon the spot; and the other passengers had a most miraculous escape with their lives, though we are sorry to say they are all very considerably hurt; the coachman and guard were also much hurt, the former had his arm broken, and was otherwise much bruised, and the guard got a severe contusion on the head.

"The other coach from Carlisle to Glasgow narrowly escaped sharing the same fate; it arrived at the bridge just at the time the accident happened, and from the darkness of the night, and the rate the coach necessarily travels, must inevitably have gone into the river at the same breach of the arch, had not the cries of one of the sufferers alarmed the coachman, and induced him to stop.

"By the exertion of the coachman and guard of the other coach, the passengers who survived (a lady and three gentlemen) with the coachman and guard that had fallen into the abyss, were extricated, and conducted to a place of safety, until some assistance was afforded them. Much praise is due to the proprietor at Moffat, for his exertion and assistance on this occasion; immediately on hearing of the accident, he set out in the middle of the night, with several of his servants and surgical assistance, and gave every possible relief to the passengers, and by this means, we are happy to say, the London mail, and many valuable articles in the coach, have been saved. The exertions of one of the proprietors' servants is particularly deserving of notice; at the risk of his life, he went down the precipice, suspended by a rope, and saved the life of the lady (one of the passengers), and recovered the mail bags, which must otherwise have been carried down the stream. The bodies of the two passengers have been found, and conveyed to Moffat; and notwithstanding the detention occa-

sioned by the calamity, the mail was yesterday delivered in town in its regular course."

The public prints have all given different representations of a late munificent act of the Duke of Northumberland towards Mr. Kemble. The following is said to be the simple fact: his grace has for many years honoured Mr. Kemble with his friendship; and hearing of the loss which he had suffered by the fire at Covent-garden theatre, sent him a draft for 10,000*l.* with a very handsome letter, signifying that that sum was at his service for as long as his convenience might require, without interest.

Nov. 13. Don F. de Arango, the Spanish gentleman commissioned by the Grand Junta with the delivery of a number of Spanish sheep, as a present to the king, had the honour of conversing some time with his majesty, at Windsor-palace.

There were 2,500 sent: 700 of them died on their journey; the rest are at Kew and Richmond, and are thriving very well. Thirteen shepherds came over with them. His majesty has given directions for them to remain in this country as long as they like, at his expense. They are put under the care of Mr. Snarlet, his majesty's principal gardener, who has allotted to them a house, called the Call-house, situate at the upper end of the Queen's-garden, near Hyde-park-corner, where they prefer sleeping upon straw to beds. Two labourers attend them, to procure their food, and assist in cooking, &c. They have a pound of meat a man provided for their dinners and suppers, and are not pleased if the meat is not very fat; they have it cooked in their own way, and, in general, eat the enormous quantity of a peck of onions at a meal. An old sailor, who knows the Spanish language, has been procured, for a companion and interpreter to them, and, by his assistance, after every meal, they stand up, join their hands, and put their toes together, while they sing *God save the King*. They also sing a Spanish national air. The old sailor is furnished with money to conduct them about London, and show them such exhibitions and curiosities as may be most entertaining. They were highly amused and astonished with Westminster-abbey, and the curiosities to be seen in it. They walk the streets with their crooks in their hands, and their grotesque appearance attracts the notice of the passengers.

Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of County Histories, &c. may be accommodated with near six hundred different subjects, being the overplus impressions of the Plates of the first 50 volumes of *The European Magazine*, in any quantity not less than 25 (sorted at the option of the purchaser), for 4*s.*—10*s.* for 12*s.*—or in packets, containing near 550 Portraits and Views, one of each sort, for 2*l.* 10*s.*—Either the Portraits or Views may be had

in separate parcels of upwards of 250, one of each sort, for 11. 7s. of J. ASPERNE, No. 32, Cornhill; of whom a List of the Plates may be had gratis.—There being but few imprea-

sions of some of the Plates left, early applications will be necessary, as no additional number will be printed for sale, or sold on the above terms after the 31st of December, 1808.

## PREFERMENT.

**T**HE Rev. John Doncaster, A. M. a fellow of Christ College, Cambridge, and one of his majesty's preachers at White-

hall, is elected head master of Oakham school, Rutland.

## BIRTHS.

**A**T Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, her Grace the Duchess of Bedford, of a son.—At Broxmouth, in Scotland, the Duchess of Roxburgh of a son and heir.—The Viscountess Duncan, of a daughter.—In Somerset-street, the Countess of Banbury of a daughter.—In Thavies Inn, the wife of J. Bowyer Nichols, Esq. of a son.—At Beech

house, Hants, the lady of Charles Jenkinson, Esq. M. P. of a daughter.—Mrs. Turner, of Dorrington, Shrewsbury, of a son and heir, after being married 15 years.—At Carisbriek Castle, the lady of Sir Windsor Hunlope, Bt. of Wingerworth, in the county of Derby, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**M**AJOR-GENERAL Richardson, to Mrs. Scott, widow of the late David Scott, Esq. of the island of Antigua.—Mr. George Lloyd, aged 16, to Mrs. Evans, of West-square, aged 60 years.—Mr. Francis Wakefield, jun. of Nottingham, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late Gilbert Wakefield.—Mr. Blanchard, of the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, to Miss Harrold, eldest daughter of Mr. Harrold, of the Wrekin Tavern, Broad-

court, Bow-street.—Major Smith, late of the 14th light dragoons, to Miss Eliza Coles, of Southernhay-place, Exeter, daughter of the late James Coles, Esq. of Taunton-lodge, Somerset.—Lieut.-colonel Head, of the 13th light dragoons, to Miss Ravenscroft, daughter of Edward Ravenscroft, Esq. of Portland-place.—Mr. Richard Fisher, jun. of the Strand, to Miss Simonds, Sonning, Berks.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

Oct. 4.

**S**UDDENLY, Mr. John Smith, malister, of Bodicott; on the 7th, his widow; on the 10th, his daughter; and on the 14th, his eldest son. Four grown up persons in one family all well and dead in the-course of ten days!

7. At his house at Warth, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, Mr. Christopher Scaife, aged 68. He was a native of Bedale, and celebrated as a first-rate jockey. At Stamford, June 27, 1793, Mr. Scaife was engaged to ride Sir William Lowther's Minion, by Magnet, for the hunters' stakes; when, before starting, she unfortunately fell backwards with him, and broke his collar-bone, several ribs, and he was otherwise much hurt by her falling upon him, and he never rode in public after.

14. At Perth, Mrs. Isabel Wilson, relict of Mr. John Scotland, merchant, aged 85. She only survived her sister, Mrs. Allison, 12 days, who died, on the 2d, at the age of 97; so that the ages of the two sisters amounted to 182 years.—At North Collingham, in the county of Nottingham, John Pym, Esq. lineally descended from the famous republican Pym, who distinguished himself so much in the civil wars, and died in 1644. His only son having died abroad, this branch of the male line becomes extinct. Mr. Pym, and two other gentlemen, who were at the sea-

side together, all caught the ague at the same time; and, what is remarkable, have all died on their return home.

15. In Bryanstone-street, Portman-square, John Baynes Garforth, Esq. at the advanced age of 86.

16. Aged 96. Mr. John Fearless, one of the brethren of Shearboorn-house, near Durham.—The Rev. John Covey, vicar of Selbourne, Hants, late fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford.—In his 68th year, the Rev. James Nasmith, D.D. rector of Leverington, in the isle of Ely.

17. At Lovesome-hill, near Brafferton, Henry Young, Esq. aged 87.—At Wihuslow, in Chester, on his way from Scotland to Cheltenham, Lieutenant-colonel James Patterson, late of the Bombay establishment.

18. At Ballywalter, county of Cork, John Welsted, Esq.

19. In Kent, Mr. Wm. Staplehurst, late of Lime-house, ship-builder, in consequence of his horse falling with him the day before at Cranbrook. The pavement where the accident happened is too uneven to admit of riding on it with safety; and it is to be regretted, that it has been permitted to continue in its present state so long; the more especially as it is a fact, that last year a young promising military officer lost his life on the same spot, by the falling of his horse.

22. At Royston, Hertfordshire, very sud-

denly, Mr. Edward Day, attorney at law, in the 70th year of his age.—In the New-road, Mary-la-bonne, Mr. Richard Whitehouse Jennings, of Shire-lane, Lincoln's-inn, attorney-at-law, many years vestry clerk of the parish of St. Clement Danes and of the liberty of the Rolls.—At Goitry, Montgomeryshire, John Pugh, Esq. formerly of the Inner Temple.—Mr. T. Blandford, of the Anchor-inn, Redbridge, one of the venders of the New Forest, Hampshire.—At Ruxley-lodge, near Esher, in Surrey, James Grant, Esq. of Redcastle, in Ross-shire.

23. At Plymouth, Mr. Thomas Troughton, one of the oldest masters of the royal navy, leaving a widow and a large family.—At Highfield-place, near Farnham, the wife of R. W. Wood, Esq.—By the bursting of a blood-vessel, at Cohn Dean, Gloucestershire, the Rev. James Hare, rector of that place, and of Stratton, Wilts.

24. Mr. Wm. Wagstaff, of Vauxhall.—At Margate, John Benson, of that place.—Mrs. Prideaux, aged 87, of Exton, Rutland, leaving a family of eight children, all under 11 years of age.—At Brownfield, Mr. William Gray, aged 80 years, late merchant in Glasgow.—In Queen-street, Brompton, Mr. Sedgeley, whose sister was married to the late Sir John Fielding.

25. The Rev. Edward Edwards, warden of Brown's-hospital, Stamford, aged 78.

26. At Port Patrick, on his journey to Belfast, Valentine Jones, Esq. of the latter place, having completed his 79th year. In this amiable, this excellent man, there was a kindness of heart to disarm animity, could it ever have existed, exertions of friendship ever prompt and judicious to call for general esteem, and mildness of manners, a sweetness of temper, a tenderness of disposition to excite fond sentiments of love and veneration, not only from his family and nearest friends, but from all that came within his reach. To these virtues were added the most active benevolence and universal philanthropy: in short, if a fulfilment of the moral and religious, ~~the~~ relative and social duties of life, constitute a good man, this was one.—At Hull, the wife of Mr. Wells, master of a river sloop. The deceased, who was little more than 20 years of age, had only lain in two or three weeks, of her fourth child; and, after eating her dinner, apparently in good health, dropped down, and instantly expired.—At Islington, Mr. Johnson, late partner in the house of Messrs. Pyles and Johnson, Ludgate hill.

27. At Brompton-crescent, Edward Jones, Esq.—At Rousham, Oxfordshire, Sir Clement Cortmel Dornier, Bart. late master of the ceremonies.—The lady of Thomas Richie, Esq. of Rotherhithe.

28. Near Hull, Yorkshire, after a short illness, John Lingard, Esq. late of the Bo-

Suddenly, at his house Above-bar, in

Winchester, Colonel Morgan.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. Thomas Murray, minister of Chancelkirk.—At the rectory of Russ Lanyhern, in Cornwall, the Rev. John Whitaker, B. D. late fellow of Corpus Christi-college, Oxford, author of the History of Manchester, and various other works.

31. At South-parade, Cork, Thomas Westropp, Esq. M. D.—In Scotland, Hugh Stewart, of Tonderghie, Esq.—At Ewell, Surrey, Mrs. Elsmore, relict of Dr. Elsmore, rector of Chelsea.—Mr. John Booty, who for many years was one of the inspectors of the river, under the commissioners of the customs.—At Bath, Mrs. Mann, wife of Admiral Mann.

Nov. 2. In Carlisle, Mr. Chisholm, architect, aged 28. Mr. Chisholm was a native of Aberdeen, in North Britain, in the university of which he received the elements of physical and moral science, on which his professional studies were grounded. The activity of his mind was shown in the great progress which he made in architecture, engineering, and those parts of natural philosophy connected with them. His taste was improved by reading the best poets of ancient and modern times; and he had formed a style of writing which evinced a brilliant fancy, and a poetical imagination. Mr. Chisholm, till a short period previous to his death, enjoyed good health, and was ever active in promoting and superintending the works on which he was employed. On Thursday he was out taking different levels on the river Caldew, from which the projected water-works were to take their source. On Sunday, he went on a visit to John Losh, Esq. of Woodside, from which place he returned home indisposed; shortly after, his illness increased; and though the best medical assistance was administered and every attendance that friendship or humanity could dictate, yet his disorder proved mortal, and deprived the world of a man of integrity and of worth. It is supposed that the deceased died in consequence of the bursting of an artery at the heart.—At Bruce Grove, Tottenham, John Minnitt, Esq. of Holborn-bridge, distiller.—At Lee, in Kent, in the 67th year of his age, Samuel Brandram, Esq.

3. In Essex-street, Strand, in his 86th year, the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, formerly vicar of Catterick, in Yorkshire. This living he resigned in the year 1773, from conscientious scruples respecting some parts of the service of the church of England. Although he might have risen to the first stations within the pale of the church, under the powerful patronage of the families of Huntingdon and Northumberland, with whom he was very early connected; yet neither these splendid prospects, nor what was much nearer to his heart, the tears of a people to whom he was justly endeared, could tempt him to violate the dictates of conscience. On resigning the living of Catterick, in 1773, he came to London, without the least prospect, at that time,

of any means of subsistence; but afterwards, being patronized by many respectable characters (most, if not all of them, however, previously strangers to him), he opened a chapel in Essex-street, on strict unitarian principles, in the year 1774; adopting, as his model, the reformed liturgy of the late eminent Dr. S. Clarke. Here he continued to officiate till he attained his 70th year, with great acceptableness, to a numerous and most respectable congregation. Holiness of life, and good will towards all men, however they may differ in matters of opinion, or of doubtful speculation, were the gospel precepts on which he delighted to dwell. And when at length he could instruct from the pulpit no longer, the resignation, and even cheerfulness of spirit, which he uniformly possessed under the many and increasing infirmities of his declining years, were a striking comment, in his own instance, on the efficacy of those divine precepts which it had been the object of his life to enforce and recommend; for mildness, benevolence, and humility, founded on piety and entire resignation to the will of God, and combined with habitual cheerfulness, were the striking features in his character. His favourite maxim on which he dwelt emphatically almost in his last moments, and when utterance became difficult, was, "What God wills is best."—At Edinburgh, the Right Honourable Isabella Countess of Errol, mother to the late and present Earls of Errol.—At Hamilton, Mr. Robert Godwin, late manager of the theatres of Hamilton, Kilmarnock, Irvine, &c. &c.

5. At Deptford, Joseph Carter, Esq.—In Park-street, Westminster, the wife of George White, Esq.—At Newport, Isle of Wight, the wife of Mr. G. Mew, of the Bugle Inn.

6. In Spring Garden, the lady of Joseph Jekyll, Esq. M. P.—Mrs. Columbine, of Queen-square, Westminster, aged 88.—At Yarmouth, aged 74, Mrs. Manlove, of that place.—At How house, Herefordshire, William Money, Esq. aged 61.

7. At East Acton, Peter Onvry, Esq.—Mr. James Mills, of Coleman-street-buildings, packer.

8. Miss Kingsmill, daughter of the late Edward Kingsmill, Esq. late of Belfast, and niece to the late Admiral Sir Robert Kingsmill, Bart.—In Bury-street, Bloomsbury, Mr. John Turner, horse-dealer.—At Thoresby-Park, Nottinghamshire, Albert Aldenburgh Bentinck; and on the 17th instant, John Aldenburgh Bentinck, his twin brother, infant sons of Rear-Admiral Bentinck.—In Norwich, a man of the name of Bryan, who, while getting his breakfast, suddenly felt a pain in his wrist, which proceeded to his shoulder, and from thence to the lower part of his body, and occasioned his immediate death. His son, twelve years of age, distracted at the sudden loss of his parent, was instantly taken with convulsion fits, and remained in that state till the next evening, when he expired, leav-

ing behind them a frantic widow and mother to lament their sudden departure.

9. At Idsworth, near Horndean, Mr. T. Padwick, aged 56, an opulent farmer.—In Maddox-street, Mrs. Jean Campbell, of Carrick, niece to John, third Duke of Argyll.—At Southampton, Mrs. Susan Chamier, aged 82, sister to the late Anthony Chamier, Esq. of Epsom.

10. At Fareham, Captain John Loring, of the royal navy, commander of the sea fencibles.—At Esher, Henry de Ponten, Esq. in the 79th year of his age.—The Right Hon. Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, knight of the Bath, a general in the army, colonel of the 4th, or queen's own dragoons, governor of fort Charlemont in Ireland, and governor-general and commander-in-chief in Canada. Lord Dorchester was far better known in public life by his former title of Sir Guy Carleton; in that capacity he long and successfully governed the province of Canada at a most critical period; and he was appointed commander-in-chief in America, on the recall of Sir Henry Clinton, K. B.; but the intervention of the peace superseded that commission. Since his elevation to the peerage (in which another nobleman possesses the superior title of Earl of Dorchester), his lordship has enjoyed the *atque cum dignitate*. He died suddenly at his seat, Stubbings, near Maidenhead, Berks. It has been erroneously stated in the papers, that Lord Dorchester was succeeded by his son, the Hon. Thomas Carleton. That son was a captain in the 1st dragoons, and was killed on the continent, on the 17th of April, 1794. His lordship's next son, the Hon. Christopher Carleton, died in the East Indies; he was married to Miss Belford, granddaughter of the late General Belford, of the royal artillery; and we are informed he left a son, very young, who now becomes Lord Dorchester.

11. At Bath, Sir Henry Paulett St. John Midway, Bart. M. P. for Hampshire, in the 44th year of his age. His complaint was a diseased liver, with which he had been afflicted for many years, and endured the suffering of a long illness with manly firmness and patient resignation. Sir Henry, during the course of his political life, was ever a strenuous advocate for the maintenance of that just balance of the constitution between the sovereign and the people, which he imbibed under the auspices of Mr. Pitt, whose principles he conscientiously adopted, and whose memory he ever revered. Sir Henry generally resided at Dagmersfield-park, near Odiham, and lived in a style truly magnificent. His hospitality, like his manners, was liberal and open; and from his general condescension to his inferiors, and his munificent donations to the poor, his loss is sincerely lamented. Sir Henry has left a wife and fifteen children. He is succeeded in his title and paternal estates by his eldest son, now Sir Henry Midway, a young gentleman of

22 years of age. The more valuable estates which he received with Lady Mildmay, go to his second son. The principal executor to the will is the Rev. Mr. Salmon, who was tutor to the deceased baronet. The late Sir Henry Mildmay would have some time since been elevated to the peerage, by the title of Baron Fitzwalter, a title enjoyed by his ancestors; but the honour at the time was declined by him. The present baronet is member for Winchester, to which he was elected in the present parliament.

11. At Bath, Mrs. Franco, relict of Ralph Franco, Esq. and daughter of the late baron D'Agulhar.—The Rev. Rochemont Barbauld, late of Stoke Newington, Middlesex.—In his 82d year, the Rev. Richard Hart, A. M. upwards of 50 years vicar of St. George's, Gloucestershire.—At Tunbridge, in the 21st year of his age, Thomas Hankins, surgeon.

13. At his house in Southover, William Newton, Esq. colonel of the P. W. O. or South Lewis Volunteers.—The Rev. Sir Henry Pix Heyman, Bart. formerly fellow of Emanuel college, and late incumbent of the united vicarage of Fressingfield, and rectory of Withersdale, in Suffolk. This valuable preferment is in the gift of the master of that society. Sir Henry proceeded B. A. 1784, M. A. 1787, B. D. 1794.

14. At Grimsby, aged 82, Mr. William Walker. He was one of the oldest members of the methodist society, being the first who introduced Mr. Wesley to that place.—Thomas Millington, Esq. of Blackheath.—At Hull, aged 81, Mr. William Fridlington, many years a pensioner of the Trinity House. He was cousin to the late Mrs. Elizabeth Fridlington, of Clea, near Grimsby, at whose decease he inherited a fifth share of the considerable property which she was found to be possessed of, notwithstanding the penurious manner in which she had long lived.—In the 76th year of his age, Thomas Jones, Esq. of Enfield, Middlesex, and formerly an eminent chymist in Hatchiff-highway.—Mrs. Gedge, wife of Mr. Edward Gedge, cotton-manufacturer, in St. Martin's-street.

15. At Wood's hotel, Panton-square, Downham Newton, Esq. late captain in his majesty's 7th West India regiment.

16. At Hinton St. George, in his 13th year, the Hon. Frederick Poulett, youngest son of the Right Hon. Earl Poulett, after an illness of only five days.—Mrs. Trott, wife of Mr. D. Trott, of the Old Change, and eldest daughter of Richard Howard, Esq. Mitcham, Surrey.—In Duke-street, St. James's, in the 86th year of his age, John Hutchinson, Esq.

17. In Beaumont-street, the wife of Isaac Phipps, Esq.—Mrs. Martin, of Harley-place, New-road, aged 77.—At Oxford, Mrs. Elizabeth Savigny, wife of Mr. John H. Savigny, late of King-street, Covent-garden.—Mrs. Jackson, wife of George Jackson, Esq. Terrace, Kentish-town.—At Edinburgh, Mr. George Reid, printer. He had formerly

been the editor of two of the principal newspapers in the Scotch metropolis.

18. At Islington, James Christian, Esq.—John Tate, Esq. of Bucklersbury, aged 75.—At the house of Capt. Seymour, Friary Lodge, Plymouth, Mr. Gibbings, late master's mate of his Majesty's ship Amethyst, aged 18 years. He was mortally wounded when gallantly rushing forward among the leading boarders, to take possession of la Thetis. Mr. Gibbings was son of the Rev. Richard Gibbings, of Gibbing's-grove, county of Cork, Ireland. He distinguished himself on board la Pompee, of 84 guns, Rear-Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, when signal officer of that ship, in February, 1807, at the passage of the Dardanelles.

19. After a few hours' illness, in Gower-street, Bedford-square, the lady of A. H. Sutherland, Esq.—At King's-road cottage, the lady of Augustus Bulstrode, Esq. of the 3d regiment of foot.

20. At Broadstairs, Isle of Thanet, Anthony Calvert, Esq. nearly thirty years one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, in the 76th year of his age.—Mrs. Bromley, wife of Nathaniel Warner Bromley, Esq. of Islington-green, and of Gray's-inn.

21. At Stratton-street, Piccadilly, Mrs. Jeffries, aged 74.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

In Barbadoes, Joseph Freeman, Esq. merchant of that place, but formerly a corn-factor in London.—At Clarendon, Jamaica, George Udny Mackenzie, Esq. son of the late Alexander Mackenzie, Esq. writer to the signet.—At Sienna, in Italy, Steddy Grinfield, Esq. F.R.S. brother of the late General Grinfield, and formerly a barrister of Lincoln's-inn.—At Berlin, aged 82 years and 8 months, the Princess Wilhelmina, relict of Henry Prince of Prussia, brother to Frederick the Great.—At Rega, Caesar Corsellis, Esq.—On board the Orpheus, on his passage from Jamaica to Aberdeenshire, the place of his nativity, Wm. Stephen, Esq. in the 36th year of his age.—In Tortola, Charles Combe, Esq. youngest son of Dr. Combe, of Bloomsbury-square.—At St. Croix, in the West Indies, George Mussenden Leathes, Lieutenant-colonel of the 96th regiment of foot, son of George Leathes, Esq. Bury.—Lately, at Vienna, the Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria, of an oppression in the chest, in the 60th year of her age.—Lately, of a fever, in Holland, Thomas Biggs, of the royal navy, and son of Abraham Biggs, Esq. of Waterford.—On his way from Bombay to Madras, by a stroke of the sun, Richard Arthur Wolfe, lieutenant of the 47th foot, son of Philippot Rogerson Wolfe, of Balbriggan, Esq. grand-nephew to the late, and second cousin to the present Lord Viscount Kilwarden.—Lately, on his passage from Madeira to the Brazils, Lord Claud Hamilton, second son of the Marquis of Abercorn.—He had not reached his 20th year.

## MONTHLY STATE OF COMMERCE

London, 24th November, 1808.

## SPAIN.

(Continued from our last.)

We now come to an article for which this kingdom is famous, viz. its wool, which is acknowledged to be much superior to any other; but it is not of equal goodness in every province; there are various sorts, distinguished by different names: the first in repute is known by the name of *Segovias Léonèses*; this is again divided under the appellations *l'Infantado de l'Asturie, Trois Convents de l'Escurial, Don Bernadine Sanchez*, and *Don José de Vittoria*. Next to the *Léonèse* that of Segovia is estimated: this also bears a variety of names, from the different districts where it is grown and dressed: the finest sort of the *Segovian* is called *les Cavellieres*. Arragon, Valencia, Upper and Lower Andalusia, Castile, and Navarre, produce the best sorts. The fineness and superlative whiteness of the Spanish wool proceeds not from the influence of climate, as has heretofore been imagined, but from the manner in which the Spaniards breed, rear, and pasture their flocks; and to this pastoral art, if it may be so called, the Spaniards have almost solely devoted themselves, neglecting, in the same degree, almost all the other arts and sciences.

London, Nov. 16, 1808.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies do hereby declare, that they will put up to sale, at their present September sale, besides those goods already declared, the under-mentioned, viz.

Company's opium (which will be put up at 22s. 6d. per lb.) . . . 10 chests  
 Chiria root . . . . . 156 bales  
 Coffee (prize per William and Minerva) . . . . . 935 bags  
 which was declared for sale on 24th August, but withdrawn, Folios 213, 14, 15, and 16,  
 On Friday, December 2, 1808, prompt the 17th of March, 1809.  
 Also, on the same day, and same prompt, at 12 o'clock precisely,  
 Bourbon coffee . . . . . 666 bags, more or less,  
 Per American ship *Montezuma*, warned in.

And they do further declare, that they will give timely notice what other goods they will put up at this sale.

## SALES OF WEST INDIAN PRODUCE.

October 25th to November 1st.

1,712 hogsheads, 8 casks, 1,966 bags Plantation coffee . . . . . from 60s. 0d. to 120s. 0d. per cwt.  
 166 bags pimento, bonded . . . . . from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb.  
 3 casks, 12 bags Jamaica white ginger . . . from 6l. 4s. to 7l. 9s. per cwt.  
 60 bags Barbadoes ditto . . . . . 4l. 4s. per cwt.  
 159 puncheons Jamaica rum, bonded . . . . . from 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d. per gallon.

November 1st to November 8th.

1,248 hogsheads, 15 casks, 2,874 bags Plantation coffee . . . . . from 62s. 6d. to 112s. 6d. per cwt.  
 124 bags Barbadoes, Carriacou, Martinico, Nevis, &c. cotton . . . . . from 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 11½d. per lb.  
 30 scrons Carracca indigo . . . . . from 6s. 0d. to 10s. 0s. per lb.  
 13 casks, 226 bags Jamaica white ginger . . from 5l. 0s. to 10l. 15s. per cwt.  
 375 bags pimento, bonded . . . . . from 14d. to 14½d. per lb.

November 8th to November 15th.

1,169 hogsheads, 140 casks, 2,639 bags Plantation coffee . . . . . from 65s. 6d. to 117s. 0d. per cwt.  
 375 bags pimento, bonded . . . . . from 14d. to 14½d. per lb.  
 2 hogsheads, 6 bags Jamaica white ginger from 7l. 0s. to 9l. 0s. per cwt.

November 15th to November 22d.

131 hogsheads Jamaica sugar . . . . . from 82s. 0d. to 85s. 6d. per cwt.  
 1,491 ditto, 42 casks, 3,901 bags Plantation coffee . . . . . from 92s. 0d. to 140s. 0d. per cwt.  
 444 bags cotton . . . . . from 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 9½d. per lb.  
 29 casks, 19 bags Jamaica white ginger . . from 4l. 0s. to 10l. 12s. per cwt.  
 11 bags black ginger . . . . . 3l. 10s. per cwt.  
 7 casks, 12 bags pimento, bonded . . . . . from 14½d. to 14¾d. per lb.

Average price of brown or Muscovado sugar, exclusive of the duties payable thereon;  
 For the week ending Nov. 2, was 38s. 8½d. per cwt.  
 For the week ending Nov. 9, was 42s. 5d.  
 For the week ending Nov. 16, was 42s. 0d.

Current Prices of Merchandise.

SALES OF AMERICAN PRODUCE.

October 25th to November 1st.

200 barrels pot-ashes ..... from 66s. 0d. to 75s. 0d. per cwt.

November 1st to November 8th.

21 bags Surinam, Berbice, and Demerara cotton from 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 11½d. per lb.  
 120 barrels Carolina rice ..... from 44 0d. to 55s. 0d. per cwt.  
 458 ditto pot-ashes ..... from 70 3d. to 89s. 9d. per cwt.  
 39 ditto pearl-ashes ..... from 78s. 3d. to 81s. 0d. per cwt.

November 8th to November 15th.

90 hogsheads Berbice sugar ..... from 70s. 6d. to 72s. 0d. per cwt.

November 15th to November 22d.

341 bags Berbice, Surinam, and Demerara cotton from 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 11½d. per lb.  
 100 barrels Carolina rice ..... from 51s. 6d. to 55s. 0d. per cwt.  
 550 bags Brazil ditto ..... from 43s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. per cwt.

Aflon, English	ton	£ 22 0 0	to 23 0 0	Iron, Pig, British	ton	£ 7 0 0	to 9 0 0
Aniseeds,licant	cwt.	5 15 0	to 6 5 0	Ditto, in bars	ton	16 0 0	to 17 0 0
Ditto German		3 12 0	to 3 15 0	Ditto Swedish, bars		23 0 0	to 24 10 0
Ashes, American Pot		3 5 0	to 4 4 0	Ditto Norway		24 0 0	to 25 0 0
Ditto Pearl		3 0 0	to 4 2 0	Ditto Archangel		25 0 0	to 26 0 0
Barilla, Carthagena		2 18 0	to 3 0 0	Super Berries, German	cwt.	3 10 0	to 3 15 0
Ditto Seny		2 5 0	to 2 7 0	Ditto Italian		3 5 0	to 3 12 0
Ditto Teneriffe		2 2 0	to 2 4 0	Lead in pigs	fad.	39 0 0	to 40 0 0
Bark, Oak British, 45 cwt.	l.	31 0 0	to 35 0 0	Ditto red	ton	37 0 0	to 38 0 0
Ditto Foreign		10 15 0	to 15 0 0	Ditto white		52 10 0	to 53 0 0
Brandy, Cognac	gal.	1 8 0	to 1 4 6	Lignum Vita, American		10 10 0	to 29 0 0
Ditto Spanish		1 0 0	to 1 1 0	Ditto Tortola		0 0 0	to 0 0 0
Camphire, refined	lb.	0 7 4	to 0 7 6	Logwood, Camp.		18 0 0	to 19 10 0
Ditto unrefined	cwt.	33 5 0	to 34 0 0	Ditto Honduras Chipt		15 0 0	to 16 0 0
Cochineal, garbled	lb.	1 2 6	to 1 9 0	Ditto Unchipt		uncertain	
Ditto East Indian		0 5 6	to 0 6 6	Ditto Jamaica Chipt		14 10 0	to 15 10 0
Colic, fine	cwt.	8 10 0	to 7 0 0	Ditto Unchipt		uncertain	
Ditto ordinary		4 15 0	to 5 10 0	Madder Roots, Smyrna	cwt.	4 0 0	to 4 12 0
Ditto Morocco Time		17 0 0	to 17 12 0	Madder Roots, Dutch Crop	cwt.	5 0 0	to 6 0 0
Copperas, Green	lb.	0 7 0	to 0 8 0	Mahogany, Honduras	ft.	0 1 3	to 0 1 9
Ditto White		2 0 0	to 2 5 0	Ditto Jamaica		0 1 3	to 0 1 11
Cotton-wool, Surinam		0 2 0	to 0 2 11	Ditto Hispaniola		0 1 5	to 0 2 3
Ditto Jamaica		0 2 2	to 0 2 5	Molasses	cwt.	2 5 0	to 2 6 0
Ditto Smyrna		0 2 1	to 0 2 5	Oak plank, Dantzic,	load	11 0 0	to 12 0 0
Ditto Bourbon		0 3 4	to 0 4 0	4 & 3 inch		25 0 0	to 27 0 0
Ditto Perrambucca		0 3 0	to 0 3 11	Ditto Spermaceti	ton	95 0 0	to 96 12 0
Ditto East Indian		0 1 4	to 0 1 10	Ditto Whale, Greenland		43 0 0	to 45 0 0
Currants, Zant	cwt.	4 8 0	to 4 15 0	Ditto Southern		40 0 0	to 41 10 0
Deals, Dantz. Fir, 3 in. 40 E. piece		3 8 0	to 3 10 0	Ditto Florence - half chest		4 0 0	to 4 5 0
Ditto 21 36		0 0 0	to 0 0 0	Opium, Turkey	lb.	1 7 6	to 1 9 0
Ditto 2 30		0 0 0	to 0 0 0	Orcella, Canay	ton	225 0 0	to 240 0 0
Elephants' Teeth 1. 2. 3. cwt.		28 0 0	to 32 0 0	Ditto Cape de Verd		130 0 0	to 150 0 0
Ditto 4. 5. 6.		21 15 0	to 28 0 0	Ditto Madeira		0 0 0	to 0 0 0
Ditto Scrivell		15 0 0	to 21 0 0	Pimento	lb.	0 1 10	to 0 2 1
Figs, Turkey		3 8 0	to 4 15 0	Pitch, American	cwt.	0 15 0	to 0 16 0
Flax, Riga	ton	120 0 0	to 0 0 0	Ditto Stockholm		0 17 0	to 0 18 0
Ditto Petersburg, 12 head		125 0 0	to 0 0 0	Ditto Archangel		0 16 0	to 0 17 0
Fustick, Jamaica	ton	17 0 0	to 18 10 0	Quicksilver	lb.	0 4 2	to 0 4 9
Ditto Cuba		19 0 0	to 21 0 0	Raisins, Bloom	cwt.	5 12 0	to 7 10 0
Gales, Turkey	cwt.	5 5 0	to 7 7 0	Ditto Malaga		2 10 0	to 2 15 0
Genova, Hollands	gal.	1 1 0	to 1 3 0	Ditto Sun		4 6 0	to 4 8 0
Ditto English		0 7 6	to 0 13 6	Ditto Muscadine		7 0 0	to 10 0 0
Ginger, Jamaica, White	cwt.	5 0 0	to 12 0 0	Rice, Carolina		2 10 0	to 3 2 0
Ditto Black		3 5 0	to 5 11 0	Ditto East Indian		2 5 0	to 3 0 0
Ditto Barbadoes		4 4 0	to 4 8 0	Rum, Jamaica	gal.	0 6 4	to 0 7 0
Ditto East Indian		3 4 0	to 4 0 0	Ditto Leeward I.		0 5 3	to 0 6 0
Gum Arabic, Turkey	cwt.	5 0 0	to 12 15 0	Saltpetre, East India Rough	cwt.	3 35 0	to 3 16 0
Ditto Seneca		4 18 0	to 5 15 0	Ditto British Refined		4 2 0	to 4 4 0
Ditto Sum-rach		7 5 0	to 8 10 0	Schicach		5 0 0	to 10 0 0
Ditto Tragacanth		24 10 0	to 26 10 0	Shumack, Faro		1 4 0	to 1 6 0
Ditto Mastic	lb.	0 5 8	to 0 6 0	Ditto Malaga		1 3 9	to 1 5 0
Hemp, Riga Rhine	ton	114 0 0	to 115 0 0	Ditto Sicily		1 5 6	to 1 7 0
Ditto Petersburg clean		114 0 0	to 115 0 0	Ditto Opoto		0 0 0	to 0 0 0
Ditto East Indian		84 0 0	to 105 0 0	Silk, Thrown, Piedmont	lb	3 4 0	to 3 10 0
Hides, English	lb.	0 0 3	to 0 0 5	Ditto Bergamo		2 18 0	to 2 6 0
Ditto Buenos Ayres		0 0 3	to 0 0 6	Silk, Raw, China, 3 Mos. Sm.		0 0 0	to 0 0 0
Ditto Dutch salted		0 0 3	to 0 0 8	Ditto 6 ditto		1 12 0	to 1 19 0
Ditto Spanish		0 0 3	to 0 0 8	Ditto Bengal, Sm. Sk. g.		0 18 0	to 1 7 6
Indigo, Caracc. Flo. 1s & 2d		0 10 3	to 0 11 6	Ditto Novi		2 0 0	to 2 5 0
Ditto East Indian Blue & Purple		0 8 0	to 0 11 3	Ditto Organsine		1 18 0	to 2 5 0
Ditto Brazil		0 5 6	to 0 6 6				

Sugar, Jamaica	C.	£ 3 19 0	4 9 0	Tobacco, Virg. York River lb.	£ 0 0 11	0 1 4
Ditto Fast India		3 14 0	4 15 0	Ditto, James River	0 0 11	0 1 4
Ditto Lumps		5 9 0	5 16 0	Wax, English	cwt.	15 15 0
Ditto Single Leaves		4 18 0	6 0 0	Ditto Dantzic		15 15 0
Ditto Double Ditto lb.		0 1 4	0 1 9	Ditto African		9 15 0
Fallow, English	cwt.	5 11 0	0 0 0	Ditto American		14 15 0
Ditto Russia, candle, white		5 14 0	5 15 0	Whale-fins, Greenland	ton	32 0 0
Ditto yellow		5 10 0	5 12 0	Ditto S. Fishery		20 0 0
Ditto, Buenos Ayres		5 10 0	5 15 0	Wine, Red Port	pipe	75 0 0
Fur, Archangel	B.	2 0 0	2 2 6	Ditto Lisbon		55 0 0
Ditto, Stockholm		2 3 0	2 5 0	Ditto Madeira		74 0 0
Ditto, American		1 16 0	2 2 0	Ditto Calcutta		90 0 0
Fin in blocks	cwt.	5 18 0	0 0 0	Ditto Sherry	butt	80 0 0
Ditto, Grain, in blocks		7 7 0	0 0 0	Ditto Mountain		65 0 0
Turpentine, American		1 18 0	2 0 0	Ditto Vidonia	hogs.	70 0 0
Tobacco, Maryl. yellow	lb.	0 1 0	0 1 1	Ditto Claret		44 0 0
Ditto, Mid. brown		0 0 10	0 0 11	Yarn, Mohair	lb.	0 5 6
Ditto, Long Leaf		0 0 9	0 0 9			0 9 0

**PRICES**

OF

*Canal, Dock, Fire Office, Water Works, Brewery Shares, &c. &c.*  
*at the Office of Messrs. L. WOLFE and Co.*

21st November, 1808.

London Dock Stock	121l. per cent.
East India ditto	125l. per cent.
West India ditto	165l. per cent.
Commercial Dock Shares	127l. per cent.
Grand Junction Canal	128l. per cent.
Grand Surrey Canal	60l. per share.
Imperial Fire Insurance	3l. per cent. premium.
Globe Fire and Life ditto	114½l. per cent.
Albion ditto ditto	2l. per cent. premium.
Hope ditto ditto	21s. per share premium.
Rock Life Assurance	4s. per share premium.
East London Water Works	47l. per share premium.
West Middlesex ditto	10l. per share premium.
Golden Lane Brewery	73l. per share.
London Institution	84l. per share.
Surrey Institution	33l. per share.
Commercial Road	116l. per cent.

LEWIS WOLFE and Co. Canal and Dock Brokers.  
 No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill.

**VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.**

By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,

Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty,

At Nine o'Clock, A. M.

1808	Barom	Ther.	Wind.	Obser.	1808	Barom	Ther.	Wind.	Obser.
Oct. 27	29.37	48	SW	Fair	Nov. 11	29.78	46	N	Fair
28	29.36	49	S	Rain	12	30.03	45	NE	Ditto
29	29.61	49	S	Fair	13	30.02	47	E	Ditto
30	30.01	49	E	Ditto	14	30.04	32	N	Ditto
31	30.19	49	NE	Ditto	15	29.90	37	SE	Ditto
Nov. 1	30.18	48	E	Ditto	16	29.60	48	S	Ditto
2	30.07	49	E	Ditto	17	29.26	49	S	Rain
3	29.98	47	E	Rain	18	28.80	47	SSW	Ditto
4	30.16	46	E	Fair	19	29.36	38	W	Fair
5	30.10	48	SE	Ditto	20	29.64	51	W	Ditto
6	29.91	42	E	Ditto	21	29.53	52	SW	Ditto
7	29.72	48	E	Ditto	22	30.12	41	W	Ditto
8	29.63	49	SE	Ditto	23	30.02	50	W	Ditto
9	29.53	48	NE	Ditto	24	30.13	51	N	Ditto
10	29.67	49	NE	Ditto	25	29.55	49	NW	Rain





THE  
**European Magazine,**

For **DECEMBER, 1808.**

[Embellished with, 1, a Portrait of the late PROFESSOR PORSON; and, 2, a View of the CASTLE-BRIDGE, and PART of the CITY of YORK.]

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London:

*Printed by J. Gold, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street,*

**FOR JAMES ASPERNE,**

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

\* Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. HANNOY, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirteen Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUR, at the East India House.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

" There is a good old proverb, pray attend it.

" As you begin the year you'll surely end it."

We are extremely obliged to our friend for his hint. We are really impressed with the idea, and are endeavouring to do it, which, from the cradle of nations, induced the opposite nations to consider the dawning of the year as a season of peculiar solemnity and felicity. We know the pious principle from which this sublime idea suggested; and concur with our friend in acknowledgments to the divine Providence, that has graciously permitted us to awake to another stage of existence. This was the impulse that so powerfully operated upon the minds of even the heathen adorers of the Sun, through the medium of its emblem, fire, and which has pervaded the world under the influence of every principle and the change of every system. All nations, whether ancient or modern, have been used to regard with the most solemn adoration that period which indicated a renewal of existence, and a continuation of the present ruling principle operating upon the general mass of nature. With respect to the decline of the year, had we time and space, we could treat the subject very seriously indeed; but as we conceive that gravity would here be misplaced, we shall only pay our friend in his own coin, by quoting another proverb, which says, " A good beginning makes a good ending," and apply the same to us, as we suppose it was intended we should apply the former, to this work. We must, therefore, observe, in answer to more than one malignant hint which in the course of the year its extensive circulation has elicited, that we consider those hints as compliments in disguise; and, if it will be any comfort to our friend, further observe, that gratitude impels us to state, that the *Reviewers* views them in the same light; of which the best proof is given by the constant success that attends our labours.

We take the present opportunity to thank A CONSTANT READER for his corrections, which he will see that we have adopted, as also his friendly hint in consequence of which we have given a complete list of the PORTRAITS, VIEWS, &c that have been inserted in THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, from the publication of the first Number to the end of the present Volume.

We had, before we received the note from SOARPTO, observed, with very considerable indignation that FRANCIS MOORE, Physician, a practitioner with whom we have been acquainted all our lives, who is old enough to have more sense, and has had sufficient obligations to his country to have produced greater loyalty, has had the audacity, in his ALMANACK for the year 1809, printed for THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS, to insert the name of NAPOLEON in the chronicle of the legal sovereigns of Europe; when the said Dr. Francis Moore ought, before he profaned the word loyal, to have recollected, that there is in this country, at present, a prince who has an hereditary claim to the title and pre-eminence with which he has endowed his favourite. It will be no defence of the learned doctor to urge, that this insertion is "only one quack puffing another;" the thing is done, and must be reprobated. For the present we shall leave him, as, in future, we shall his loyal Almanack; though we cannot help exclaiming, in language adapted to the subject,

" O, Dr. Moore, you son of a w—,

We wish we had known your tricks before."—Dragon of Wantley.

The paper upon the modern improvements and refinements in the English language shall (subject to the indulgence which the author has allowed) certainly be inserted.

Letter III. on Prostitution; Remarks on the Litany; and several other contributions, are unavoidably deferred for want of room.

### AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from December 10 to December 17, 1803.

	MARITIME COUNTIES.					INLAND COUNTIES.						
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		
Essex	88	8 34	0 42	6 38	0 57	Middlesex	92	11 60	8 43	8 40	9 71	7
Kent	90	9 59	0 44	6 38	0 62	Surrey	97	8 54	6 15	8 42	10 00	0
Sussex	86	4 00	0 18	0 59	0 00	Hertford	85	11 49	0 44	2 35	0 57	9
Suffolk	85	9 51	4 10	6 34	7 55	Bedford	86	5 49	6 41	8 57	8 65	5
Cambridge	81	7 53	4 39	1 27	9 56	Huntingdon	86	7 00	0 42	2 31	11 51	0
Norfolk	83	5 57	0 8	8 33	7 51	Northampt.	82	8 48	6 41	6 6	6 00	0
Lincoln	86	5 64	6 44	5 31	8 54	Rutland	92	9 00	0 47	0 34	6 64	6
York	91	6 73	7 43	10 32	11 71	Leicester	90	11 48	0 14	8 35	11 66	10
Durham	99	1 00	0 55	6 82	9 00	Nottingham	96	6 61	0 19	2 34	6 67	8
Northumb.	86	5 69	4 44	8 31	1 00	Derby	98	6 00	0 50	6 36	8 70	4
Cumberland	95	3 66	8 43	3 30	10 90	Stafford	95	6 00	0 50	4 40	3 78	3
Westmorl.	101	2 70	0 12	0 32	1 00	Salop	88	6 51	8 47	0 53	1 00	0
Lancaster	90	8 00	0 46	1 34	6 69	Hereford	91	7 48	0 43	1 37	7 62	0
Chester	83	3 00	0 48	10 30	7 00	Worcester	93	7 00	0 46	1 41	11 68	9
Gloucester	98	8 00	0 48	5 57	2 74	Warwick	92	15 00	0 50	2 38	5 75	6
Somerset	90	5 00	6 45	10 31	7 72	Wills	82	6 00	0 45	0 42	4 81	8
Monmouth	88	8 00	0 54	9 20	0 00	Berks	95	4 00	0 45	10 40	2 64	9
Devon	86	6 00	0 39	5 31	2 00	Glouc.	90	2 00	0 41	11 36	0 61	10
Cornwall	84	0 00	0 39	7 26	5 00	Wilt.	88	8 00	0 42	2 38	6 67	6
Dorset	86	2 00	0 45	9 40	6 76							
Hants	86	1 00	0 49	0 36	7 62							

#### WALES.

N. Wales	88	0 00	0 43	0 26	1 00	0
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*Richard Bowen*



*Richard Bowen, A. M.  
late Professor of the Greek Language  
in the University of Cambridge*

*Engraved by J. G. Kneller, from a Bust in the University of Cambridge*

*London 1785*

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THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
LONDON REVIEW,

---

FOR DECEMBER, 1808.

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MEMOIR OF RICHARD PORSON, A.M.

PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, &c. &c.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

70929 1000.

IT is probably useless to inquire in what manner, and in what degree, the pursuits of classical literature have, in these times of turbulence, declined; the fact is established beyond controversy. The learned lament both the cause and its effect: and, looking into futurity, perhaps, contemplate a period when philology in general, and the Greek language in particular, which, according to our motto, has already been deemed *a noise and clattering of scords*, will become as little the objects of attention as the latter was before its revival by Leo X. in the first year of his pontificate.

The recollection of an era so distinguished very naturally recalls to our minds the foundation of the *Greek institute* at Rome, and the labours of *Marcus Musurus*, its first professor; and elicits an exercise of our comparative faculties, which places within the scope of our mental view Richard Porson; a scholar who seems, like his great precursor, born to impede an unscholastic torrent, which was hurrying the first of languages to oblivion, and to turn the attention of the present generation to studies which had been too much neglected even by the last.

Having only a brief Memoir of the late Professor Porson in our view, it will not be expected that we should write a critique on the subjects that engaged his attention, the language that attracted his regard, or those elegant scholars who seem, in semi modern times, to have been the examples upon which he formed his taste, and by

whose writings he corrected his judgment.

The edition of the works of *Plato*, in the original Greek, by *Musurus*,\* had rescued the language of that philosopher from the jargon of the schools. He was followed by *Cornelio Benigno*, who had corrected the geographical work of *Platonus* in 1507, and about 1515 superintended an edition of the writings of *Thindar*. To these succeeded the Italian scholar *Varino*, who, with his precursors, are mentioned, because their pursuits were similar to those of the subject of this notice, inasmuch as they all seem to have been actuated by the love of correctness, the desire of refinement, and an ardent wish to banish those errors that, during a lapse of ages, had amalgamated with a language in which is conveyed to us the noblest, the most stupendous effusions of the human intellect.

Leaving, with these few observations, to the fame which they have so justly acquired, those eminent scholars, whose paths Professor Porson has most sedulously pursued, let us now, placing his Portrait before us, contemplate more minutely his biographical progress, combined as it is with his literary career.

RICHARD PORSON, the son of Mr. Henry Porson, was born at East Keston, in Norfolk, of which place his father was parish-clerk, on Christmas day, 1739. There is an impulse

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\* Dedicated to Leo X.

implanted in the human bosom, for the wisest and best of purposes, which induces every man to wish to learn by what gradations exalted characters arrived at professional eminence. This classical elevation, we find, was, in the first instance, by Mr. P. derived from his parent, who, without possessing himself any literary acquirements, by a system of education at once simple, rational, and judicious, laid the foundation for those upon which the genius and industry of his son afterwards erected so elegant a superstructure.

As soon as young Porson could speak, he could, according to his father's method (which seems to us an anticipation of Dr. Bell's), trace his letters; and this exercise delighting his fancy, infused into his mind an ardour for the imitating whatsoever came within the scope of his observation; so that the walls of the house were covered with characters, which, from the neatness and fidelity of their delineation, attracted particular notice.

Richard Porson, and his younger brother, Thomas, received the first rudiments of their education at a village school, kept by a person of the name of Summers, a plain but most intelligent and worthy man, who, in consequence of an accident by which his left hand was in infancy crippled, was instructed with a view to the profession that he afterwards followed, and of which, as far as regarded the teaching of English, writing, Latin grammar, and arithmetic, he was an excellent master. Mr. P. entered this seminary at the age of nine years, and, under the auspices of his preceptor, perfected himself in that delightful talent of writing so eminently conspicuous in his finished effusions. It has been doubted, whether this elegant accomplishment was an advantage or detriment to Mr. P. in his progress through life: but we have no doubt upon the subject. If the desire to illuminate his pages with the fascinating charms of graphic elegance, made him, as it has been said, devote a large portion of his time to scriptural decoration, it will be remembered, that the mind must have some periods of relaxation from more intense studies; the bow which is too frequently bent will, in a course of time, lose its elasticity. One art, or one species of study, has often been known to afford relief to the overstrained exertions of another. Besides, it has often been found, that genius will expand

even in those moments when the attention seems to be chained down to pursuits very dissimilar to the subject of its contemplation. This talent of fine writing has, while it called forth the mechanical powers of Mr. P. been the means of enriching his library with annotations in a text so extremely beautiful, and so perfectly imitative of the original manuscripts, or printing, of which they were *fac similes*, that they embellish every work which his genius and erudition enabled him to elucidate.

He continued with Mr. Summers three years, with every advantage that could be obtained from the tasks of the day being improved by the evening lessons of his father; so that the process of both study and recollection was forwarded and cherished at the same time. In this diurnal course of improvement, it was impossible that such a youth should long remain unnoticed, even in a place so scantily inhabited as East Ruston.

The attention to study which had marked the character of Mr. P. his various acquirements, and the wonderful fidelity of his memory, had, we may suppose, become the theme of the village. Through the medium of report, they were heard of by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, the clergyman, who found, upon examination, that there was more truth in the tradition of the neighbourhood than is always to be discovered in such a source of communication. Therefore, with a view to foster expanding genius, he took the subject of this Memoir and his brother Thomas under his care. The progress of both was great; but that of Richard so extraordinary, that his improvement became a topic of conversation far beyond the limits of the district; so that when he had reached his fourteenth year, he not only attracted the attention, but excited the astonishment of all the principal inhabitants of the vicinity.

In consequence of this celebrity, the late Mr. Norris, a gentleman equally opulent and liberal, became the patron of our literary candidate: but first he subjected him to an examination and scrutiny so severe, that a youth of ordinary talents would have shrunk appalled from this scholastic preparation: he then, in the month of August, 1774, sent him to Eton. Although he did not reach this celebrated seminary until he was in his fifteenth year, he entered it, as must have been observed, with

peculiar advantages. The very spot seems calculated to elicit talents. From the first hour that young Porson entered the school, he displayed such a superiority of intellect, such quickness of perception and readiness of acquirement, such a facility in adapting to any particular subject all that he had ever read upon it, that the upper boys took him at once into their society, and promoted the cultivation of his mind by their lessons, as well as, probably, by imposing upon him the performance of their exercises. A youth whose talents were so extremely useful, there is no doubt, was courted by his school-fellows; to him they applied, as to a never-failing resource, in every question of difficulty; and in all the playful excursions of the imagination, in their frolics of fancy, as well as in their more serious pursuits of erudition, he was their constant adviser and supporter.

There is in every man's life some period that makes a greater impression upon his memory than others: Mr. Porson used to dwell on these happy years of his youth with peculiar satisfaction. His literary talents, as is common in juvenile minds, are said to have taken a dramatic turn: and he has repeated a piece which he composed for exhibition in the long chamber at the college, also other compositions both of gravity and humour, with that kind of enthusiasm which the recollection of his academic pleasures never failed to excite. Yet at this early age his constitution is said to have received a severe shock: an imposthume formed on his lungs; and symptoms threatened a consumption; but it fortunately broke; and although the disease had weakened his frame, he ultimately recovered.

The death of Mr. Norris was, to him, a shock nearly as severe; for though, by the kindness of some persons of great eminence and liberality, he was continued at Eton by a subscription, yet he still most poignantly felt and lamented the loss of his first patron.

The exact period when Mr. Porson left Eton has not been ascertained: he was entered of Trinity college, Cambridge, the latter end of the year 1777. His literary character, borne on the wings of fame, had flown before him to the university; consequently of his talents great expectations were formed; he was regarded as a youth whose genius and learning were destined to continue and extend the fame of that cele-

brated society in whose records his name was enrolled: nor did he in the slightest degree disappoint those expectations. In every branch of study his course was so rapid as to astonish every competent observer. By accidents, perhaps concomitant to his situation, he was induced to pursue mathematical disquisitions; his earliest efforts displayed his capability, but produced to him no benefit. The prospect of a scholarship, which, however, did not become vacant for some time, attracted his attention to classical learning in general. In this pursuit he soon acquired undisputed pre-eminence. He, of course, obtained the medal, was elected a fellow 1781, and in 1785 took his degree of master of arts.

It has been often remarked, that the life of a scholar affords little variety, and, consequently, creates little interest in the bosoms of readers in general. To this opinion, more remarkable for its trifeness than for its truth, we do not subscribe. To trace the progress of the human mind from the first dawn of knowledge to the fullest expansion of genius, is certainly, in a philosophical point of view, neither an uninteresting nor unentertaining pursuit; morally considered, it is extremely useful. From the works of a scholar we derive precepts, from his life an example: if the first stimulates us to virtue, the second frequently adds energy to genius: we contemplate in our studies what has been done before, and derive light from the brilliant tracks of our precursors.

Impressed with this idea, we shall briefly notice the literary labours of Mr. Porson; the first of which, we find, commenced at a period a little antecedent to our last date. In the third volume of *Mary's Review*, p. 435, he published a critique on Schütz's *Eschylus* (this is dated from Trinity college, May 29, 1789).<sup>\*</sup> *Æschylus Aristophanes* he criticised, vol. iv. p. 55. *Hermesiana*, by Weston, vol. v. p. 209. *Huntingford's Apology for his* *...*

<sup>\*</sup> Thus, and some other articles of the same nature, from the pen of Mr. P. are thus introduced by Mr. Mary: "Though the writer seems to speak in the following manner, he is indebted for it to a gentleman distinguished for much higher pursuits than these." Yet it must be observed, from the manner in which the learned reviewer has executed his task, that, though short, it was neither very busy, nor of very small importance.



erophies, vol. vi. p. 93. He also furnished Mr. Mays with a transcript of the letters of Bentley and La Cœuvrè, vol. ix. p. 253. He was likewise an occasional contributor to the Monthly Review, the Gentleman's Magazine, and it is believed to other publications. Respecting those that we have mentioned, we have further to observe, that the account of Robertson's Paris Chronicle, in the Monthly Review, vol. lxxiv. for the year 1788, p. 851, and vol. lxxx. p. 38, was written by him. The review of Knight's Essay on the Greek Alphabet, January 1794, has, from the internal evidence which the style, &c. exhibit, been given to him. Of the ironical defence of Sir John Hawkins's Life of Johnson he is said to have been unquestionably the writer: this was comprised in three admirable letters inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1787, under the signature of SUMNER WHELEGE. Some letters upon the contested vote, F. John, v. 7, appeared subsequently in the same work; which at length caused the publication of his inimitable and unanswerable letters to Archdeacon Travis. These put the controversy upon the disputed text of *εξ* for *εξ*; indeed it was the peculiar felicity of his mind to fix irrevocably what ever he undertook to elucidate. This is well known; we shall therefore revert to the literary designs and labours of Mr. P. of which the date was earlier, and the circumstances more obscure.

Nothing else he had taken his first view, it was in the contemplation of the species of the university press at Cambridge to publish *Æschylus*, with the papers of Stanley, which have since been committed to the care of the Rev. Mr. Butler, master of the grammar-school, Sturminster. Mr. P. offered to undertake the work, if he were allowed to conduct it according to his own ideas of the duty of an editor. Unhappily for the interests of learning, this offer was rejected, and that in a manner so discouraging, that it in a great measure sufficed, for a short period, to extinguish in him that first, but passion of the human bosom, the ardent love of fame, which will not easily be quenched. The consequence of learning, and the connection of genius, it appeared to Mr. P. as if it were to many of these men of genius, that the moment they turned their eyes to the world, the instant that their

minds seem to burst their terrene shackles, and soar to the empyrean of excellence, their flights are more certain to excite envy than to excite admiration; and although that passion is less likely to reign in those classical regions which have been termed the eyes of England, because while their influence pervades, their rays illuminate the whole kingdom (we mean our universities), than any where else, yet we still know, that it has existed even in those seats of piety and learning, and that Mr. P. once suffered from its operation; which perhaps, in some degree, contributed to produce an apathy that repressed, as we have just observed, for a period, all those exertions, except such as a desire to serve his friends elicited.

When, in the year 1786, Nicholson, the celebrated bookseller of Cambridge, was preparing a new edition of Xenophon's Anabasis, he prevailed upon Mr. Porson to furnish him with some notes; which he accordingly did. These occupy about nineteen closely printed pages; and although awkwardly written in haste, attest the hand of a master.\*

In the year 1787, he communicated to the delegates of the Clarendon press some notes upon Toup's Emendations on Suidas, which appeared with that important work in 1790. These notes were probably composed by him at the request of his friend Mr. Tyrwhitt; a gentleman of whose learning and genius he seems to have had a far higher opinion than the author of a biographical work lately published,† perhaps because he was a far greater judge of those matters; for he, it is truly said, not only used to mention the talents and acuteness of Mr. T. with approbation, but with reverence.

However mortified Mr. Porson might have felt by the rejection of his proposals respecting *Æschylus* at Cambridge; and it must be observed, that the singularity of that rejection was well calculated to produce mortification, even in a mind less ardent in the cause of literature; yet he did not wholly forego the

\* The citations from Suidas which accompany these notes were furnished by the Rev. Mr. Butler, the learned and ingenious author of *A Specimen of a Commentary on the Works of a new Etymologicum*.

† See *Johnson's Life of Chaucer*, quarto, vol. i. pp. 161, 162, &c. &c. vol. ii. p. 175, 176, &c. &c.

idea of publishing that author. At several times he announced, in *Mary's Review*, an intention, which the learned most deeply deplore was never fully executed. It seems, indeed, that some facility attended every effort of Mr. P. to restore in some degree to his original brilliancy that meteor of the ancient drama. The radiance of his genius had, like the sun in a turbulent sky, scarcely burst through the clouds of divy, when its progress was impeded by frauds which is in some degree developed in the *Monthly Review* for February, 1796, to which we refer our readers.

We now return to the college life of Mr. Porson, and must, consequently, observe, that long before that propa- tionary period had elapsed, in the course of which it was absolutely incumbent upon him to determine whether he would enter into holy orders or resign his fellowship, he had (after the most grave and deliberate investigation, to which he brought all that acuteness of examination so conspicuous in his letters to Mr. Archdeacon Travis) made up his mind on the subject of subscrip- tion. It has been stated, that this deter- mination cost him many painful and laborious days and months of study. His heart and mind were deeply pene- trated by the purest sentiments of reli- gion; therefore there is no question but that his motives were purely and innately conscientious, and that his ob- jections, to which he sacrificed a pro- fession which he was so well calculated to adorn, were only to the few tenets that were termed *doctrinal*, and, con- sequently, that they were equally pious and orthodox.

So early as the year 1788 he had determined to surrender his fellowship, though, with an enfeebled constitution, he had nothing, it is said, to depend upon but acquisitions which are very unprofitable to their possessor. That

His intention is announced in the follow- ing manner, viz. "A gentleman of Cam- bridge, very superiorly qualified for the task," (who) "is preparing a new edition of Stanley's *Eclogues*, to which he proposes adding his own notes, in three volumes; he is glad of any communications on the sub- ject, either from Englishmen or foreigners." — *Mary's Review*, vol. ii. p. 133.

"It should have been noticed, that the author of the excellent review of *Plauti Aristophanes* is the gentleman who proposes publishing an edition of *Eclogues*." — *Vol. 17. p. 328.*

acquisitions such as filled the mind of Mr. P. should in any situation, but par- ticularly in the empirium of poetry and learning, be unprofitable, is to be lamented; and still more is the conduct of that individual to be reproached, whose opposition to a lay-fellowship, a situation possessed by Prior and many others, should have subtraced from his comforts, and indeed, in some degree, reproved his services in the cause of letters.

In 1781 he was thrown upon the public without a profession; his emula- tion from his fellowship had ceased; his feelings were wounded by the as- tultions he had offered, and with a constitution little justified to struggle through the world, and sensible of the constant of genius corroding his mind upon every disappointment, he seems to have stood an example of the inefficacy of great talents and immense erudition to procure independence, or even the means of existence, without patronage, or those sacrifices to which no man of genius and talents will stoop.

In this unpleasant situation, without hope from the public, Mr. P. yet at- tracted the attention of some private friends; and he was soon after, by the unanimous voice of the seven electors, appointed professor of the Greek lan- guage in the university of Cambridge. Although the salary annexed to this important situation is but 40*l.* per ann. its concomitant distinction was grateful to him; and his conscience dictated that he ought to make it an active and efficient office. It was, therefore, his determination, had circumstances assigned him for that purpose, to have given an annual course of lectures in the col- lege, for which he had indeed made some preparations; but whether they had no better quality of Greek lectures than the *French* professor of whom Dr. Goldsmith speaks, is uncertain; we only know, that the design of Mr. P. proved abortive.

Professor Porson being at length placed in that situation, to which, had he been then living, he had been named for it; he might have made the most profitable use of his time, had he been permitted to turn his thoughts to public affairs; but the *French* professor, who was intended to be the predecessor of Mr. Porson, had the

editor been allowed that portion of health which would have enabled him to complete so arduous a task. The next year was published the *Quæstus*; the year after the *Thamias*; all these were printed in London without his name. In the year 1801, the *Medea* issued from the press at Cambridge, to which his name was prefixed—the syndics (a race of beings far different from those who had in his early days endeavoured to repress the emanations of his genius and the exertions of his industry) seemed now disposed to give the warmest encouragement not only to this work, but to every other in which he might be willing to engage. Under their auspices, in 1802, was published a second edition of the *Hecuba*, with a supplement to the preface, and a very copious addition to the notes.

The last work that Professor Porson published was a third edition of the *Hecuba*. He had also, it is said, made a considerable progress in the revision of the three other plays which he had formerly edited; but it has been very justly observed, it is a circumstance most seriously to be lamented, that he spent so much time in revising what he had already given to the world, instead of proceeding to correct the text of the remaining plays. This circumstance we conceive to have arisen from great erudition in the first instance, and the most exquisite sensibility in the second. We have known literary diffidence operate upon the minds of men of the greatest genius until it absolutely became a disease. Need we refer to times more remote than those of the late Edmund Burke for an example? Certainly not! Eternal was the desire of that eminent writer to correct. In his proof sheets, words, lines, paragraphs, and pages, were frequently obliterated, and almost as frequently restored: yet, however fascinating his finished compositions might appear, we believe he never, in any one piece, worked up his materials according to his own ideal of perfection. Professor Porson, with more school-learning than Burke, had the same diffidence, the same ideas of beauty and accuracy; the only difference between them was (and that difference is considerable), that the one most industriously endeavoured to correct his own sentiments, and the other the text of authors of remote antiquity.

The other literary labours of Professor Porson we shall briefly notice.

When Heyne's *Virgil* was republished in London, he was engaged to correct the press. He was unquestionably handsomely remunerated; but every scholar must lament, what Pope had long before lamented, that such a mind and such attainments were engaged in the performance of "the dull duty of an editor." In the year 1800, we find that Mr. P. was employed in a work more suited to his powers, and, as it is said, more beneficial to literature: this was a collation of the *Harleian* manuscript of the *Odyssey* for a splendid edition of Homer, by Lord Grenville, which we have not had the good fortune to see; but of the collation the editors have spoken in terms of the highest approbation.

It now, of all the literary labours of the learned professor that have been published, only remains that we should mention the *Æschylus*, which "shorn of its beams," ungraced by his name, deprived of the editor's last corrections, and without a letter of preface, is said to have stolen into the world in the year 1806. Whether the importunities of his friends and the publishers extorted from Mr. P. a reluctant consent we are not informed. Doubtless it has not come forth with half the advantage, either to the editor or to the public, that it would have done had it issued from the press as a legitimate edition, the fruit of his last labours, and the well digested effort of his energetic mind: yet it is still to be considered as a permanent advantage to Greek literature, as the text is, in almost numberless instances, improved by his sagacity, and elucidated by his genius: therefore we must observe, that although his contributions to the public stock of knowledge were not so voluminous as those of many other writers, they were as important as any, and more so than most, inasmuch as, while they serve as guides to the student through the frequently entangled mazes of the classic labyrinth, they will also operate to him as examples, showing that by a perseverance in industry and literary integrity, the greatest doubts may be cleared and the greatest difficulties overcome: the ascent to the temple of fame, however steep the ways, however imperious the passage, will, in future ages, be rendered more practicable by the labours, while its avenues are illuminated by the brilliancy which still emanates from the genius of Porson.

In 1795, Mr. P. married Mrs. Lunan,

the sister of Mr. Perry, the proprietor and conductor of the *Morning Chronicle*, which had to boast of many of his fugitive pieces. This lady died in consequence of a decline, in April, 1797. From this period the professor himself was so incessantly afflicted with a spasmodic asthma, which interrupted his studies, and consequently, in a great degree, repressed his literary ardour.

Whether this disease was a revival of that complaint which had afflicted his early youth, or was engendered by the severe and laborious study which had marked his middle age, is uncertain: we think it is probable that it arose from the latter, because few men had accustomed themselves to such patient and continued toil. An instance of this is mentioned, which, as it strongly marks his character, we shall quote, though at the hazard of extending this article beyond our usual limits.

“He had undertaken to make out and copy the almost obliterated manuscript of the invaluable *Lexicon* of Photius, which he had borrowed from the library of Trinity college. And this he had with unparalleled difficulty just completed, when the beautiful copy, which had cost him ten months of incessant toil, was burned in the house of Mr. Perry, at Merton. The original, being an *unique* entrusted to him by the college, he carried with him wheresoever he went, and he was fortunately absent from Merton on the morning of the fire. Unruffled by the loss, he sat down without a murmur, and made a second copy as beautiful as the first. It is extant in his library, and quite ready for the press. He has also left the copy of another edition of the *Orestes*, in the same literary state.”

It is a circumstance which has certainly reflected the highest credit on the taste and judgment of the managers of the London Institution, that they selected Professor Porson to fill the important situation of principal librarian to that laudable literary establishment. This was an appointment of that species which are equally honourable to the nominators and the nominee. It was impossible that they could have made a better choice! This, had Heaven been pleased to have granted him a greater length of days, his library would have evinced. His eye, which he has been gradually collecting for thirty years, is stated to be truly va-

*Europ. Mag.* Vol. LIV. Dec. 1808.

luable; therefore a hope is entertained that it may be placed in his own college, as a source of information to those students whom his example may stimulate to similar pursuits. The various sketches of *Raphael* have been considered by the enthusiastic admirers of the arts, in many instances, as valuable as his more finished productions.

It is painful to trace the downhill progress to the last stage of human life, especially where that progress has been accelerated by disease; yet biographical correctness requires this sacrifice of feeling at the shrine of historical detail. Mr. Porson, who had run little more than two-thirds of the ordinary course of human existence, had been, as we have before stated, for the last eleven years, the victim of a spasmodic asthma, during the agony of which he never went to bed, and was forced to abstain from all sustenance. This, of course, greatly debilitated his body; and about a month before his death he was also afflicted with an intermittent fever. He had an unfortunate objection to medical advice, and therefore resorted to his usual remedy of abstinence; but on Monday, the 19th of September, he suffered an apoplectic stroke, from which he recovered only to endure another the next day. He languished in consequence until the Sunday night, and then expired without a struggle.

Respecting the family of the late Mr. Porson (for every thing that regards a man so eminent becomes important), we learn that he has left a sister, a most amiable and accomplished woman. She is the wife of Siday Hayes, Esq. of Coltishall, Norfolk: they have five children; their eldest son is entered of *Bene't* college, Cambridge. Henry, the second brother of the professor, was settled in a farm in Essex, and died young, leaving three children. His brother Thomas, whom we have spoken of as the companion of his juvenile studies, was an excellent scholar; he kept a boarding-school at Fakenham, and died in 1792, without issue.—His father, Mr. Hugh Porson, died in 1805, in his 74th year. His mother died in 1785, aged 61.

His family bones with ashes have been found.

The word *ache* is thus explained by Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary:—*Ache* is now generally written *ack*.

J. H.

and in the plural *akes*, of one syllable; the primitive manner being preserved chiefly in poetry, for the sake of the measure."

An English word may be formed from the Greek, by substituting *ch* instead of *or* or of *a* as from *σχῆμα* we have *scheme*, and here, from *ἄχος*, *ache*. *Ache* is evidently a word of Greek extraction. The Greek *χ*, whose power is expressed in English by *ch*, is pronounced hard, as *k* in *Kindle*. In words not derived from the Greek, but purely English, *ch* is pronounced soft, as in *cheer*, *chime*. *Ache* ought not to be written with *k*, but with *ch*; because the Greek *χ* is expressed by those two letters, and not by *k*. *Ache* and *aches* are pronounced *ake* and *akes*.

The pronunciation of *ch* being thus ascertained, it is evident, that the noun *ache* and its plural *aches* are both monosyllabic words. Whence then happens it, that in ancient poetry *aches* appears as a word of two syllables? This primitive manner, we are told by Dr. Johnson, was preserved for the sake of the measure. This reason is far from being satisfactory. It is not likely that these early poets, with Shakespeare at their head, would have had recourse to such an expedient for such a purpose. This primitive manner, as it is called, may not improbably have originated from inattention or ignorance. The derivation of this word from the Greek might be either unknown to these early poets, or, if known, they might be strangers to the pronunciation of words so derived. It is, however, some consolation to persons who read this word as a dissyllable, and pronounce the *ch* soft, that they can plead their author's authority. Let it, however, be recollected, that the practice has long since grown obsolete; and that it offends alike by its singularity and its absurdity.

*Discipit exemplar vitii imitabile.*

R.

#### SPANISH ETIQUETTE.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

SOME time ago I had the pleasure of meeting frequently, and being well acquainted with, a gentleman who had resided a considerable part of his life in Spain; and, amongst a variety of anecdotes characteristic of the manners of

the people in whose country he was naturalized, he mentioned one which I conceived to be sufficiently interesting to be worth remembering, and, perhaps, recording in the European Magazine.

Upon any event of consequence having taken place in a family—for instance, a marriage, or other happy occasion—instead of expecting the friends and intimates, as with us, to wait upon the individuals concerned, and offer their congratulations, the case is completely reversed. The father, brother, or uncle, as the case may be, under whose domestic influence the joyful circumstance has occurred, waits upon every person with whom he has any social or visiting intercourse, and, by a ticket especially engraved or printed for the purpose, communicates the circumstance, and “hopes it has obtained their approbation.” If, by chance or design, this ceremony is omitted towards any one of his acquaintance, such conduct is considered (in our jargon) as a *cut*. To explain the matter, however, more fully, the gentleman was so kind as to present me with a ticket of this nature, which had been left at his house on one of those occasions, a copy and translation of which I subjoin.



\* “ Don \*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*.”

“ Don Francisco de Paula Valcarzel Pio de Saboya participa a V. haver celebrado matrimonio su hermana Dona Catalina, con Don Rafael Ortiz, Conde de Almodavar; y celebrará sea de su aprovacion.”

Don Francisco de Paula Valcarzel Pio de Saboya informs you, that his sister Donna Catherine has been united in marriage to Don Rafael Ortiz, Count of Almodavar; and flatters himself it has your approbation.

I am not a Spanish scholar; but the above translation is the substance. Every trait of this ancient and glorious nation is at present so interesting, that I hope you will insert it, in expectation of others more important being offered to you. POSTHUMUS.

\* Here a blank is left to be filled up with the name of the person visited.

THE ADVENTURES OF  
MAHOMET,  
THE WANDERING SULTAN;  
OR,  
A SKETCH OF  
MEN, MANNERS, AND OPINIONS  
IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Written in 1796.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Continued from page 352)

Chapter V.

THE vessel in which Mahomet took his passage sailed from the port of the Bosphorus. He had assumed the character of a gentleman travelling for his amusement; and, having never before been further upon the sea than an excursion to the Black Tower, as he advanced, he became delighted with the infinite variety and changes of scene which the European and Asiatic sides of the strait afforded, while he passed Gallipolis, the Dardanelles, and entered the Archipelago. He had, when he left Constantinople, stood upon the deck until the mosque of Sanctus Sophia, the Seven Towers, the Seraglio, the buildings and forts of the city, Galata, Scutaria, &c. receded from his sight. The lofty mountains soon after seemed to sink beneath the horizon. He could now only occasionally discern some faint touches upon the outline, which appeared red, blue, or purple, as they caught the reflected rays of the declining sun, that glowed on the heights of the undulating waves. He now marked the continually varied effect of the reflection and refraction of the clouds in the water, the splendid train that seemed to follow the rudder of the vessel, until the sombre tints which shaded the brilliancy of the scene, and, at length, enveloped the whole atmosphere, warned him to retire: he accordingly descended into the cabin, and, for the first time in his life, entered, upon even terms, into conversation with the captain, and two of the passengers.

Confined as the sphere of his observation had been, at this instant a new train of ideas appeared to have taken possession of the mind of Mahomet. Nurtured in the seraglio, in all the effeminacy and seclusion concomitant to Ottoman grandeur, he had never, before his accession to the throne, had an opportunity to

converse with any except his preceptors, and those officers who attended upon his person, until he became connected with the grand vizier, Achmet, upon his return from Hungary and Dalmatia. The former had rather contributed to darken than illuminate his mind, with respect to other nations, or even with respect to the lower ranks of the people over whom he was one day expected to reign.

At the period of the death of his father Ibrahim, Achmet was again absent, extending the triumph of the crescent almost to the walls of Vienna, and regulating the government of provinces and cities, on the banks or at the confluence of the Save and the Danube. The two first years of his reign were devoted to war; he, in his turn, fought and triumphed upon the borders of his own dominions; but nothing occurred in these periods, surrounded as he was, even in camp, by sycophants and slaves, that was calculated to make him better acquainted either with the world or himself. Indeed, his flatterers sought every occasion to inflame that pride which his conquests had kindled in his bosom, and to nurture those passions which his youth and education had produced. They prompted him to the licentious indulgence of those voluptuous habits that had grown with his growth, until they had impelled him to the edge of a precipice, from which, had not Achmet most fortunately returned and interfered, he would have certainly been precipitated.

The friendship, the almost paternal affection of Achmet, who, in some degree, guided his conduct for two succeeding years, and placed his virtues and talents in the light in which they were displayed at the beginning of this story, had strongly affected him; the ingratitude of his great officers, courtiers, slaves, and sultanas, had, by arousing his resentment, fostered those seeds of virtue which had lain dormant in his bosom: he found that he had made a false estimation of the human character in others, and, probably, in himself; he had therefore determined upon the course of inquiry which he had now so auspiciously commenced, and, consequently, with all the ardour with which a young enthusiast engages in a favourite pursuit, attended to the first development of it that had occurred, and which was contained in a colloquy betwixt his fellow-passengers.

A longer time than has been consumed in this digression, a diamond and a slave merchant, the former a Christian the latter a Jew, had been engaged in a conversation which soon became interesting to Mahomet.

Their dialogue, which had begun with general observations upon the country that they had just left, had turned to particular descriptions of persons and places, in the course of which Constantinople was mentioned. Now it was impossible to mention Constantinople and pass over so recent an event as the death of the young sultan; it was expatiated upon in a manner which rendered Mahomet "all ear."

The Jew, who seemed to take the lead, depicted his character in a manner that set it in the most unfavourable point of view: but what more than all surprised the sultan was, that he passed over his luxury and prodigality to fix upon a trait to which he had never found in his mind the least tendency: this was, avarice; and, which was more extraordinary, considering his age and amorous constitution, avarice when female beauty was to be bartered in exchange for, to him, useless gold.

"From what unaccountable source can this singular charge arise?" said the monarch to himself.

The Jew soon satisfied his curiosity by an explanation; in the course of which he found that the keyslar aga and other officers of his seraglio, in the purchase of female slaves, which were so frequently offered, had only applied one third of the money which was appropriated for that purpose: that in making a bargain they were too keen even for the Jew, and, when the price was fixed, had taken an enormous discount, and had, in the sultan's name, threatened him with corporal punishment if he ventured to object to their mode of traffic. In short, supposing that he was privy to their extortion, he found it was not without reason that he was charged with avarice.

This very singular occurrence introduced into the mind of Mahomet a reflection upon common fame; and while he was pursuing the aerial flight of the hundred-tongued goddess, he was waked from his reverie by a defence of his character as unexpected as the charge had been; which defence proceeded from the mouth of the Christian. He refuted the charge of avarice so liberally, or rather illiberally, urged;

and said, what was really the truth that the temper of the sultan led him to the opposite extreme, and that a magnificent profusion was discernible in every part of his establishment. In support of this assertion, he quoted instances of the generosity and even prodigality of Mahomet, which he himself had never before heard of, and which, he knew, had no more foundation on fact than those of his parsimony which had before been exhibited. Fired with his subject, the Christian continued his eulogium with an ardour that excited his astonishment, and impelled the Jew to interrupt him, by crying, "Ah, Signior Dorano! you have reason to praise the deceased monarch to the skies. You have been a much more fortunate man than myself. The jewels which you exhibited at the seraglio have produced to you a profit, far, far indeed beyond your expectation; and to that pleasing circumstance we owe the florid harangue in praise of his late sublime highness which we have just heard."

"I have never had the honour of an introduction to the late sultan," said the merchant: "all my transactions have begun and ended with the illustrious Achmet, who now so worthily fills the Ottoman throne. It was during the period that he was vizier that I carried my jewels to the seraglio, and left them with him. I returned at the time which he had appointed, when he informed me, that the sultan approved of them; and although he did not clearly discover the use of expending such large sums upon such brilliant superfluities, and thought the price which I had set upon them extravagant; yet he also thought, in which opinion he, Achmet, coincided, that it was beneath the imperial dignity to have any words tending to undervalue the commodities of a merchant. He therefore gave me an order for the money; nor would he suffer the tefterdar's officer to accept the customary present. This was truly magnificent," continued Dorano: "certainly the late and present sultans have shown themselves to be the wisest as well as the greatest princes in the world."

Here was another source of speculation to Mahomet, and he indulged it. In the course of his cogitations, he considered the character of the Hebrew and Christian merchants: their motives both for praise and censure, he easily discerned, were the same: but as the panegyric of Dorano was the first words

which had that tendency that he had heard respecting himself since his supposed decease, he became more attached to him than to the other passengers.

In the course of the voyage, he had frequent occasion to discover, that it was not his conduct alone that was an object of censure; for he learned from his friend the Jew, as also from the captain and an Armenian priest, the characters of his whole divan; nay of his whole court, with those likewise of the governors of the provinces which they skirted, and the islands which they passed; and the further they receded from Constantinople, the more severe he found them in their censures. When they had advanced into the Mediterranean, this public spirited trio took the pains to reform his government, displace his officers, disband the spahis and janissaries, throw open the gates of the seraglio, marry his wives, and provide for his concubines: in short, they were sedulous in their endeavours to new model the whole system, and fierce in their disputes which of those constitutions that every day produced, would the most effectually eradicate the vile despotism under which, at present, Mussulmen groaned. It was at length agreed to try them one after the other; and nothing would have prevented the experiment but their arrival at Civita Vecchia.

Mahomet landed like a celestial being from an elevated station upon a new world, which now lay all before him. His ideas for a few minutes expanded, but his present wants obliged him to contract them. He first wanted a lodging; which want, however, his friend Signior Dorano supplied by inviting him to his house.

There was enough of singularity in the appearance, and mystery in the character of Mahomet, to have excited the attention and curiosity of even a Dutchman. The effect they had upon Signior Dorano, who possessed all that keen sensibility and inquisitive jealousy which are indigenous to the Italian composition, will easily be conceived. His anxiety and ardour to become acquainted with the history of his guest, his country, circumstances, and the motives that induced him to travel, were apparent and unremitting. His questions were sometimes direct, sometimes oblique, and sometimes implex: he, in fact, was so sedulous in his endeavour to discover his real situation, which he had sagacity enough to discern was not

that in which he now appeared, that his extraordinary officiousness became in a short time so exceedingly irksome to the sultan, that it caused him to hasten the preparation of his equipage and other necessaries more European than those he possessed. He therefore, after a cursory examination of the surrounding country, proceeded to Rome; a city which he had long had a desire to see.

Mahomet was exceedingly struck both with the modern buildings and those august vestiges of former magnificence which adorned a city once the emporium of the world. He had learned from books her ancient history; and when, from a distance, he observed her august appearance, his thoughts involuntarily turned upon Constantinople, once the metropolis of the eastern as Rome was of the western empire. He considered the different characters which each at this period displayed; the various revolutions in government, religion, commerce, morals, and manners, through which each, in a long succession of ages, had passed; and their striking examples led him to the contemplation of the instability of human institutions, the futility of human grandeur.

The singularity of the government, the union of monarch and high priest in the same person, he imagined would create a mutability and imbecility in either character, and, by depriving the public functions of that energy so necessary for their execution, proclaim to the world that they were neither calculated to attract respect abroad, nor enforce obedience at home.

The discordant opinions and narrow prejudices that reigned, even amongst the heads of the church, in all matters respecting religion, he foresaw would, in time, weaken the fabric of christianity, and, in the event of an irruption, shake it to its foundation: but he foresaw this without exultation. Though strongly attached to the tenets of the Alcoran, he was too liberal in his sentiments to condemn doctrines which he so imperfectly understood as those of the scriptures. He had ever regarded renegadoes with a jealous and suspicious eye, and, with his vizier Achmet, was much inclined to believe that the motives of their conversion were rather sinister than sincere.

Satisfied with the view which he had taken of the pontifical state, Mahomet



continued his travels through Florence, Padua, and, in due course of time, arrived at Venice.

The very singular situation of this city, environed with water, rising, and seeming, out of the waves of the Adriatic, attracted his attention, which was still the more excited by the manners of its inhabitants, the middle and lower orders of whom, contrary to the general custom, appeared to be devoted to dissipation and pleasure, while the nobility were supposed to be as sedulously employed in arranging and enforcing the measures of government, in the energetic refinements of domestic police, or, perhaps, in visionary speculations upon foreign politics.

Although, in this land of luxurious enjoyment, the precepts of his prophet were not entirely obliterated from the mind of the sultan, yet their influence was suspended. The promised joys of the seven paradises seemed already to be within his reach. He seemed already to have passed the bourn, and to have arrived on the banks of the crystal river: the pleasures in which he was now immersed wanted nothing of those delightful sensations which in their enthusiastic moments inflame the ardent imaginations of true believers, but duration in the objects of them, and immortality in their votaries. Wrapt in this voluptuous dream, viewing the splendid court of the sea-born Venus with all her train of river nymphs and nereides, considering the whole city as her temple, it is little to be wondered that, when he had time to bestow a thought upon Constantinople or the imperial dignity, it only occasioned a sigh of regret that he should at last be obliged to return to the one or re-assume the other.

While he was in this state of mind, the carnival, which had commenced the week after his arrival, proceeded. New amusements every day courted his attention; new beauties, almost every hour, captivated his heart. In this joyful season; in the bosom of a city, the only pursuit of whose inhabitants was pleasure, a city over which the tepid breezes of the Adriatic, wafted by the occidental gale, seemed to shed an amorous influence, derived from the cradle of the goddess to whom it was dedicated; it is, as has been observed, little to be wondered that the latent fire which warmed and animated the bosom of Mahomet was fanned into a flame; or that he was emancipated from the splen-

did dullness of the scraglio and the solemn stupidity of the divan, he should, in a place where all was love and sport, take the reins from his passions, and suffer them to rove at large; that he should mingle with the gay, the thoughtless crowd, and pursue pleasure, through all her various mazes and labyrinths, to the very goal of satiety.

In the course of this his intoxicating progress, he was, one evening, returning from an interview with a beauty almost as luxurious, and quite as fascinating, as *Lais* or *Thais*; when, having landed from his gondola near his own apartment, he had occasion to pass several houses, from one of which issued shrieks equally loud and terrific. A momentary impulse arising from curiosity, or, rather, from that humanity inherent to his bosom, determined him to enter, in the hope of rescuing or of relieving some fellow-creature in distress. He set his foot against the door, which flew open, and discovered a large hall. A lantern which was suspended in the middle just afforded him light enough to discern that the building was ancient, and the walls bare. The shrieks continued, and indeed, at this instant, increased. Mahomet clapped his hand upon his sword, and was upon the point of ascending the staircase, when a female figure, with her dress disordered, and her hair dishevelled, rushed from a side apartment, exclaiming, with the greatest agitation, "For heaven's sake, signior, do not endeavour to see *Louisa* again this evening! the Marquis de Orrelan, who has just arrived, has discovered your amour."

"My amour?"

"Yes, signior," she continued; "he has found in *Louisa's* chamber the masquerade habit which you wore this evening in the place of St. Mark. You will guess the consequence."

"The Marquis Orrelan!" returned Mahomet, with amazement.

"Yes, signior," replied the maid: "I do not wonder at your concern, especially as you are within the hearing of her sufferings. He followed you and my mistress in a gondola; the devil must have given him intelligence, and have assisted him in his operations, I think. He saw you land, and enter the *Cassino*. The place was too public for his malignity and cruelty, or he would have rushed in and stabbed you in each other's arms. He watched her return home; in a rage almost amounting to insanity;

he flew up stairs after her, struck, stamped upon her; and, as you may hear by her shrieks and groans, she is now suffering from the phrenetic ebullitions of his jealous fury."

It appeared, indeed, that the fair one was suffering, for, at this instant, a burst of passionate exclamation on the one part, and of terrific sorrow on the other, reached the ears of Mahomet. His prudence forsook him; his benevolent, his humane emotions, his gallantry caught the alarm, and prompted him to rescue or revenge the injured fair. He drew his sword, rushed forwards, and had just arrived at the door of the apartment whence the shrieks issued, when a still greater noise on the staircase induced him to turn. This uproar he found announced the arrival of the officers of justice and the patrol, accompanied by two gondoliers.

Seeing a man upon the stairs with his sword drawn, and, as they concluded, attempting to escape from a house, the domestic arrangement of which, they knew, merited their attention, was, in itself a circumstance of so suspicious a nature, that they immediately thought proper to take the illustrious sultan into custody. When they had wrested his sword from, and manacled him, they proceeded in their inquest, in the course of which they discovered, in the chamber which our hero was about to enter just before their arrival, a woman lying upon the floor whose dress exhibited conspicuous marks of disorder, and whose person stronger marks of violence; while a man who seemed to be advanced in years, stood over her in a menacing attitude, with a dagger in his hand. Alarmed at the unceremonious entrance of the officers and their myrmidons, the Marquis Orellan, for it was he who was thus found, turned to them saying, "Behold, signiors, this traitress, this viper whom I have nourished in my bosom; behold and admire the justice of my vengeance! She, this vile, this abandoned wretch, this Messalina, this Joan of Naples, the second, has been long supported and protected by me. I have been long her dupe, while a juvenile villain, the minion of her voluptuous passions, a profligate whom I hope soon to reduce even to a worse condition than this in which you now behold her; has been doubly revelling in the fortune which I have been weak enough to squander upon her, and the favours which she has been wicked and libidi-

nous enough to bestow upon him! But this armed hand will soon be able to reach them both, and, by an example equally prompt and terrific, teach the world what must be expected by those who betray the confidence, and inflame the jealousy of the Marquis de Orellan."

This dignified and respectable name seemed to electrify the audience: every hat but that of Mahomet was off in an instant. "Your lordship," said one of the gondoliers, "will not have far to look for the traitor; we found him lurking on the staircase, with his sword drawn, determined undoubtedly to assassinate you."

The lady on the ground lifting up her eyes, exclaimed with great emotion, "that is not Pedro!"

"It is Pedro, the villain, the destroyer of my happiness," exclaimed the marquis, with equal violence; "take him instantly to prison! I saw him this evening, and, although then disguised, am sure by his figure it must be he!"

The business began now to appear serious on the part of Mahomet; the sound of the word prison had roused him from the torpor in which he had been absorbed, to an active sense of his present situation: he lamented to himself the probable consequence of this inadvertent effusion of his humanity; but as he found it easier to lament his imprudence than to extricate himself from this dilemma, he was obliged to make a virtue of necessity, and patiently submit to the power of the marquis, and the force of the officers of justice; therefore, after suffering some interrogatories, his answers to which rather tended to increase than abate the suspicion of his persecutor, he was, at a late hour, conveyed to the prison, and locked into a chamber which might, perhaps, with far greater propriety, have been termed a dungeon.

(To be continued.)

*A further ELUCIDATION of the ancient EXPRESSION, "TO DINE WITH THE DUKE."*

*To the Editor of the European Magazine.*

SIR,  
IN your number for February last, a correspondent endeavours to give us the origin of the old expression "to dine with the Duke," which he says is

derived from the circumstances of the unhandsome treatment received by those veteran officers who courted the favour of the Duke of Monmouth, towards the close of the reign of our second Charles. These men, it is added, in consequence of the cool reception they experienced at his table, were accustomed to walk away the dinner hour in the Mall, which they used satirically to call "*dining with the Duke of Monmouth*," whence the phrase obtained, and wherefore to the present day, when a man, for whatever reason, chooses to walk the Park instead of to eat, we say he is gone "*to dine with the duke*."

A more ancient origin than the above, I believe, may very fairly be assigned to the phrase in question, which is frequently, and with greater propriety expressed "*dining with Duke Humphrey*," as may be seen in the writings of some of our essayists, and which will be found to have originated in a circumstance connected with that illustrious character long previous to the time stated by your intelligent correspondent.

The following passage from Stowe's "Survey of London" will, I think, fully establish this point, and which, as it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers, I have given at length.

One of the continuators of Stowe, speaking of the burial place of Sir John Beauchamp in the old cathedral church of St. Paul, observes, "This deceased nobleman (by ignorant people) hath been erroneously termed, and said to be *Duke Humphrey*, the good Duke of Gloucester, who lyeth honourably buried at Saint Alban's, in Hertfordshire, twenty miles from London. In idle and frivolous opinion of whom, some men (of late times) have made a solemn meeting at his tombe upon Saint Andrew's day in the morning (before Christmasse), and concluded on a breakfast or dinner, as assuring themselves to be servants and to hold *diversity* of offices under the good Duke Humphrey.

"Likewise on May day tankard bearers, watermen, and some others of like quality beside, would use to come to the same tombe early in the morning, and (according to the other) have delivered serviceable presentation at the same monument, by strewing herbes and sprinkling faire water on it, as in the duty of servants, and according to their degrees and charges in office. But as *Master Stowe* hath discreetly advised, such as are so merrily disposed, or sim-

ply profess themselves to serve *Duke Humphrey* in *Paul's*, PUNISHMENT OF LOSING THEIR OFFICES DAILY THERE be not sufficient for them, they should be sent to Saint Dunstons, to answer there for their impudence and long absence from duty, as highly well deserving that punishment, because in their merrily disposed they please so to call him."

About the destruction of St. Paul's by the great fire in 1666, it would appear that the phrase had become transferred to the Park, and associated chiefly with the military characters frequenting that place, as mentioned in the observations of your ingenious correspondent. But that it was merely a revival of the old saying attached to the visitors of the imaginary *Duke Humphrey*, in St. Paul's, I think there can be little doubt.

The following extract from the nineteenth number of the Connoisseur will further corroborate what has been here stated as to the customary application of the phrase — "Many an ensign, with scarce any income but his commission, prides himself on keeping the best company, and often throws down more than a week's pay for his reckoning, though at other times it obliges him, with several of his brethren upon half pay, to *dine with Duke Humphrey* in St. James's-park."

I remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
Islington, Dec. 6, 1808. N. SLONE.

## THE CASTLE-BRIDGE, AND PART OF THE CITY OF YORK.

WITH A VIEW.

Taken from St. George's Church, July, 1801.

BY JOHN HENRY.

"THERE is something not only extremely pleasant, but extensively useful, in even slight sketches, topographical scraps, and local views, if accompanied with descriptions and observations," said that late eminent antiquarian, Mr. *George Vertue*.\*

\* Let us here pay the tribute of commutation to a man, from whom, upon all subjects relating to local antiquities, personal and



**YORK,**  
*(from St. Georges' Fields.)*  
*Published by W. Woodcut, at the Bible House, Cornhill, Jan. 1839.*

*Engraved by S. P. Woodcut from an Original Drawing by W. Woodcut.*



To this opinion we most implicitly subscribe. We conceive, that the remains of antiquity, however dilapidated, or the present appearance of places however slight, not only amuse the mind, particularly the juvenile mind, for the moment, but perhaps, calling memory to their aid, stimulate it to further exertions, so that they become a series of *stepping stones*, over which, by almost imperceptible gradations, the student is led to those researches that are, at once, necessary and ornamental.

When we turn over the preceding volumes of this Magazine, and contemplate how much has been done in the *Vestiges*, and other more desultory articles, towards the elucidation of the civic history of London, we confess that we feel both pride and pleasure, in having, from the caverns of temporary oblivion, recovered so many obsolete customs, dilapidated edifices, and local traits; in having, in idea, brought so many "vanished scenes to view:" therefore, although our numerous avocations will not permit us to pursue our researches with the ardour that we could wish, we should be glad to induce others, and many there are, who have more leisure and far greater abilities, to furnish us with the history, sketches of the municipal laws, customs, and manners; also with local descriptions of every city, and indeed of every town, &c. in the united kingdom; and this not in the dry, dull, formal manner of a journal, or series of events, posts, bearings, and distances, a kind of *land log book*, such as may be found in every Traveller's *Vade Mecum*, or such as are still more minutely detailed in every county and town newspaper; but a compages of elegant observations, seasoned with wit and humour, sprinkled with learning, and thoroughly incorporated with piety and morality. Such a composition would be extremely valuable, inasmuch

as it would blend the gravity and aridity of antiquarian erudition with the charms and embellishments of modern literature.

as it would blend the gravity and aridity of antiquarian erudition with the charms and embellishments of modern literature.

Of all the cities in his majesty's dominions, there is not, perhaps, any one upon which an author who had the happy art of mingling the *utile* with the *dulce* might descend with a greater facility and advantage than upon that of York; because it will be remembered, that when it was in its greatest splendour, which we take to have been during the times of the Romans, whose emperors had their palaces and seat of government there, it was considered as the first city in the kingdom. In it the *Emperor Severus* ended his days; and there, also, *Constantine* was proclaimed emperor; and, great even in its decline (for decline it certainly did under the government of the Saxons), it still exhibited some faint and evanescent traces of its former magnificence. During the archiepiscopal administration of *Paulinus* and his immediate successors, it became the refuge of learning, oppressed by the ignorance of the times, and struggled to recover its pristine dignity; and, notwithstanding the horrid barbarity of the Danes, and the flagitious administration of their government, it was, at the Norman conquest, considered as a rival to London; and when they were occasionally mentioned, they were, in language more remarkable for its quaintness than its metaphorical correctness, termed "the *civic columns* of the kingdom." This kind of metropolitan rivalry has, in a civil and commercial sense, long since ceased; yet there is still, we think, operating a prophetic sentence, entirely in favour of the northern city; for it says, "Lincoln was, London is, and York shall be." What effect this grammatical saw—Past—Present—and Future—which is, we believe, extracted from a *Yorkshire primer*, has upon the acute intellects of our northern compatriots, we have not been able to learn; the Londoners say, that the most *promising* part of it will never be fulfilled until the *Thames* runs under the great arch of *Ouse bridge*.\*

\* The ecclesiastical dispute for primacy between the archbishops of York and Canterbury was put an end to by Pope Gregory, who would have granted it to the first confirmed, i. e. York; but this not satisfying the eternal disputants of those times, and

With respect to this ancient and truly venerable city, we shall only observe, that the great church, dedicated to *St. Peter*, is, in point of structure, so magnificent, that it most deservedly holds the first place in the rank of cathedrals. It was originally built by *Edwin*, King of Northumberland, A.D. 627; destroyed by the Danes, and re-erected by *Archbishop Thomas* and his successors. Minutely to describe a city so well known as *York* would here be nugatory; we shall, therefore, after stating that it contains 28 parishes, 2,407 houses, 16,145 inhabitants, viz. 7,018 males and 9,127 females, whereof 5,478 were returned as employed in various trades, that it has at present 23 parish-churches, and, besides the bridge over the *Ouse*, many public buildings, of which the assembly-house, erected according to a plan of the Earl of *Burlington*, is peculiarly elegant: proceed to remark, that the front building which appears in the plate is the *Castle Mill*. The castle of *York*, famous for having been the scene of many political vicissitudes, has been incorrectly stated to have been originally built by King *Richard III.*\* There was a castle here before the Norman conquest, dilapidated, we think, by the Danes, but which rose again in more than pristine splendour in the castellated age of the Conqueror. In this castle *Richard Duke of York*, the father of *Richard III.* occasionally resided; so did *Edward IV.* therefore whether the usurper, during his short reign, rebuilt or only repaired it, is extremely uncertain. It is now used as a prison. The river *Fosse* was formerly drawn in a deep moat entirely around it, the only access being by draw-bridges, the largest of which led through the ancient great gate to the country from the south, the other from the city on the north. About the year 1734, the latter was rebuilt in a handsome manner, and is now the only entrance, ex-

worried by their contentions, he determined in favour of *Canterbury*, in a manner which showed his opinion of the dispute; for although he allowed this archbishop to style himself *Primate of ALL England*, he ordered the *Archbishop of York* to write himself *Primate of England*. When a late leader in the *House of Commons* alluded to his name being struck off the list of privy-councillors, he said, all the difference was, whether a man should be styled *nour honourable* or *honourable*.

\* *West's History and Antiquities of York.*

cept a small postern near the *Mills*. The building in the middle of the *View* is the Church of *St. Denis Walngate*, a rectory value 4l. 10s. united with *St. George* and *Nabourn* vicarage, in the patronage of the university of *Cambridge*. The tower, of which it will be observed the architect seems rather to have had convenience than elegance in view, is, from its situation, termed the *Castle-bridge*. At the end of which is the *Lock-house*. This bridge leads to the postern-gate already mentioned, and is, consequently, the back entrance into the castle, which is now used as a prison, or rather prisons, as a sessions-house, hall of justice, and for all other public, municipal, and provincial purposes. The new county-hall, erected on the west side of its area in 1777, is a superb building of the *Ionic* order; the courts for *crown* and *nisi prius* causes are most conveniently situate at the north and south ends, the entrance being by a handsome *loggia* of six columns: so that in this building, as in many others of the same nature, is to be observed an improvement in the manners of the age and the state of society. *York Castle*, and similar residences of feudal tyrants and barons aiming at independence, have, instead of being the scenes of civil war and domestic contention, instead of frowning defiance on their sovereign, become the seats of jurisprudence, the forums of the repressors of aggression, vice, and immorality, and the halls wherein are assembled *juries*, those true guardians of the rights and liberties of British subjects. M.

ANECDOTES relative to the CIVIL HISTORY, RELIGION, LAWS, LEARNING, ARTS, COMMERCE, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESSES, &c. of the PEOPLE of BRITAIN.

From the Landing of *William*, Duke of *Normandy*, 1066, to the Death of *King John*, 1216.

(Not commonly, or but partially, noticed by general Historians.)

To know  
That which before us lies in daily life,  
Is the prime wisdom." MILTON.

Character of *King Stephen*.

ENGLAND suffered great miseries during the reign of this prince; but his personal character, allowing for the temerity and injustice of his usurpation, appears not liable to any great

exception: and he seems to have been well qualified, had he succeeded by a just title, to have promoted the happiness and prosperity of his subjects. He was possessed of activity, industry, and courage to a great degree, was not deficient in ability, had the talent of gaining men's affections, and, notwithstanding his precarious situation, never indulged himself in the exercise of any cruelty or revenge.

His advancement to the throne neither procured him tranquillity nor happiness; and though the situation of England prevented the neighbouring states from taking any durable advantage of her confusions, her intestine wars and disorders were to the last degree ruinous and destructive. The court of Rome also was permitted, during these disorders, to make further advances in her usurpations; and appeals to the pope, which had been always strictly prohibited by the English laws, became now common in every ecclesiastical controversy.

#### HENRY II.

Henry Plantagenet had now every right, both from hereditary succession and universal assent, that could fix a monarch on the throne. Conscious, therefore, of his strength, he began to resume those privileges which had been extorted from his predecessor's weakness.

He first commenced by demolishing those castles which the barons and clergy built, as well as the late king, which only served as sanctuaries to guilt, treason, and debauchery—he dismissed the foreign troops which had been mercenaries to his predecessor; and perceiving the poverty of the crown, resumed all those lands which properly belonged to it—he enacted some laws by which the people, in some measure, became independent of the barons, by whom they were claimed as appurtenances to their estates and manors.

He gave charters to several towns, by which the citizens claimed their freedom and privileges independent of any superior but himself. Those charters may be properly called the groundwork of English liberty. The struggles heretofore were, whether a monarchy or an aristocracy should prevail—whether the king, or the nobility only. But by this grant the lowest orders of the people began to have a just value for them-

selves, and to claim the prerogatives of humanity.

But though he in some measure diminished the power of the barons by enlarging that of the people, there was a third power more formidable than the first, namely, that of the clergy, which daily grew stronger, and, united by one bond, and pursuing the same design, were making large strides to independence. It is not within the design of this work to go into the minutiae of the political parts; we shall, therefore, only observe, that the clergy in this reign, and previous to it, grew to such a pitch of presumption as to exempt themselves not only from the usual taxes of the state but its laws and even punishments. Such a law, as it may be supposed, not only screened their guilt, but served to increase it. Hence we have an account of above one hundred murders, upon proof, that were committed by the clergy, of which no one was punished even with degradation.

The king, struck with horror at the injustice of those proceedings, remonstrated with Archbishop Beckett, so celebrated in history for his pride, his insolence, and miserable end: but this haughty prelate, so far from yielding a jot to such a legal and humane remonstrance, arrogantly told the king, "he had no right to meddle with the affairs of the church." The consequence of this answer produced a warfare between Henry, Beckett, and the clergy, for several years, which ended in the assassination of Beckett, the humiliation of the king, and the triumph of the clergy.

About the year 1172, Henry undertook the conquest of Ireland—a project formed some years before, but deferred on account of his long protracted quarrel. The more readily to gain the pope's approbation of his undertaking (for nothing could then be achieved without the sanction of Rome), he cleared himself by oath of being any way privy to the assassination of Beckett, and made a solemn vow to go barefoot to his tomb, and there receive the discipline of the church; which he afterwards, so disgracefully to himself, performed.

Thus furnished with Pope Adrian's bull, which granted him a kingdom that was not his own to give, he subdued Ireland with a rapidity equal to his most sanguine hopes: but it was no hard matter to conquer a country which



was at that time barbarous, and divided under different chiefs, and each pursuing different views and interests.

But the happiness this monarch received from this accession of power was soon allayed by a conspiracy in his own family. Among the few vices of this monarch, unlimited gallantry was one. His queen, much older than himself, was disagreeable to him, and he was faithless; but though an admirer of all the sex, he singled out one with particular affection, *Rosamond Clifford*, well known by all classes of English historians and poets by the name of *Fair Rosamond*. This lady, whom all acknowledge to have been possessed of matchless grace and beauty, he kept concealed in a labyrinth at Woodstock-park, and in her company passed his hours of vacancy and pleasure. The queen, at length, became acquainted with this amour, but was no way concerned in her death, as erroneously reported, though it was an offence she could never forgive.

Her sons were soon brought to share her resentment, and a conspiracy was formed, abetted by all the malcontents of the kingdom. To this unnatural combination Henry opposed his usual prudence and resolution; he seemed on every side assaulted, but every where came off victorious. Ascribing, however, the opposition of his own children to the indignation of offended Heaven, he was resolved, by an exemplary penance, to conciliate its favour. Here was the weakest period of his life—a period which seemed destined to cancel that firmness and good sense which had attended him through the greatest part of his reign. Proceeding to Canterbury, when he came within sight of the cathedral of that city, he walked barefoot to Beckett's tomb in extreme pain; there he was scourged by the monks, and spent the whole night upon the pavement—such was the superstition of the times, when one of the greatest men of his age could not be free from its tyrannies and follies.

This penance, however, no way served to reconcile him to his family—he even cursed their ingratitude, and, wearied with domestic contentions, resolved at last to undertake a crusade. His son Richard, however, still pursuing the dictates of ambition rather than of nature, deprived him of all power to put this design into execution. Passion and disappointment, therefore, began to

make visible depredations on his constitution, and mark him for the grave. He fell sick at Chinton, in Normandy; and finding his end approach, he caused himself to be carried into the church before the altar, where he expired, with scarcely a single attendant to deplore his fall.

#### *Character of the King.*

Thus died, in A. D. 1189, in the fifty-eighth year of his age and the thirty-fifth of his reign, the greatest prince of his time for wisdom, virtue, and abilities, and the most powerful in extent of dominion of all those who have ever filled the English throne. He was of a middle stature, strong and well proportioned; his countenance was lively and engaging; his conversation affable and entertaining; his elocution persuasive, and ever at command: he loved peace, but possessed both bravery and conduct in war: was provident without timidity; severe in the execution of justice without rigour; and temperate without austerity. He preserved health, and kept himself from cogency, to which he was much inclined, by an abstemious diet, and by frequent exercise, particularly that of hunting. When he could enjoy leisure, he recreated himself either in learned conversation or in reading, and he cultivated his natural talents by study above any prince of his time.

His character has been transmitted to us by many writers who were his contemporaries; and it resembles extremely, in its most remarkable traits, that of his maternal grandfather, Henry I. excepting only, that ambition, which was a ruling passion in both, found not in the first Henry such unexceptionable means of exerting itself, and pushed that prince into measures which were both criminal in themselves, and were the cause of other crimes, from which his grandson's conduct was happily exempted.\*

#### RICHARD I. A. D. 1189.

Henry having buried his eldest son, Henry, some time before his own death, Richard, his second son, succeeded his father. Impressed with the romantic ambition of the age, that of following the crusades, it became his ruling passion; and his whole reign is taken up with little more than his wars, his ad-

\* M. Paris—Girald. Camb. Home, &c.

ventures, and long confinement by the emperor, on his return from the holy land.

The kingdom of Palestine had been for some time the theatre of war, and had so drained Europe of its chosen troops; that, as it has been truly observed by one of our most elegant historians, "they fell like leaves in autumn, either by pestilence, famine, or the sword." Impressed with a desire of rescuing the holy land from the infidels, Richard left England soon after his being called to the throne, and with a numerous army passed through France, took Cyprus from a Christian prince, landed in Palestine, overcame Saladin with a slaughter of 40,000 Saracens, took several cities, &c. &c. and though he gained much reputation for conduct and personal bravery, yet, after all, he acquired no real advantages for himself or the cause in which he was engaged.

Having concluded a truce for three years with Saladin, he set sail on his return; but his ships being dispersed by a tempest, he was obliged to land on the coast of Italy, where pursuing his way homeward by land, he was arrested by the Duke of Austria, and put into the power of the emperor, who cruelly and ungenerously detained him a prisoner on the slightest and most trivial pretences.

In the mean time, England had been left under the government of two prelates, the Bishop of Durham, and Longchamp, Bishop of Ely. These governors, now without rivals in the temporal interest, disagreed among themselves, and thus weakened the power of the clergy. John, brother to Richard, who long had aspired to the crown, fomented this jealousy among the clergy, and putting himself at the head of the temporal lords, increased their authority by the addition of his own—he heard of the imprisonment of his brother with secret satisfaction, and used all his interest to continue his captivity.

The English, notwithstanding these ungenerous efforts, continued faithful to their king—his bravery and generosity had secured the hearts of the people, and the cause he fought for engaged the affections of the clergy. The monasteries, therefore, strained their finances to raise a sum to procure his release, and the churches gave up their treasures, upon promise of having them restored upon his return. By these efforts Richard, at length, procured his

liberty—the emperor, either ashamed of his own baseness, or fearing the resentment of the German princes, agreed upon his release for a large ransom; and England once more saw her brave monarch return, crowned with conquest, after numberless victories, distresses, and surmounted dangers.

The generosity of this prince was equal to his valour. He knew that his brother John had, in his absence, attempted to supplant him in the throne; he had an exact information of all his intrigues with the French, who had long endeavoured to blast his laurels and interrupt his conquests; yet, upon John's submission, he generously forgave him all. "I wish," cried he, taking his brother by the hand, "I wish I could as easily forget your offences as you will my pardon." This condescension was not, however, lost upon a man whose heart, though naturally bad, was not dead to all the sentiments of humanity: from this time John served him with fidelity, and did him noble services in his battles with the French which followed soon after.

It is worthy of remark, that in one of those battles with the French, Richard having obtained a great victory over them at Gisors (1195), he suddenly exclaimed in the field, "Not we, but Dieu et mon droit, have obtained this victory:"—which words, being recorded, have ever since been used by the kings of England as their motto.

Whilst Richard was engaged in those continental wars, an insurrection was suppressed in London, which, though but slightly mentioned by historians, should be particularly marked by those who would trace our constitution. *William Fitz-osborne*, commonly called *Longbeard*, a brave enterprising man, had been long an advocate for the poor and meanest of the people, and had by this gained the hearts of the populace, who held him in extreme veneration. Upon inflicting a new tax, the burden of which was to fall entirely on the poor, he raised an insurrection of the people, which the archbishop at first was unable to appease, the principal citizens being called to arms upon this occasion. Longbeard was at length hard pressed, and obliged to take refuge in one of the churches: but no sanctuary could screen this self-delegated champion—he was dragged from his refuge, convicted, and, with nine of his accomplices, hanged in chains.

This was the first instance in our history of the people's struggling for privileges, as a body distinct from the barons and the clergy; and Longbeard may be considered as the first victim to that untameable spirit which ever since has actuated this people in support of their privileges, and prompted them to assert the rights of humanity.

After a reign of ten years thus passed in turbulence, imprisonment, and fruitless victories, Richard died of a wound which he received from an arrow at the siege of Châlus. While he was yet alive, the soldier by whose hand he died was brought before him. The king sternly demanded the reason why he sought his life? "My father and my brothers," replied the undaunted soldier, "died by your hand, and Heaven has given me the opportunity of a just and glorious revenge." The dying monarch, no way exasperated at this reply, observed, that the centinel had done his duty, ordered him a present, and forgave him. But the Flemish general, who commanded under Richard, unacquainted with such generous feelings, instead of complying with the dying king's desire, after Richard's death, commanded him to be flayed alive in his presence.

#### *Character of the King.*

This prince, who died on the 6th of April, A.D. 1199, after a reign of ten years, carried his personal courage to that height, that he was distinguished, even in that military age, by the title of Richard *Cœur de Lion*; and as his conduct in the field was not inferior to his valour, he seems to have possessed every talent necessary for acquiring that title. Of an impetuous and vehement spirit, he was distinguished by all the good as well as bad qualities which are incident to that character—he was open, frank, generous, sincere, and brave; he was, likewise, revengeful, domineering, ambitious, haughty, and cruel; and was thus better calculated to dazzle men by the splendour of his enterprizes than either to promote their happiness or his own grandeur by a sound and well regulated policy.

As military talents make great impressions on the people, Richard seems to have been much beloved by his English subjects; and he is remarked to have been the first prince of the Norman line who bore a sincere regard and affection for them. He passed, however, only *four months* of his reign in

that kingdom—the crusade employed him near *three years*; he was fourteen months in captivity; whilst the rest of his reign was spent either in war or preparations for war against France; and he was so pleased with this ruling passion, and particularly with the fame which he acquired in the east, that he seems to have determined, notwithstanding all his past misfortunes, to have further exhausted his kingdom, and to have exposed himself to new hazards, by conducting another expedition against the infidels.

This monarch, however, was not altogether so stern a warrior as not to relax, in his leisure moments, in the sports of wit and humour, as were apparent from the quickness of his replies on many occasions. Being once admonished by an obscure monk to part with his three daughters, by which he meant his *pride*, his *lust*, and his *avarice*, he wittily made answer, that he desired nothing more, and had already pitched upon proper husbands for their disposal: for my *pride* I give to the *Templars*—my *avarice* to the *monks*—and as for my *lust*, out of my great regard to the *clergy*, they shall share it amongst them."

#### KING JOHN. A.D. 1199.

This prince succeeded his brother Richard, though his nephew Arthur, the son of his elder brother Geoffrey, was still alive. Not even satisfied with robbing him of the kingdom of England, he wrested Bretagne, his patrimonial inheritance, from his hands, and, in the end, imbrued his hands in his blood.

The circumstances of this unnatural murder develop the dark and bloody purposes of this tyrant in the faintest manner. Being fully determined on his nephew's death, he applied to several of those he thought his most devoted creatures to accomplish it; but, very much to the credit of that barbarous age, he could get no one to his purpose. He first applied to William de la Braye, one of his servants; but William spiritedly replied, "he was a gentleman, and not a hangman," and positively refused it. He then applied to Hugo de Bourgh, his chamberlain, who feigning to execute his commission, went over to balance seemingly for that purpose, and then, sending back the messenger, spread a report of the young prince's death. But soon after, finding the Bretons ready for

a revolt in consequence, he produced the young prince before them, to their great joy and satisfaction.

John, thus disappointed in his courtiers, would not be diverted from his bloody purpose, and turned assassin himself: and in order to do this, he first removed Arthur to the castle of Rouen, and then going in a boat during the night time, he stabbed him with his own hands, whilst on his knees imploring his mercy: and then tying a stone to the dead body, threw it into the Seine.

Nor did this spirit of cruelty merely exert itself upon great political subjects—it descended to the lowest of his subjects, when prompted by any of his baser passions. He once demanded 10,000 marks from a Jew of Bristol, and, on his refusal, ordered one of his teeth to be drawn every day till he should consent. The Jew lost seven teeth, and then paid the sum required of him.

Upon the murder of Arthur, Constance, his unfortunate mother, flew for protection to the peers, and implored redress. The King of England was summoned to appear: he refused, and the peers of France confiscated all the lands and possessions which were held under the crown. John, at once both weak and cowardly, a tyrant when unopposed, but timorous in danger, suffered himself to be tamely stripped of all. He successively lost Normandy, Touraine, and Poictou, and then fled back to England to make himself hated and despised.

Hitherto he had, however, been only contemptible to his neighbours; he now began to expose himself in his own kingdom, by joining in a dispute amongst the clergy, whom it was his policy to divide, and by these means drew upon him the displeasure of the pope, Innocent III. a man of unbounded power, and with talents equal to the management of it. In consequence of John's writing him an angry letter, full of invectives, Innocent put the whole kingdom of England under an interdict, and forbade the king's subjects any longer to obey him.

These ecclesiastical thunders were at that time truly formidable: and the more so, as the execution of them was committed to Philip Augustus, King of France, an ambitious and politic prince. To him the pope gave the kingdom of England as a perpetual inheritance;

assuring him of a remission of all his sins, if he happened to succeed in conquering it: he likewise granted to all who embarked in the same cause the same indulgences as were usually granted to those who went upon a crusade. Philip immediately embraced the offer, and made great preparations for the invasion of England. This, at last, roused John, who, all hated as he was, found that protection in his subjects which the spirit of the cause required—they immediately joined his standard, and, what from the natural hatred between the French and English, the name of a king, and some remaining share of power, he soon found himself at the head of an army of 60,000 men.

The pope, however, was too refined a politician to be serious in his first proposal, and took upon himself what he designed for Philip: he therefore despatched his legate, Pandolph, first to France, where, after beholding Philip's great armament and commending his zeal and diligence, he passed afterwards over to Dover, under pretence of negotiating with the barons in favour of the French king, but secretly to get John completely in his clutches, so as to make him a vassal to the see of Rome. He succeeded to his wishes in his embassy: John, intimidated by his apparent danger, consented to every thing the legate proposed: in consequence of which he was base enough to take the following extraordinary oath, before all the people, kneeling, and putting his hands between those of the legate:—

“ I, John, by the grace of God, King of England and Lord of Ireland, in order to expiate my sins, from my own free will and the advice of my barons, give to the church of Rome, to Pope Innocent and his successors, the kingdom of England, and all other prerogatives of my crown. I will be faithful to God, to the church of Rome, and to the pope my master, and his successors legitimately elected. I promise to pay him a tribute of a thousand marks yearly; to wit, seven hundred for the kingdom of England and three hundred for Ireland.”

This scandalous concession to the pope made him now think he might encroach on the barons; but they, despising his pusillanimity, demanded a renewal of those powers which they had been deprived of in the preceding reign. This created new discussions, which ultimately

turned in favour of the barons, and, in the end, procured that famous deed so well known by the name of *Magna Charta*, which either granted or secured very important liberties and privileges to every order of men in the kingdom—to the clergy, to the barons, and the people.\*

The pope, who had lately excommunicated the king, now excommunicated the barons; and the barons, in return, did exactly what the pope had formerly done upon a like occasion; they offered the crown of England to France, which was accepted, and Philip sent his son Lewis to London to fulfil the conditions. Never was England, perhaps, in a more deplorable situation than at this time. She had two armies of hungry foreigners in her bowels, ravaging the country in a merciless manner, and threatening ruin, whichever proved victorious. John, however, in the end, was deposed by his barons, and Lewis solemnly crowned king at London.

The king for some time made a feeble effort to regain his throne—but pity, at last, procured friends which prosperity could not. The barons, struck with some remorse to see their native country thus laid desolate, and their king a wanderer, at last addressed letters of submissive suit to the king; the pope also seemed to relent; and a gleam of prosperity seemed to brighten his affairs: but whilst the conjuncture seemed big with new events, the death of both the pope and John decided the contest. Lewis left a kingdom which he could no longer make subservient to his power; and John died in the fifty-first year of his age, after a reign of more than seventeen years, spent in wars without success, and exertions of power without increase of authority.

#### *Character of the King.*

Whether we consider the conduct of this king to his father, his brother, his nephew, or his subjects, we see nothing but a complication of vices equally mean and odious—Cowardice, inactivity, folly, levity, licentiousness, and ingratitude appear so evidently in all the incidents of his life, as give us room to suspect that this disagreeable picture of him has not been anywise overcharged by the prejudice of ancient historians. He

first lost, by his misconduct, the flourishing provinces of France, the ancient patrimony of his family; he subjected his kingdom to a shameful vassalage under the see of Rome. He saw the prerogatives of his crown diminished by law, and still more reduced by faction; and he died at last, when in danger of being totally expelled by a foreign power, and of either ending his life miserably in prison, or seeking a shelter as a fugitive from the pursuit of his enemies.

The monks throw great reproaches on this prince for his impiety, and even infidelity; and as an instance of it, they tell us, that having one day caught a very fat stag, he exclaimed, "How plump and well fed this animal is, and yet I dare swear he has never heard mass:" as if this harmless sally of reflection could be brought as an additional proof of his bad conduct, after so many instances of profligacy, cruelty, and ingratitude!

*Titles, Possessions, and Revenues of the Crown, from the Conquest, A. D. 1066, to the Death of John, 1216.*

William's title was King of England and Duke of Normandy; which continued to his successors till the reign of Henry II. who not only added Ireland to the dominions of England, but was master, in right of his father, of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine; in that of his mother, Normandy; in that of his wife, Guienne, Poitou, Xantogne, Auvergne, Perigord, Angoumois, the Limousin, &c. which provinces contained above one-third of the whole French monarchy. He likewise subjugated William King of Scotland, by obliging him (in consequence of his heading an insurrection against him) to make a perpetual cession of the fortresses of Berwic and Roxborough; which was the first great ascendant England obtained over Scotland, and indeed the first important event which passed between both kingdoms.

John lost Normandy to Philip of France after it had been in his family for near three centuries. Before the reign of this prince, the kings of England, when speaking of themselves, used the singular number, as may be still seen at the ends of the writs of that reign, viz. "*teste me ipso apud West.*" but from this reign, in all proclamations, we find the plural *Nos* (we) used instead of the singular person.—(*Chamberlayne's Present State of England.*)

\* This celebrated charter was signed 19th June, 1216; of which more will be said under the laws of this period.

Revenues.

We are assured by an author who was born in England only nine years after the Conquest,\* that the revenues of William the Conqueror amounted to 5,808,975l. a year, which is not very different from that given by Roger Hovedon, a contemporary historian, of the revenues of England during the reign of Richard-I. This sum, great as it is, may not, perhaps, be exaggerated, when we consider these princes were above all law, and obtained every thing almost that they wished for, by power. "None of his bishops (says Eadmerus) dared to disobey his will on any consideration, but all things divine and human depended upon his nod." This great revenue flowed in from the following sources; - escheats, vacancies, tallages, taxes, tolls, customs, oblations, farms of cities, towns, and corporations, queen's gold, impositions on the Jews, &c. &c. Nay, the kings did not disdain to accept of dogs, hawks, hens, lampreys, and such paltry presents, when they could not obtain more valuable bribes.

Many of these last were given to stop law proceedings against them, by paying to the king a half, third, or fourth of their lawful debts. In a word, justice was openly sold by these sovereigns to their subjects, which made the famous article in our great charter, "Against selling, delaying, or denial of justice," so very necessary.

(To be continued.)

CURSOBY SKETCHES of the BRITISH STAGE, from its COMMENCEMENT to the CLOSE of the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

(From the Commencement of the British Stage to the Age of Shakspeare:)

(Continued from page 366.)

"The manners of an age are much elucidated by its public amusements—No man is a hypocrite in his pleasures."—JOHNSON.

Moralities.

TO the Mysteries, of which we have given some account in our last, succeeded "the Moralities," which appear to be written much more for the purposes of instruction than the former: sometimes to promote obedience and conformity to the laws; sometimes to promote the reformation; and some-

times to recommend and enforce the advantages of social duty.

One of the first we have upon record was the story of the *Necromancer*, which was performed before Henry VII. and his nobles, on Palm Sunday, and no doubt meant on that day as a moral edification to the whole court. The plot turns on the trial of *Simony*, who is represented as a female. One of the characters, who quotes Seneca and St. Austin very glibly, tells the lady to offer the devil a bribe, as the surest way of gaining her point: the devil on this enters à-propos, drest out with a large bushy beard, a long tail, and a pair of horns, who rejects her offer with the greatest indignation, and swears that she shall be fried and roasted in sulphur, with Mahomet, Pontius Pilate, Judas the traitor, and King Herod.

Much altercation and remonstrance succeed upon this: at length, the last scene discovers a view of hell, where the devil dances with the necromancer for some time; till after tripping up his heels, he leaves him in astonishment, and disappears in smoke and sulphur.

In Henry VIII.'s time, we frequently find the *moralities* produced to assist the reformation; and by a clause in an act of the 24th year of his reign, "all rhymers or players are restrained from singing in songs any thing which should contradict the then established doctrines."

These moralities generally had a fable and a moral, interspersed with poetry; and in others they personified the virtues, vices, and other affections of the mind. As a specimen of the latter, written by Thomas Lupton, and printed in quarto, B. L. 1578, we subjoin the following, called, "All for Money," with the Dramatis Personæ:—

Theology	Moneyless and friendless
Science	Gregory
Art	Graceless
Money	Moneyless
Adulation	William with two wives
Mischievous help	Nychol
Pleasure	St. Lawrence
Prest for pleasure	Mother Croke
Sin	Judas
Swift to sin	Dives
Damnation	Godly admonition
Satan	Virtue
Pride	Humility
Gluttony	and
Learning without money	Charity
Neither money nor learning	

\* Odme. Vital, apud Duchesn. p. 523.

The above strange farrago was called "A moral and piteous comedy, plainly representing the manners of men, and the fashion of the world:" but how far they represented either, it is now very difficult to tell: there is, however, a *taste* in morality as well as in fashion; and how far the infancy of a science which gives novelty of entertainment, without admitting of a comparison with higher productions, may amuse or instruct, it is difficult, in the present state of theatrical improvements, to determine. This we know, that they continued long in use, were frequented by the highest as well as the lowest classes of the people, and had some men of talents, who did not think those talents dishonoured by becoming morality writers.

Of such was Skelton, who wrote the morality of "Good Order;" the author of "The New Custom," evidently written to vindicate and promote the reformation; "The Disobedient Child," by *Ingeland*, a very early writer; and "Acolastus, or the prodigal son," written by Palsgrave; others of these moralities promoted learning, and the principles of education; such are "The Four Elements," supposed to be written by Rastall, which, among other branches of instruction, illustrate many points of natural philosophy.

After Skelton succeeded Medwall, chaplain to Cardinal Merion, archbishop of Canterbury, who wrote a morality called *Natura*; Gascoigne, who wrote a morality called "The Glasse of Government," and who likewise translated one from Ariosto, called "The Supplices;" and Wood, who produced "The Conflict of Conscience."

There are many others published by Rastall, of a very early date; such as *Gentlynesse and Nobyltie*—*Impacyente Poverty*—*Manhood and Wisdome*—*The Marriage of Wit and Science*, &c. &c.

The performers in the early mysteries were the *ecclesiastics*; for as they were the only people who could read or write, the representations were at first confined to them; but as learning increased, the practice of acting those mysteries migrated from the monasteries to the universities, which were formed on a monastic plan, and in many respects resembled the ecclesiastical bodies. In the statutes of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, an *Imperator*, or *Prefectus Ludoricum* (master of the revels), is ordered to be appointed for the purpose

of superintending the amusements and plays at Christmas; and a *Christmas prince*, or a *Lord of Misrule*, correspondent to the *Imperator* at Cambridge, was a common temporary magistrate. The same practice was afterwards introduced into our schools, and from thence into the company of singing-boys in the choirs, parish clerks, the law societies, &c. &c.

These, however, did not engross the whole of the performers; as we have the following account of dramatic amusements being performed during the Whitsun holidays, at Chester, when the different companies of traders were employed three days in the representation of them. Each company had its particular play: The *Creation* was performed by the Drapers—Abraham, Melchisedec, and Lot by the Barbers—The *Salutation and Nativity* by the Wheelwrights—The *Three Kings* by the Vintners—The *fall of Lucifer* by the Tanners—The *Purification* by the Blacksmiths—The *Deluge* by the Dyers—The *Sealing of the Holy Ghost* by the Fishmongers—*Moses, Balack, and Eabam* by the Cappers—The *Oblation of the three Kings* by the Mercers—The *shepherds feeding their flocks by night* by the Painters and Glaziers—The *Killing of the innocents* by the Goldsmiths—The *Temptation* by the Butchers—*Christ's Passion* by the Bootymen, Fletchers, and Ironmongers—*Jesus and the Lepers* by the Corvesaries—*Descent into Hell* by the Cooks and Inn-keepers—*Antichrist* by the Clothiers—The *Ascension* by the Tailors—The *Blindmen and Lazarus* by the Glovers—The *Resurrection* by the Skinners; and the *Day of Judgment* by the Websters.

Sometimes we are told these amusements were performed "by ingenious tradesmen and gentlemen's servants," and were splendid or otherwise according to the condition of the principals.

Of the places of representation.—The ancient *mummers* were itinerant, and travelled about the country, dancing, mimicking, and shewing indecent postures in those several places where they were best welcomed; but when these were set down, and the miracles or mysteries succeeded, they became more stationary: at first they were performed somewhat upon the principles of the Grecian amphitheatre, in temporary buildings in the open fields; and Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, who wrote in Queen Elizabeth's time, speaking of the

diversions of the people, says, "The Guary Miracle (a miracle play) is a kind of interlude compiled in Cornish out of some scripture history. For representing it they raise an amphitheatre in some open field, having the diameters of its enclosed plot some forty or fifty feet. The country people flock from all sides many miles off to see and hear it, for they have therein devils and devices to delight as well the eye as the ear." Carew has not been so exact as to give us the time when those guary miracles were exhibited in Cornwall; but the custom, from corresponding authorities, seems to be very ancient.

We hear, likewise, of *theatres upon wheels*, perhaps somewhat similar to the cart of *Theispis*, being drawn about *Coventry*, and other places, in which they exhibited scenes and pageants upon *Corpus Christi* day; the stories being always taken from the Old and New Testament, and composed in English rhyme.

Several of the great mans, both in town and country, were likewise used for those exhibitions, as may be traced even at this day, from the construction of them, having large areas of square or drangular form, with galleries built over them; and it was complained of even in those days, that in those mans they had several chambers and secret places, "where maids, and the children of good citizens were inveigled, and enticed to secret and illicit intercourse; and that those players uttered much vile and unworthy sentiments, and were guilty of many other enormities."

In short, it appears that after these stationary play-houses were tacitly permitted, they became great receptacles for vicious people of all descriptions; it was therefore thought expedient first to suppress plays entirely; but as it was evident that amusements of this nature, upon a well regulated plan, might be rendered a benefit to society instead of an evil, Sir James Hawis, the lord mayor, by command of Queen Elizabeth, issued an act of common council to the following effect:

1. That no play should be openly enacted within the liberty of the city, wherein should be uttered any words, examples, or doings of unchastity, sedition, or such like unfit and uncomely matter, under pain of forfeiture of five pounds for every such offence.

2. That no innkeeper, tavern-keeper, or other person whatsoever within the said liberties should permit such play to

be performed within his house or yard, which should not first be perused, and allowed by the lord mayor and court of aldermen.

3. That no person should be permitted to perform, but such as were allowed and approved of by the lord mayor and court of aldermen.

4. All such persons to be bound in a penalty to the chamberlain of London.

5. No play to be performed on any Sunday or holiday, under the penalty of five pounds.

6. All performers allowed, approved of, and licensed as aforesaid, to pay, for the use of the poor in the city hospitals, such sums as the lord mayor and the court of aldermen should approve of, or otherwise lose their license.

7. All sums levied to be applied as above; for which, upon refusal, the chamberlain of London might sue in the mayor's court.

These laws, which were made in 1574, were not strictly observed; for the licentiousness of plays increased, and they were thought dangerous to religion, to the morals of the people, and the state; and the theatres were so crowded at the same time, that in times of confluent sickness, they were supposed to create infection; therefore, after much debate upon the subject, they were wholly suppressed.

Upon a representation, however, of the queen's players, and the players of noblemen and gentlemen, it was again permitted that they might hold themselves in readiness to play at weddings and other festivals, at private houses, or the lodgings of any nobleman, gentleman, or citizen, where no collection of money was to be made from the audience, but not in public assemblies; but this toleration was soon extended again in favour of the queen's players, who were, however, to be restricted to the laws formerly issued in the mayoralty of Sir James Hawis.

They were, likewise, further subject to the following regulations: "They were forbid to commence their entertainments (for fear of spreading any contagious infection) 'till the *deaths* should be for twenty days together under fifty per week, and they were immediately to leave off when they should again amount to more than that number. No plays were to be performed on a Sunday or a holyday, 'till after evening prayer, nor then after dark; nor to continue longer than to give the



audience time\* to return home before sun-set, or at least before it was dark.

This indulgence was likewise extended to the queen's players; but no more of them were to enjoy it than those whose names were notified in the lords' treasurers' letters to the lord mayor and the justices of Middlesex and Surrey; and even those, her majesty's players, were forbid to divide themselves into different companies; and for breaking any of those orders their toleration was to cease.

But even these regulations were not sufficient to keep the players within bounds, till fresh orders from the court were issued for establishing three regular theatres; which were long well known by the names of *the Theatre* (we suppose, by way of pre-eminence), *the Fortune*, and *the Curtain* in Shore-ditch.

Having thus given a sketch of the *mummers*, the *mysteries*, and the *moralities*, such will be sufficient to shew what the nature of them was in respect to the powers of amusement, and the graduation of theatrical exhibition. To be more particular would be, as Dr. Johnson said on another occasion, "to be industrious without art."

#### Interludes.

Though interludes had been almost coeval with theatrical amusements, they were then of a different species from what they now assumed. An interlude was then some farcical matter, introduced between the intervals of the exhibition, to enliven or diversify the whole; it now assumed a more imposing aspect, viz. that of a representation of characters, which were immediately concerned in the action that was going forward; and which contributed to produce the ends for which the piece was written.

The man who principally figured in this line of writing was the celebrated *John Heywood*, who was born at North Mims, near St. Albans, Hertfordshire; and received the first rudiments of his education at Oxford. But the sprightliness of his disposition not being adapted to the sedentary life of an academian, he returned to his native place; which, being in the neighbourhood of the great *Sir Thomas More*, chancellor to Henry VIII. he soon contracted an intimacy with him.\* *Sir Thomas*, who was a wit himself, as well as the *Marcenas* of wit

and genius, introduced him to the *Princess Mary*; and, as *Heywood* added to his other qualifications, a thorough knowledge of vocal and instrumental music, he became a great favourite with the king, who frequently rewarded him very highly, says his biographer, "for the mirth and quickness of his conceits."

*Heywood* was likewise a politician as well as a wit; as he flattered the king, not only in his dissipations, but in his religion; for though he himself was a bigoted Roman Catholic, he seemingly sided with the reformation, and made his wit and subtlety subservient to that end. In the next reign, however, he openly shewed himself, attaching himself most zealously to the interests of *Queen Mary*; to whom, it is said, "whilst the Protestants were burning at *Smithfield*, he used to tell pleasant and facetious stories, to relieve the gloom which hung upon her mind, partly created by indisposition, and partly by the neglect of her husband."

He was a very quick and voluminous writer; having, besides his plays, which are said to be very numerous, composed a dialogue of all the proverbs in the English language, besides three quarto volumes, containing six hundred epigrams. The plays, however, which have come down to us, consist only of six in number; the titles of which are as follow:

1. A Play between *Johan the Husband*, *Tyb the Wife*, and *Sir Johan the Priest*. 4to. 1583.
2. A merry Play between the *Pardoner* and the *Friar*, the *Curate* and *Neighbour Prat*. 4to. 1583.
3. The Play called the four P's, a newe and very merry Interlude of a *Palmer*, a *Pardoner*, a *Policary*, and a *Pedlar*. 4to. N. B.
4. A Play of *Genfealness* and *Nobility*. 4to. N. B.

qualifications, he had a great propensity to the stage, and was himself a very considerable actor. Being bred in the family of *Cardinal Merton*, archbishop of *Canterbury* (whose chaplain, *Medwall*, wrote *moralities*), it is said, he assisted him both by his writing and acting; and frequently used to mix with the players, when he was not preciously expected; and let the subject be what it would, he made out his part *extempore* in so entertaining a manner, that not only the matter he delivered was the best in the piece, but he himself was reckoned the best actor.

\* Amongst *Sir Thomas More's* numberless

5. A Play of Love. 4to. 1533.

6. A Play of the Weather, called "A newe and very merry Interlude of Weather." 4to. 1553.

Of the intrinsic merit of these interludes we have no account; but from the titles, as well as the state of the stage at that time, we may suppose they were little better than broad farce, partly alluding to temporary incidents. Such as they are, they however denote the progress of the dramatic science; which, travelling out of the mysteries and moralities, first began to delineate local and temporary manners. "They are printed (says the author of the *Biographia Dramatica*) in the old black letter, written in metre, and not divided into acts: and are supposed to be some of the earliest, if not the very earliest pieces printed in London."

Heywood, notwithstanding all his wit and accomplishments, met with the deserved fate of all hypocrites; for, after his gross flatteries of Henry and his daughter, he did not choose to risk himself under the reign of Elizabeth, and the full establishment of the Protestant religion. He, therefore, thought it prudent to quit the kingdom, and retire to Mechlin, in Brabant: where he died in 1565, the year after Shakspeare was born.

John Palsgrave was another dramatic writer of this period; he lived about the reign of Henry VIII. and received his grammatical learning at London; where he was born. He studied logic and philosophy at Cambridge; at which university he resided till he attained the degree of bachelor of arts; after which he went to Paris, where he spent several years in various studies, and particularly in the French language; of which he became so complete a master, that when a treaty of marriage was negotiated between Louis XII. King of France, and the Princess Mary, sister to Henry VIII. Mr. Palsgrave was chosen tutor to the princess in that language.

He afterwards settled at Oxford, and was reckoned so great a proficient in the French language that he wrote a thick folio, in three books, entitled *L'Éclaircissement de la Langue Française*, to which he has prefixed a large introduction in English. So that the French nation seem to stand indebted to our country originally for that universality which their language at present possesses.

As a dramatic writer (if he may so be

called), he is the author, or rather translator into English, of a Latin play, written by William Pithonius (an author, then living at Hague, in Holland), entitled "Acolastus."

In delineating the rise and progress of the English stage, it would be defeating the purposes of *curiosity* to withhold the subject matter of this *curious comedy*, particularly as it was dedicated to the king, and given upon the authority of the author himself, "*Jouannis Palsgravi Londoniensis Ephemera Anglica in Comediam ACOLASTI.*"

"The comedy of Acolastus, translated into our English tongue after such manner as children are taught in the grammar school—first, word for word, as the Latin lieth, and afterward according to the sense and meaning of the Latin sentences; by showing what they do value and counter-value in our tongue; with admonitions set forth in the margin, so often as any such phrase, that is to say, kind of speaking used of the Latins, which we use not in our tongue, but by other words express the said Latin manners of speaking; and also adages, metaphors, sentences, or other figures poetical or rhetorical, do require for the more perfect instructing of the learners, and to lead them more easily to see how the exposition goeth.

"And afore the second scene of the first act is a brief introductory to have some general knowledge of the divers sort of metres used of our author in this comedy. And afore *Acolastus* ballad, is shewed of what kinds of metres his ballad is made of. And afore the sixth scene of the fourth act, is a notation of the rhetorical composition used in that scene, and certain others after it ensuing."\*—Interpreted by John Palsgrave, Anno MDX XIX.

Henry Parker Lord Morley was another candidate for the dramatic bays of this period. He was the son of Sir William Parker, by Alice, sister of Lovel Lord Morley; by which title this Henry was summoned to Parliament in the 21st of Henry VIII. Except being a dramatic, and otherwise a very voluminous writer, there is nothing recorded remarkable of him, but that he was one of the barons who signed the memorable letter to Clement VII. threatening him with the loss of his supremacy in England,

\* We have used the modern spelling, to avoid the almost unintelligible spelling of the old English black letter.

unless he proceeded to despatch the king's divorce. The king did not fail to return his attention; for when Morley had a dispute with Lord Dacre, of Gillesland, for precedence, he so supported his pretensions, that, though we are told Morley had no right on his side, his claim was admitted by Parliament. Antony Wood says, "he was living, an ancient man, and in much esteem amongst the nobility, towards the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII."

A list of his works may be seen in the late Lord Orford's catalogue of royal and noble authors, vol. 1. p. 93. Among which are several tragedies and comedies; the very names of which are now lost.

John Bourchier, Lord Berners, translated "Froissart's Chronicle," by command of King Henry; and likewise wrote and translated many other works; and amongst the rest was author of one play, called "ITE IN VINEAM." He was a man of high consideration in his time, being descended from Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and had been knight of the garter and constable of Windsor Castle under Edward IV. He was captain of the pioneers at the siege of Therouenne, under Henry VIII. by whom he was made chancellor of the Exchequer for life, lieutenant of Calais and the Marches, and appointed to conduct the Lady Mary, the king's sister, into France, on her marriage with Louis XIII.

— He died in 1532; and by his will (which in common with other wills shows the minutiae of manners of that day) he formally bequeaths "his gown of damask tawney furred with jennets" to his natural son, Humphrey Bourchier, and certain legacies to two other illegitimate sons, having only two daughters by his wife, Catherine, daughter of John Duke of Norfolk. He died at Calais, aged 63; and it was principally to his patronage that the stage owed what little celebrity it possessed at that time.

It is difficult, from the title of this play, to say what it alluded to—but *quintessence* and *conceit* seem to be the principal ingredients in almost every species of writing then in vogue—probably some ludicrous incidents that happened in a vineyard, and therefore the name was given to the scene of action: but endeavouring to explain these things at this distance of time circumstantially, is, as Dryden says,

"like explaining *nonsense*, which is impossible, from its being neither true nor false."

Ralph Radcliff wrote four comedies and six tragedies; the names of which are as follow:—

1. Dives and Lazarus—C.
2. Patient Griseld—C.
3. Friendship of Titus and Gesippus—C.
4. Chaucer's Melibee—C.
5. Job's Afflictions—T.
6. The Burning of Sodom—T.
7. The Delivery of Susannah—T.
8. The Burning of John Huss—T.
9. Jonas—T.
10. Fortitude of Judith—T.

This author was descended from an ancient family of his name in Cheshire, and received part of his education at Oxford. He afterwards turned his attention to the education of youth, and obtained part of the Caruchite's house at Hitchen, in Hertfordshire, 1533 (which, on the dissolution of the monasteries, had become unoccupied), where he opened a school, in which he had great success, grew rich, and was much respected in his neighbourhood.

He formed one of the lower rooms into a stage for his scholars to act Latin and English comedies, in order that they might acquire confidence in public speaking. These pieces being written upon the model of the ancients, are said to be much nearer plays than those interludes written by Heywood; particularly "*Chaucer's Melibee*," which is reputed to have been, in point of mechanical construction at least, a perfect comedy.

It does not appear that any of his dramatic pieces were ever published, though he had many by him in the reign of King Edward VI. which he often told his friends "he would never publish till they had at least remained by him *nine years*"—thus following the well known precept of Horace,

"*Nonumque promatur in annum.*"

He died about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was buried where he had founded his reputation, at *Hitchen*.

George Peele, M.A. wrote four plays, viz.

1. The Arraignment of Paris, 4to. 1584.
2. Edward I. 4to. 1593.
3. King David and fair Bethsabe—T. 4to. 1599.

4. The Turkish Mahomet and Hyren, the fair Greek.

This poet, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was a native of Devonshire, and became a student of Christ Church college, Oxford, about the year 1579; when, after going through all the several degrees of logic and philosophy, he was admitted master of arts in 1579. From Oxford he removed to London, where he became the city poet, and had the regulation of the pageants. He lived at the Bank-side, opposite Black-friars, and maintained that estimation in his poetical character which he acquired at the university, which seems to be of no inconsiderable rank. He was a good pastoral poet; and Antony Wood informs us, that "his plays were not only often acted with great applause in his life-time, but did also endure reading, with due commendation, many years after his death." He speaks of him, however, as a much more voluminous writer in that way than he really was, mentioning his dramatic pieces by the distinction of tragedies and comedies, and has given a list of those which he says he had seen. But in this he must have made a mistake, as he has divided the several incidents of one play into different parts; as, for example, in the play of Edward I, he introduces the *Life of Llewellyn* and the *Sinking of Queen Elinor* as two detached pieces; whereas the following original title of the old play shews the contrary:

"Edward the First—an historical Play, by Geo. Peele, 4to. 1593. Being the famous Chronicle of Edward the First, surnamed Longshauks, with his Return from the Holy Land. Also the Life of Llewellyn, Rebell in Wales. Lastly, the Sinking of Queen Elinor, who sunk at Charing-cross, and rose again at Potersitha (now named Queenmeth)."

About the year 1593, Peele seems to have been taken into the patronage of the Earl of Northumberland; to whom he dedicated, in that year, "*The Honour of the Garter*, a Poem gratulatory—the *Firssling* consecrated to his noble Name." He was reputed to be as famous for his tricks and merry pranks as Seoggan, Skelton, or Dick Tarleton; and as there are books of theirs in print, so there is one of Peele's, called "*Merrie conceited Jestes of George Peele, Gent. sometime Student in Oxford, wherein is shewed the Course of his Life, how he lived,*" &c. &c.

These jests, as they are called, and

which we have seen, may be called with more propriety, the tricks of a swindler and a rake; and *Meres*, in his "*Wit's Treasury*," seems to confirm this character of him, where he says, "As Anacreon died by the pot—so George Peele by the p—x."

He died in the year 1598; and Oldys says, he left a wife behind him and a daughter. On the whole, he seems to have been a person of a very irregular life; and Mr. Stevens, with great probability, supposes, that the character of *George Peele*, in "*the Puritan*," was designed as a representative of George Peele.\*

Of the rest of the interlude writers (some of whom also wrote plays) there is nothing that can be collected with any certainty, except the following:

Lewis Wager wrote one interlude, called "*Mary Magdalene, her Life and Repentance*," 4to. 1567.

Wm. Wager. Of this author no particulars are known, other than that he lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and wrote one play, called "*The longer thou livest, the more Fool thou art*."

George Wapul wrote one play, called "*Tide tarrieth for no Man*," C. B. L. 4to. 1576.

Nathaniel Wood (who was a clergyman of the city of Norwich) wrote an interlude, called "*The Conflict of Conscience*," 4to. 1581.

Nicholas Udal is said, by Wood, to have written several comedies; and Bale mentions one tragedy, called "*The Tragedy of Popery*." He was born in Hampshire, and was admitted a scholar of Corpus Christi College, 18th June, 1520. He then took the degree of bachelor of arts; but lost the degree of master, on account of his inclination to the doctrines of Luther. He, however, obtained the mastership of Eton school; and in the performance of his duty there behaved, according to the account of Thomas Tusser, with great severity. In 1541 he was near losing his place, being suspected of some concern in stealing the plate belonging to the college, in conjunction with two of his scholars, and for this fact was exa-

\* When Peele was master of the pageants, it is said, he escaped his creditors by the same stratagem that *Peele* does in this play; that is, on a board on which bakers carry their pies to the oven, and is still called a *peel*—the word being derived from *Pactis*, Fr. "*Instrument de patisserie*."

mined by the king's council; but as we are not acquainted with the result of those inquiries, the charge probably was found to be ill-grounded. He afterwards was servant to Queen Catherine Parr; and in the beginning of Edward the VIII's time was promoted to the canonry of Windsor, and died in that situation.

There is beside a rhyming interlude written by him, a long quotation from which is printed in Wilson's Art of Logicke, dated 1587.

Having thus sketched the origin of the British stage, from mummery and antic mimickry to mysteries, moralities, and interludes—thus graduating from buffoonery to religion, from religion to mythology, and from mythology to allegory—we shall, in our next, proceed to nature; which, however rude and imperfect at first, produced at last regular tragedies and comedies—

“holding up her mirror  
To show virtue her own feature, scorn her  
own image,  
And the very age and body of the time, its  
form and pressure.”

“According to the fair play of the world,  
Let me have audience.” SHAKESPEARE.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE letter of C. B. respecting his friend Mr. Lechmere has met the eye of its object; who wishes to state, that, as he merely pointed out a fact, with a correct reference to Bell's last edition, and without intending any aspersion on the memory of Mr. L. your respectable correspondent, of whose name I do not think myself ignorant, although he withholds it, has no occasion to arm himself for battle, or to brandish his gauntlet at an imaginary champion. I am not acquainted with the first editions of Parnell; and imagined that Johnson's remark concerning the additions to the poems under his name, *i. e.* “that he knew not whence they came, nor whither they were going,” referred to the scripture versions of Deborah, Moses, Habakkuk, &c. &c. Such a trifle alone could scarcely increase any one of Mr. Bell's volumes; and if he admitted the principle, it is not to be supposed that it would be confined to this one instance. But, however,

“With this, my lord, myself have nought to do!”

Mr. Bell must answer for himself; and C. B. will find the enigma as indicated in my former note.

It is but justice to add, that I accept the appeal of your correspondent to the former impressions of Parnell as a settlement of the question; while I exculpate the censure of the misapprehension from myself to the editor of Bell's edition: since but little knowledge of our classic writers in any branch would be diffused, if it were unattainable by any who have not access to the earlier publications of them.

I remain, sir,

Yours,

S.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.  
SIR, Gravesend, 17th Oct. 1808.

HAVING met with the following curious inscription on stone in the garden at the New Inn, Gravesend, I thought it probably might prove entertaining to some of your numerous readers; and if worth insertion in your widely circulated Magazine, to which I am myself a constant subscriber, I hope to see it in some future Number; and beg to subscribe myself

Your most obedient servant,

Y. Z.

To the memory of  
MR. ALDERMAN NUNN,

An honest man and an excellent bowler.

*Quique est sau Fama.*

Full forty long years was the alderman seen  
The delight of each bowler and king of this  
green.

As long he remember'd his art and his name,  
Whose hand was unerring, unrivall'd whose  
fame.

His bias was good, and he always was found  
To go the right way, and to take enough  
ground;

The jack to the uttermost, verge he would  
send;

For the alderman loved a full length at each  
end.

Now mourn every eye that hath seen him  
display

The wiles of the game and the arts of his  
play;

For the great bowler Death, at one critical  
cast,

Has ended his length, and close rubbed him  
at last.

F. W. posuit M.DCC.LXXVI.

THE  
LONDON REVIEW,  
AND  
LITERARY JOURNAL,  
FOR DECEMBER, 1808.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

*Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to the Husbandry and internal Improvement of the Country. Vol. VI. 4to. Part I. 1808.*

IT is seldom that we contemplate a work which does so much honour to our country, and is so extremely useful to individuals, as this of which we are about to examine the sixth volume. Agriculture, respecting which the first historical trait that we have is recorded in holy writ, when, 1920 years before Christ, we find it was brought to such perfection in Egypt, that its crops surpassed in their abundance those of all other countries, and the fame of its fertility induced Abraham to remove thither during a famine which afflicted the land of Canaan.\* This astonishing fertility was as much the effect of superior skill in the cultivation of the land as of the periodical overflowing of the Nile, which extended but little beyond the *Delta*; therefore the luxuriant harvests which crowned the labours of the peasants of Upper Egypt were entirely owing to superior skill in husbandry. Of this, the cutting canals and trenches, and irrigating the fields, were distinguished features.

It would here be useless to trace the progress of agriculture in other nations of antiquity. In this, it is very probable that the regular application of scientific experience to the cultivation of land was introduced by the Romans, as it is remarked by *Eumenius*, in his panegyric upon Constantius (A.D. 296), that Britain produced such an abundance of corn as was amply sufficient to supply not only the inhabitants with bread, but also with a liquor which was comparable to wine.†

\* Genesis, c. xii.

† "egerum tanta fecunditas, ut muneribus utrisque sufficiat, et Cerevis et Liberi."  
*Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV. Dec. 1808.*

As an instance of this abundance, we find, that, A.D. 359, *Julian* ordered 600 vessels to be freighted with corn from Britain, to supply his settlers on the banks of the *Rhine*.\* This well authenticated fact furnishes an unquestionable proof of the fertility of this country, and also of the flourishing state of its agriculture while the Roman government continued. During the long wars betwixt the Britons and the Saxons, the cultivation of land was much neglected; indeed, in many instances, the island reverted into its natural state, and became again a forest. There is not, we believe, in the long succession of ages from the recession of the Romans to 1066, any authority to say that one cargo of corn was ever shipped from England; of course, a bad harvest occasioned universal distress.

Of this we have many instances: the first that is particularly noticed occurred during the disastrous reign of Stephen. In A.D. 1257, although corn was unusually plentiful in other parts of Europe, famine prevailed in England to an uncommon degree; a proof that not only agriculture but commerce also was neglected. In 1315, England was again afflicted by a famine, grievous beyond any that had ever been known in the island: the misery of the people was, at that period, much increased by the endeavour of the ministers, aided by the parliament, to fix a *maximum*; which they were, however, obliged to repeal the next year. Another great scarcity of corn prevailed in this country in 1351, and also in 1359: the harvest, perhaps more owing to unskilful management than either to the sterility of the soil or unfavourableness of the seasons, failed in every part of the kingdom, and the

\* *Julian Orat. ad Athen.*—*Amm. Marcell.* lib; h. viii.—*Zosimus*, l. iii.

distress of its inhabitants was, of course, commensurate.

We have, out of an abundance of materials, selected the foregoing instances, to show, that agricultural pursuits have been encouraged or checked in the exact proportion that the government has been properly or incorrectly administered. While men of acknowledged talents, as under the Anglo-Roman system, deemed it their duty to pay the utmost attention to this important branch of political economy, plenty pervaded the country; the effects of a conduct diametrically opposite have been seen in the latter notices, when the people, armed against each other, turned their ploughshares into swords, and, by their intestine divisions, produced a third enemy (famine), equally dreadful to either party.

This, as we have observed, was the case through the centuries that intervened betwixt the middle of the fourteenth and the middle of the seventeenth.

After the Revolution, agricultural pursuits appeared to claim more attention than they had attracted at any period before, from the times of the Romans. Men of literary abilities and comprehensive minds began to contemplate this important subject, and to unite philosophical researches with the pursuits of husbandry and the pleasures of cultivation. In many instances, the shackles of prescription, grown, in a long series of ignorant or indolent ages, to custom, were burst; the absurd practices of our ancestors exploded, and the whole agricultural system brought to the test of nature and of truth.

About the middle of the last century the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. arose, and by premium, precept, and example, engendered a warmth of pursuit, kindled a zeal for disquisition, and diffused a vivifying principle into every branch of economy, which has, from their influence, pervaded the whole country.

Since that period other societies have been formed, for the laudable purposes of enlarging our ideas of cultivation, and generally improving our husbandry, which, it is probable, have created an emulation among the higher orders of the people, which, in its operation, displayed, at once, the capability of the soil and the importance of the subject, and gave rise to the Board of Agriculture, instituted by Parliament in 1785.

Of this great national concern, the proceedings have been frequently before the public, and have merited, and received, the approbation that must ever attend works in which are combined the ardour of patriotism, the effusions of philosophy, and the elegances of literature. It is but lately that we have had an opportunity to add our mite of praise to the general voice. We have but just received the part which we now contemplate; therefore we thought it necessary to introduce the few loose hints that have preceded, respecting the agriculture of ancient times, by way of exordium, and indeed of comparison, that our readers might understand the necessity for the interference of superior skill, and the advantage likely to be derived from superior genius.

With respect to this work, correctly speaking, neither its subjects nor arrangement can possibly become objects of criticism, in the modern acceptance of that term, though of commendation they certainly may. They may be analysed; but to extract much from them, without a very material injury to the context, is impossible. In books composed of articles descriptive of experimental processes, and which must, of course, depend upon technical dissertations and regular combinations of ideas, it is difficult to exhibit samples, except the whole paper upon the particular subject alluded to was quoted: take away part of any machine, and you, perhaps, render its principle inexplicable; we shall, therefore, be sparing of extracts, at the same time that we shall enumerate all the articles included in this volume, in order that, from their subjects, a judgment may be formed of their importance.

No. 1. *Planting and Waste Lands, by the Bishop of Landaff.*

This is a series of experiments made by the learned prelate above mentioned, which deserve, in a most peculiar manner, the attention of the public. Notwithstanding the general population of this country increases, the quantity of waste lands which were formerly to have been found in every part does not seem to have diminished in the degree that might have been expected. Perhaps in explanation of this seeming paradox some philosophical and moral reasons might, were it necessary, be assigned. However, waving these for the present, the Bishop of L. has most accurately shown, in this interesting paper, that, not only

in point of patriotism but of profit, it is at once the duty and the interest of every one whose situation enables him, to set the example of cultivating the waste lands in his vicinity: but this sentiment, which, in conclusion, we enforce, we had better convey in his own words, because we can find none so well adapted to the subject.

"I have troubled the board with these remarks, from a warm attachment to the liberty and prosperity of the country. Its liberty is menaced by France, and its prosperity has in my time been twice assailed by the armed neutralities of other powers; but if we will in earnest set about improving our land to the utmost, as the most efficacious means of increasing our population, we may long continue, under God's good providence, to be one of the strongest, as we unquestionably are one of the most enlightened and industrious, and, as I really believe (though there is great room for amendment), we are one of the most beneficent, moral, and religious nations in the world."

"R. LAWDAFF."

No. II. *On Waste Land.* By the Rev. James Willis, of Sopley Ringwood, Hants.

No. III. CLAIM FOR PREMIUM. *On Marl, Chalk, and Clay.* By the Rev. James Willis, of Sopley Ringwood, Hants.

No. IV. CLAIM FOR PREMIUM. *On Irrigation.* By Edward Wilkinson, Esq. of Patterson-lodge, near Wetherby, Yorkshire.

Irrigation is a practice in English husbandry which has been, comparatively speaking, but recently introduced: but although its advantages are great, they are by no means local, nor, indeed, confined to this kingdom; for we have lately learned, that it has been long and successfully used in the East Indies.

No. V. CLAIM FOR PREMIUM. *On soiling Cattle.* By John Christian Curwen, Esq. M.P.

This treatise, which is extremely ingenious and important, Mr. C. states, "is the result of an experiment made on soiling work-horses and milch-cows, from the month of June to the end of September;" by which, it appears, a considerable profit accrues.

No. VI. *On Stall feeding Cows during the Summer.* By John Collet, Esq. of Ullevold, near Christiana, in Norway.

This gentleman, a foreigner, who on this account requests indulgence with regard to the language, has made several

experiments relative to the subject of his treatise. The different regulations of labour, as stated by him, are curious; and the whole may, by inducing comparison, be rendered extremely useful.

No. VII. *Letter from Edward Sheppard, Esq. to Sir John Sinclair, Bart. on the Subject of his Experiments regarding the Improvement of the fine-woolled Breed of Sheep in this Kingdom.*

These experiments and estimates are made by a gentleman who states himself to be largely engaged in the manufacture of superfine cloth, in order to determine the relative quality and value of such wools as may be produced in this country, in competition with the wools of Spain.

The improvement of our staple commodity (for although wool, from a variety of circumstances, is, perhaps, less used than it was formerly, it is still, in a commercial sense, our staple commodity) is a national concern: we are, therefore, happy to learn, that it has not only engaged the attention of the honourable baronet to whom this letter is addressed, but that, through the medium of the Board of Agriculture, of which he is president, others have been stimulated to make experiments that must certainly redound to national advantage. This is, in our opinions, the patriotism.

No. VIII. *Statement of the Mode of cultivating Flax and Hemp in Russia, Prussia, and Poland.* By James Durno, Esq. British Consul at Mémel.

No. IX. *On the Culture of Flax.* By the late Robert Somerville, Esq. of Haddington, in East Lothian.

These improvements in the culture and management of flax were stated by the late Mr. S. to be, in part, founded on experiments; the remainder were the result of observations made at different times. We need not inform the Board of Agriculture, that, of late years, many complaints have arisen respecting the instability of the productions of the flax manufactory, and that a decided preference has been given to foreign fabrics (Russian and Swiss linsens, for instances) over our own. Where the fault originates, whether in the article itself or in the method of treating it, it is impossible for us, in this brief notice, to inquire: but we think, as it regards a manufacture of the second consequence in the united Kingdom, the subject certainly deserves a very serious



investigation: this investigation will, we conceive, be much accelerated by the hints which are to be collected from this ingenious paper.

No. X. *Memoir on the Irish Fescue Grass (a Variety of the Agrostes stolonifera). Addressed to Humphrey Davy, Esq. of the Royal Institution, London. By William Richardson, D. D. late Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.*

Two plates, containing three beautiful specimens of this grass, embellish this part of the work.

No. XI. *Expense and Produce of four Acres. By A. H. Chambers, Esq.*

These four acres thirty-two perches are of a very inferior land, situate on the summit of a hill on Enfield chase: the experiments made were attended with such success, that we agree with Mr. C. it was proper to give them publicity.

No. XII. contains *Communications on various Crops*, by several gentlemen, who have most laudably turned their attention to these interesting subjects.

No. XIII. *Embankments, Reservoirs, and small Canals.*

1. *EMBANKMENTS. By Philip Howard, Esq. of Cumberland.*

2. *EMBANKMENTS. By W. A. Madocks, Esq. of Devonshire.*

*RESERVOIRS. By W. Jessop, Esq.*

*SMALL CANALS. By Mr. Robert Fulton, of Stockport.*

These four ingenious papers are the result of a system that has of late years been revived; we mean, revived from very remote periods in the empires of the ancient world, and, perhaps, in more modern times, stimulated by the examples of some, formerly, industrious nations of modern Europe. The improvements in hydraulics, if the sense of this word may be magnified from the means of supply of small reservoirs to those of large aqueducts and canals, have extended over the whole island. Whether the success that has attended these artificial rivets has been, in every instance, commensurate to the ingenuity of their plans and the expense of their execution, it is impossible for us to say: if we were to venture a conjecture upon the subject, we should suggest, that we fear it has not. We have, in the course of occasional journals, seen many canals formed upon a large scale, the operations of which have been either temporarily suspended or wholly abandoned, while the bridges, locks, &c. were reduced into ruins. But although

this is certainly no argument against the general benefit of the system, considered in a national point of view, it is certainly against the injudicious execution of it; and so far it is in favour of the formation of canals of much smaller dimensions, as is advised by Mr. Fulton, whose observations respecting this subject may, we conceive, be advantageously reduced to practice. There is, we are willing to allow, something grand and magnificent in the idea of uniting two seas, an object which, however stupendous, has been attained in the canal that combines the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Clyde, and, consequently, precludes the necessity of a circuitous and dangerous navigation. In the Bridgewater works, the Grand Junction canal, and several others, the efforts of ingenuity and industry, have obtained a ready vent and circulation: but these have, from the success already attending them, or that which from *perseverance* is certain to attend them, induced speculative men to form plans of water roads, &c. infinitely too large and extensive for the objects that they were intended to embrace; the consequence of which has been (a consequence concomitant to all speculations not founded upon experimental science) that great losses have been sustained by individuals, and if, alluding to so grave a subject, we may be allowed to launch a *conceit*, cold water thrown upon the general system.

No. XIV. *Destruction of Insects.*

1. *WITH LIME. By Robert Menzies, Esq. of Fura.*

2. *WITH COAL TAR—By the British Tar Company.*

3. *WITH COAL TAR WATER—By Captain Schank, of the Royal Navy.*

No. XV. *On Planting, &c.*

1. *Observations on the Cytisus of the Ancients—By Mr. Professor Martin.*

2. *ON THE IRON OAK—By the Rev. Thomas Gisborne.*

3. *ON THE SORTS OF OAK—By Dr. Thomas Martyn.*

There is in this short letter a passage of such importance, that we quote it with pleasure, with the view to extend its circulation.

"All my experience on the subject of oaks goes to recommend our common British oak in preference to all foreign ones. Gentlemen who plant timber, particularly for naval purposes, should be attentive to have acorns gathered under their own direction, from trees which have their foliage with wide

bold openings, or situations terminating bluntly, and placed close to the trunk, without the intervention of any foot-stalk; and the acorns growing singly, or at most two together, on long fruit-stalks. There is an oak not uncommon in England, which has the leaves on foot-stalks, and the acorns in clusters, sitting close to the branch, which being a more handsome and free-growing tree, may be apt to seduce unwary planters; but the timber is greatly inferior, and for naval purposes wholly unfit. It is known among the woodmen in some counties by the name of durmast, and in others by the name of fir or fir-pine oak."

4. *On combining Timbers for Ship-building, and on Planting.* By Christopher Wilson, of Red-Lion-street, Red-Lion-square.

No. XVI. *A Table of the Cycle of the Moon, &c.* By Mr. Patrick Robinson, Writer, in Glasgow.

No. XVII. *Of Roads.* By the Rev. Charles Whetley, Aston-Ingham, near Gloucester.

No. XVIII. *Account of Holy Island, in Northumberland.* By the Rev. Launcelot Wilson.

This is a very curious account of the improvement of this island in consequence of division and enclosure, which, it appears, has increased the annual rental to nearly treble since the year 1790. The notice of the mode of living among the fishermen, their liquor and dress, appears to us extremely interesting, as it is from this class of men that the hardiest race of our sailors is derived. We must observe to Mr. W. that *stallenger* is not a term peculiar to Northumberland. It was formerly used, as appears by ancient records, in the city of London, and is derived from stallage, a rent or tax which was payable to the ward by every one who kept a stall in the markets of East or West Cheap. These persons were therefore called *stallengers*; which, we think, was their Saxon appellation.

No. XIX. *On Improvements of Waste Lands, and on Crops.* By John Preadaux, Esq. of North Lawton, near Exeter.

No. XX. *Considerations concerning the Poor, and for the Amendment of the Method of providing for the Poor in the City of Edinburgh.* By the late Lord Swinton, one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland.

This, though a local, is a most important paper. His lordship states, that the maintaining the poor in their own

houses, or in other private houses, appears, "in the first place, much more agreeable to nature than any other mode." "It is also," he says, "more simple and easy in execution, and is far less expensive." These positions he explains by dividing the poor into three classes, and observing upon the situations, habits, and connexions of each. Had we space, we could say a great deal upon this subject; but, indeed, it may well be remitted, as all we could urge has been already said by our friend Mr. Colquhoun, who has, in his *Treatise on Indigence* and his other works, paid so much attention to it, as absolutely to preclude any new observations. All, therefore, that we shall suggest with respect to the plan now before us is, that, however well calculated it might be for the meridian of Edinburgh, it would certainly fail in London, from the difficulty that always attends the reduction of mere theory to practice. Speculative reasoning can never be successfully opposed to positive facts; therefore, in considering the subject of the poor, their character must be resorted to, the variety of their dispositions, propensities, and practices, before a plan can be formed for their government that promises to be efficacious. The experience of Mr. C. with respect to this difficult branch of economical arrangement induces us to mention his treatise, and, indeed, leads us to wish that his philanthropic plans were adopted.

No. XXI. *State of Agriculture in Flanders, and backward State of German Agriculture, &c.*

These observations are contained in two papers:

1. *Agriculture in Flanders.* By Philip Howard, Esq. of Gorty Castle, Cumberland.

2. *State of German Agriculture.* By M. Voght.

Flanders was formerly termed the granary of Europe; though, perhaps, that appellation more properly belonged to Poland. Be this as it may, we hear that both these countries have, from the circumstances of the times, declined in fertility, as they have increased in military strength. Mr. H. adverting but little to its political situation, looks on Flanders with the eye of a farmer, and has, in consequence, made many useful observations. From comparison in every pursuit, much benefit is derived to the public; though we are sorry to learn, by the next article, that, in some parts

of Germany, the greatest number of estates are cultivated by slaves; as also to be reminded of those well known facts, that the "times are not favourable to agricultural pursuits," and that "the whole edifice of society every where is tottering." Yet even from these positions we may derive comfort, by a comparison of our condition with that of the inhabitants of the rest of Europe.

No. XXII. COMMUNICATIONS BY SIR JOHN CALL, BART.

1. *On the Agricultural State of India.*

This is a short letter upon a subject which has been lately most thoroughly investigated in three large quarto volumes.\* As far as the observations of Sir John Call extend, they are certainly correct, and, generally speaking, proper; but we believe it was never the intention of the East India Company, certainly it is not their interest, to send persons to the East Indies to learn how to spin and weave the thread from which their cotton fabrics are manufactured, because the comparative cheapness of labour in Bengal, &c. is more than counterbalanced by the machinery of this country; so that a great number of articles can be, and indeed are, already sold at much lower prices than they could have been if they had been manufactured in Hindostan.

2. *Account of improving thirty-four Acres of Waste.*

3. *Population in Cornwall.*

No. XXIV. *Account of Swedish Turnips produced in a Field at Toft, in Cheshire, in 1806; transmitted to the Board of Agriculture by John Lord Sheffield.*

No. XXV. *Mode by which Cottagers gain a Settlement in Parishes in Cheshire.* By George Wilbraham, Esq. of Delamere Lodge.

\* By Francis Buchanan, M.D. This gentleman, who, under the auspices of the Marquis Wellesley, travelled from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar for the express purpose of investigating the state of agriculture, arts, and commerce, the religion, manners, customs, &c. &c. in these immense districts, has performed his arduous task in a manner which reflects the highest honour on his noble patron and himself, and which must be of the greatest advantage to the East India Company, and, consequently, to the nation. This important work is fully considered in the European Magazine, Vol. LII. pp. 288, 321, 333.

Mr. W. apologises for his subject not being strictly agricultural: of this the board are the best judges; it is certainly very important. He states, that the cottagers in Cheshire are in the habit of renting small portions of land for the purpose of growing potatoes for one season only, and that one of them "wishing to gain a settlement in the parish where he resides, but to which he does not belong, endeavours, and often succeeds, in renting small lots of potatoe ground privately, and in different parishes, in order to make the aggregate rent or charge amount to the sum required for obtaining a settlement." This practice, we can assure Mr. W. is not peculiar to Cheshire; it has extended into many other counties, and its legality has been, we think, established in some cases.\* That it is irregular, to say the least of it, no one can deny; and that it has given rise to litigation we are well assured; but we are not quite certain whether, with respect to settlements and removals, some parishes are not too prone to dispute upon points of law, the consideration of which, in the present state of the system, had better be waved. At any rate, we know that resident settlements save a most enormous expense, which is attendant not only upon litigated orders, but upon the removal of paupers to distant parishes.

No. XXVI. *Communications on Fences.* By the Rev. James Willis, of Sopley, Hants.

In this article, which concludes this part of the work, Mr. W. seems to have most thoroughly investigated the subjects of fences and embankments, and most important subjects they are in agriculture, drainage, &c. He observes, that "the grand obstacle to" that necessary measure, "the enclosure of wastes, is the extreme difficulty and immense expense in first obtaining, and then executing, the clauses of an enclosure act."

We are fully apprised of the difficulties which, from the clash of contending interests, and from other local circumstances, frequently occur to impede the progress of an enclosure bill through the two houses; and we can give a pretty shrewd guess at the expense

\* Particularly the *K. v. Brampton, Tr. 91 G. III.* The Court said, the taking land for a particular purpose, such as that of setting poundages, was sufficient to confer a settlement.

which, in every stage, from the rough draft to the complete statute, upon an act drags after it: but we think that, in its execution, the parishes are without sufficient cause alarmed at the profusion which sometimes occurs. This is a circumstance entirely under their own controul: we cannot enlarge upon this subject. How great expenses respecting divisions and subdivisions might be avoided is sufficiently obvious; but if parishes or individuals cannot agree, we think that the *quarter* rather than the *petit sessions* should be the tribunal to which they should apply for the adjustment of their differences.

Having perused this work, and made such occasional observations as occurred to us, we have only further to state, that the subjects of it, as we have already hinted, characterise themselves; and that the plan which engendered such a number of important articles, as well as the mode in which they are executed, has, in the whole and in every part, our fullest approbation.

(To be continued as the Parts are published.)

*Magna Britannia: being a concise topographical Account of the several Counties of Great Britain. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A.M. F.R.S. F.A. and L.S. Rector of Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire; and Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Keeper of his Majesty's Records in the Tower of London: Volume II. Part I. 1808.*

(Continued from page 380.)

"In the year 1630" (it is stated by the editors, in continuation), "the plague raged so violently at Cambridge, that the summer assizes were held at Royston, the commencement was postponed to October, and there was no Sturbridge fair."

"Upon the first symptoms of an approaching war between King Charles and his Parliament, the university of Cambridge" (to their immortal honour) "stood forwards to demonstrate their loyalty, by tendering the college plate to be melted down for their sovereign's use. In the year 1643, Cromwell, who, before he had attained any celebrity as a public character, had been for some time an inhabitant of Cambridge, and had twice represented the borough, took possession of the town for the Parliament, and put in a garrison of 1,000 men. The same year the Earl of Manchester, then chancellor of the university, being attached to the cause of the Parliament, came to Cambridge, and, after a general visitation of the colleges,

expelled all those members who were known to be zealously attached to their royal master and to the church discipline. Among those who suffered on this occasion were Cowley, the poet, then fellow of Trinity college; Dr. Isaac Barrow, then fellow of Peter house; Sir Charles Scarborough; and Seth Ward, the mathematician (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury), then fellow of Sidney Sussex college. In the month of August, 1643, the king appeared with his army before Cambridge. Heath says, that he departed without attacking it. Whitlock, on the contrary, tells us, that his troops plundered the town: if so, it must have been in a defenceless state, as we have no account of any siege or assault. In the month of March, 1647, Sir Thomas Fairfax, then general of the parliamentary army, visited Cambridge, and was received with all the honours of royalty at Trinity College: a rich Bible was presented to him in the chapel, and a magnificent banquet prepared for him in the hall, where he was addressed in a Latin oration by one of the fellows who had served as a private in his regiment: the town also prepared a banquet on the occasion. On the 11th of Jan'y, the same year, the general kept a public fast at Cambridge. King Charles II. honoured Cambridge with a visit, October 14, 1671, and again September 27, 1683; King William, October 4, 1689; Queen Anne and the Prince of Denmark, April 16, 1705; George I. October 6, 1717; and George II. in April, 1723. On all these occasions the royal guests were entertained by the university in the hall of Trinity college, and it was customary for the corporation to present them with 50 broad pieces of gold."

Cambridge has long been famous for its fairs. The great mart called Sturbridge fair, in the time of Fuller, is said by him to have been the largest in the kingdom; it is also said to have originated from the circumstance of a clothier of Kendal having accidentally wetted his cloth in the river there, and exposed it to sale at a cheap rate. With more probability it is stated by the editors, that the Irish merchants brought cloth and other goods to that emporium in the reign of King Athelstan. Be this as it may, for it is impossible to pierce the veil of antiquity, and discover in what degree fiction is blended with fact, it is certain that Sturbridge fair has been a mart of great antiquity, and is at present too well known, to render a quotation from the accurate description of it now before us, in this place necessary.

"Midsummer or Pot fair (which latter appellation is acquired from the great quantity of earthen-ware there exposed to sale) is

held for a fortnight on a common called Midsummer-green. It has been supposed to have originated from the resort of a great concourse of people to see certain sports and ceremonies, which were annually performed on St. John's-eve by children, at a well, from which the village is said to have derived its name; and it has been asserted, that King Henry III. constituted a chartered fair at this place, granting it to the prior and convent of Barnwell. The fact is, that King Henry III. in the thirteenth year of his reign, granted to the monks of Barnwell a fair, on the festival of St. Etheldreda, to continue four days; the duration of this fair was prolonged by King Richard II. to fourteen days. As there is now no trace of the fair of St. Etheldreda, and as the time to which it was extended is precisely the duration of the Midsummer fair, it seems very probable, that the whole story of the fair originating from the childish plays on Midsummer-eve is a groundless tradition, and that the time of keeping this fair was long ago changed from October to Midsummer, as being more distant from Bartholomew-tide, when the great mart of Sterebridge, or, as it is usually spelt, Sturbridge, fair, held in the same parish, commenced."

Speaking of the churches of Cambridge, the editors observe, that

"St. Edward's church lies a little to the west of Trumpington-street. At the east end of the south aisle, which belongs to Clare-hall, is the monument of Dr. Samuel Blyth, master of that college and a great benefactor, who died in 1713; on the floor are the tombs of Dr. Morgan, master of Clare-hall, 1736; Dr. Wilcox, master, 1762; and several fellows of that society. In the register of the parish is the following singular entry:

"1650. Elinor Gaskin said,  
She lived four-score years a maid,  
And twenty-two years a married  
wife,  
And ten years a widow, and then  
she left this life.

"This was Elinor Bowman, commonly called the Widow Bowman, who died August 17th, and was buried decently in St. Edward's church-yard, Aug. 18: her age 112 years."

"St. Sepulchre's church, or the church of the Holy Sepulchre, sometimes, from the peculiar form of its structure, called the Round Church, stands on the east side of Bridge-street. It contains no monuments of note, except a tablet in memory of Dr. Ogden, an eminent preacher and divine, who died in 1718. The parish register records the extraordinary circumstance of the baptism of four children of Henry Coe, a shoemaker, two male and two female, which were born at one birth, in the month of November,

1766. A Cambridge newspaper of that date says, that the procession to the church, consisting of sixteen sponsors, the father, nurses, &c. was attended by a great concourse of people: the mother is there stated to have been in a fair way of recovery; and it appears, by inquiry, that she did recover. One of the children died at the age of two months, another at fifteen months, a third at twenty months; the other, Sarah, grew up, and is still living.

"In the register of burials is the following singular entry:

"July 10, 1804, buried John, son of John and Mary Nourish. N.B. It was quite a *casus natura*, having no arms at all, and the feet, legs, and thighs crushed into the body." This child lived seven weeks."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The learned Sir John Cheke, tutor to King Edward VI. Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor; and William Whitehead, poet-laureat; are the only eminent persons who have occurred to us as natives of Cambridge: the parishes in which they were born are not known."

In their account of Coton, anciently called Cotes, the editors state, that

"Dr. Gale, one of the vice-presidents, at a meeting of the Royal Society, in the year 1682, being in the chair, informed the society, that he knew a man of Coton, in Cambridgeshire, who was then 120 years old; he had been told, that at upwards of 100 he had new hair and a new set of teeth. No notice of this extraordinary instance of longevity appears in the parish register."

The concise but accurate account of Ely, the capital of the isle of that name, is embellished with a plan of the cathedral, of which several plates of detached parts have before been given. Contemplating the ichnography of this stupendous edifice, and examining the references, we are struck with astonishment both at its great and its minute parts, and cannot help considering it as one of the most august and elaborate vestiges of antiquity now existing in this island. It contains a complete system of the architectural and sculptural taste of

\* Their baptism is thus entered in the parish register:

"Nov. 5th, 1766.  
William } sons } of Henry and Mary  
Henry } } of  
Elizabeth } daughters } Coe.  
Sarah }

These four children were all born at one birth, in the night between the 6th and 7th of October last."

† Birch's History of the Royal Society.

former ages, and is to be referred to as a specimen, or rather a series of specimens, which clearly demonstrate that the inventive genius of our remote ancestors was far more refined, more scientific, and more elegant than has sometimes been allowed. It is a curious circumstance, that while ecclesiastical architecture, in those ages, flourished, and military architecture displayed all the strength, and, frequently, all the ingenuity of which it was capable, domestic building (for we will not disgrace the term architecture by applying it to the Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Norman hovels in which the common people dwell) should have been in such a wretched state. Till after the wars of York and Lancaster, there seems to have been hardly any medium betwixt castles and cottages; yet in the ecclesiastical system architecture preserved its due gradations, and assumed various forms and characters, adapted to the purposes for which it was instituted: of these, cathedrals were the most sublime, and cells the lowest; but still in these some taste and symptoms of genius prevailed, which, in no one instance, that we can recollect, marked the domestic buildings that were in those ages devoted to the accommodation of the laity.

"The register" (of the parish of Fordham) "records the circumstance of King James I. hunting the hare, and taking some refreshment in Fordham-field, on the 27th February, 1604."

Speaking of Hockington, or Hockington,† the editors observe, that

"A very remarkable instance of contemporary longevity occurs in the history of this parish, in the year 1315, when there were living at the same time one person of 120 years of age, two who were upwards of 100, and two others upwards of 90, as appears from the proceedings in a title cause recorded in the register of Crowland abbey."

"Imprinton was the residence of Elizabeth Woodcock, who, on her return from

\* "It is thus circumstantially recorded:—1604. Upon Wednesday, the 27th of February, the high and mighty prince, James, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. did hunt a hare with his own hounds in our fields at Fordham, and did kill six near a place called Blackland, and did afterwards take his repast in the fields, at a bush near the king's park."

† "Now generally written Ockington."

*Europ. Mag.* Vol. LIV. Dec. 1808.

Cambridge market, February 2, 1799, was enveloped in a snow-drift, under which she remained confined for eight days and nights; she was taken out alive, and under the care of Mr. Okes, a surgeon of Cambridge, was so far recovered on the 17th of April, after the loss of all her toes and most of the fleshy part of her face, as to be deemed in a state of convalescence. About this time, a pamphlet, drawn up by Mr. Okes and the Rev. Mr. Holme, then curate of Impington, was published for her benefit. Through imprudence, in not abstaining from the immoderate use of strong liquors, her health never became completely re-established, and she died in the month of July, the same year."

In the account of NEWMARKET, the following circumstance, which shows how the ignorant and vulgar enthusiasts, on a most barbarous and disgraceful occasion, shrunk from the seats of learning and liberality of sentiment, is stated, viz.

"In the parish of ALL SAINTS, which is in Cambridgeshire, stands the King's-house, first built by King James I. for the purpose of enjoying the amusement of hunting. His successor, the unfortunate Charles, was brought thither a prisoner by the army in 1647; he was removed from the house of Lady Cutts, at Childerly, on the 9th of June, having requested it as a favour from Cromwell and Fairfax; the head-quarters of the army were then in the neighbouring village of Kenret. In conducting him from Childerly to Newmarket, they took him by way of Trumpington, to avoid passing through Cambridge, the townspeople having testified a disposition to show him respect. Sanderson says, that flowers were strown before him in the highway as he passed through Childerly."

"The King's-house" (at Royston) "was also built by King James I. as an occasional residence for enjoying the amusements of hawking and hunting. That monarch was at Royston with his favourite, the Earl of Somerset, when he received intelligence of the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; the earl was arrested as a principal in this infamous transaction in the king's presence; and it is said that his majesty, who at the moment of the arrest had been leaning on his favourite's shoulder, said very coolly, as soon as he had quitted the apartment, 'Now the devil go with thee, for I will never see thy face any more.' At the commencement of the civil war, King Charles removed from Hampton-court to his house at Royston, previously to his setting up his standard at Nottingham. On the 24th of June, being a prisoner to the army, whose head-quarters were then at Royston, he was lodged in his own house there two

nights. The survey of Royston-house, taken during the *Interregnum*, describes the king's lodgings as in good repair, consisting of a presence-chamber, privy-chamber, and other rooms. It has since gone to decay, and there are now very small remains of the building. In 1753, the site was leased to John Minchin, for fifty years. This lease, at the time of its expiration, in 1803, was vested in Mrs. Anne Wortham, to whom it has not as yet been renewed."

TROUWNEY, at the north-west corner of the fens, bears the same appellation as Westminster formerly did, and, notwithstanding the enthusiastic description of William of Malmsbury, probably for the same reason. This place is curious from no other circumstance but that it contains vestiges of a system that prevailed much in Europe, and in some degree in England, from the seventh century to the time of the first crusade: this was termed holy seclusion, and endued with very peculiar sanctity those anchorites, who thus withdrew themselves from the world, who suffered privations, and practised a course of mortification which rendered their characters so superior to those of the monks, that they became jealous, and, in time, took the business of anchoritism into their own hands. Of this, as well as of the existence of English hermits, we have instances in the following passage:

"At this place, which was originally called *Arkenig*, was founded, about the year 662, a monastery, or rather an assemblage of hermitages, or, as some writers call them, eremitical cells, in which several hermits and anchorites lived, under the government of a prior. It is said, that Sazulph, the first abbot of Peterborough, was the founder, and that the cells were occupied by monks from the monastery. Some of the hermits had the honour of canonization, as St. Tazered, St. Torthed, and St. Tona. The Danes destroyed these hermitages in the year 873, and the place lay waste till the year 973, when Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, founded on its site an abbey for Benedictine monks, which became an opulent establishment, and ranked among the mitred abbeys: its revenues were estimated, in the reign of King Henry VIII. at 43*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* clear yearly value. A great part of its possessions, with the site of the priory, was given, in 1549, to John Lord Russell, son-in-law of the Duke of Bedford, who is lord of the manor, and sole proprietor of the parish."

In this place it must be observed, that the hermits lived, though under some discipline, in a kind of society.

But to return to our former proposition, this only shows, that the interference of monachism banished that sort of individual seclusion which, in imitation of St. John in the desert, had been practised, and was afterwards revived by the hermit of Sherwood-forest, the hermit of the New-forest, and, strange as it may seem, the hermit of *Alagute*. Anchorites, as we have before stated, in the early ages of the church, were to be found in many parts of the continent of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and in many parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and their dependent isles; and, in consequence of the supposed sanctity which they derived from their recluse system, seem to have obtained a very strong power over the human mind; of which a very prominent instance is to be contemplated in the character of PETER the Hermit, with whose exploits every one is acquainted.

Whether it was *wise* or *otherwise* to suffer our pens to take the lead of our judgment so much as is apparent in this digression, it is not worth while to increase the evil by considering: we therefore resume our more particular subject.

"In the parish-church" (of Trumpington) "is the monument of a crusader, one of the Trumpington family, and some memorials of the Pycards, or Pychards."

The mentioning of *Trumpington* naturally puts us in mind of Chaucer, and the family of the Pycards, or Pychards, and of his wife Philippa, who was sister to Catherine Pycard de Rouet, afterwards, by her marriage with Sir Hugh Swinford, Catherine Swinford, first mistress, and at length wife of John of Gaunt. The station that Philippa\* occupied when courted by Chaucer was that of *domicella*, one of the maids of honour to the queen of Edward III.

The account of WHITTLESEYDE MARY is adorned with a most beautiful folio plate of the church of St. Mary, or, rather, of the tower at the west end of that edifice, which, the editors observe, p. 57, "is by far the most elegant building of the kind in the county." Indeed, we think that they might more generally have stated, that

\* These ladies were the daughters and co-heiresses of Paganus [Payne] de Rouet, or Roet, a native of Hamault, and king at arms for the province of Guienne. They are said to have been highly accomplished.

it is one of the most elegant specimens of refined gothic architecture which the fifteenth century has produced. The tower," say they, "is much ornamented with niches, pinnacles, and quatrefoils; the spire is enriched with crockets;" and let us add, that the whole has that beautiful lightness and fascinating proportion, those just bearings and that scientific adjustment of parts, neither overdressed nor too bare of ornaments, which, by a happy combination, produce an effect that we have scarcely ever seen equalled.

We shall conclude our account of this part of this curious work (to which, as well for our own gratification as for that of our readers, we have devoted a very considerable space) with observing, that the last plate is of a chapel adjoining the chancel of WILLINGHAM church, the roof of which is of stone, and its construction extremely singular, and also by the quotation of the following parochial notice:

"This parish was the birth-place of Thomas Hall, who, having attained almost to the height and proportion of manhood, died at the age of five years and ten months, on the 3d of September, 1747. An account of this extraordinary boy was published in a pamphlet, called *Prodigium Willinghamense*, by Mr. Dawkes, a surgeon. Some particulars concerning him had been communicated, in 1744, to the Royal Society, by Mr. Almond, of Willingham, and were published in the Philosophical Transactions. His age was then two years and ten months; he had attained the height of three feet eight inches and a half, and was large in proportion. Mr. Almond states, that he was so strong as to be able to throw from his hand a blacksmith's hammer of seventeen pounds weight; his voice was a deep bass; he had the marks of puberty, and whiskers on his upper lip. At this time he was carried about as a show. It appears from Mr. Dawkes's pamphlet, that this boy grew at the rate of an inch a month, until the end of March, 1745; in the next thirteen months he grew only five inches; in November, 1746, his height was four feet five inches and five-tenths; the length of his foot was eight inches, and the calf of his leg ten inches six-tenths in circumference: he then weighed eighty-five pounds, or six stone and one pound. He was buried in the church-yard at Willingham, where it was intended that a tomb-stone should have been erected to his memory, but it does not appear that it was ever put in execution: an epitaph designed for it, written in Latin and English, by Mr. Dawkes, is printed at the end of his pamphlet."

(This article will be continued as the succeeding parts of the work are published.)

*Elements of general Knowledge, introductory to useful books in the principal Branches of Literature and Science: with Lists of the most approved Authors, including the best Editions of the Classics. Designed chiefly for the junior Students in the Universities and the Higher Classes in Schools. By Henry Kett, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford. In two volumes, 8vo.*

(Concluded from page 384.)

We now arrive at the sixth and last class of this highly interesting work, which is intitled,

"THE SOURCES OF OUR NATIONAL PROSPERITY."

It has given us great pleasure to observe AGRICULTURE and COMMERCE recommended as proper subjects of attention, in a general scheme of a liberal education. The absurd and unclassical prejudice that once reigned against the professors of those arts has, we conceive, been one of the greatest impediments to our national glory. If we contemplate the esteem in which agriculture was held by the Egyptians and the Persians; if, for a moment, we consider the *Leges Agrariæ*; those laws of the consuls *Sempronius, Terentius, &c.* for regulating the sale and distribution of corn; and, more than all, the agricultural efforts of that royal cultivator *Hierô*; we shall have occasion to observe, that even a *practical* farmer was a character held in the highest estimation by the ancients, and assumed by kings and princes, heroes and legislators, of former periods, as one in which they could confer the greatest benefits on their several countries: we ought, therefore, rather to wonder that it has been so long kept from our academical institutions, than be surprised at the laudable attempt which Mr. K. has made to enter the scientific acquisition of it into his system of classical study.

The observations of the present Bishop of Landaff, upon this important subject, are so extremely apposite, that we shall requote a part of them, though at the hazard of losing some of the elegance and spirit with which they are adorned in the more ample specimen of our author.

"I have," saith the learned prelate, "spent the best part of my life in the university of Cambridge, and have not been wholly incurious in observing what I thought were either excellences or defects in our



mode of education. I mean not, on this occasion, to enlarge upon either, but simply to take the liberty of suggesting a hint which has often engaged my attention. The hint respects—the utility of an academic institution for instructing young men in rank and fortune in the elements of agriculture, in the principles of commerce, and in the knowledge of our manufactures.

“This kind of study would agreeably solicit, and might probably secure the attention of that part of our youth, which, in being exempted from the discipline of scholastic exercises, has abundant leisure for other pursuits; which, in being born to opulence, is (I will say) unhappily deprived of one of the strongest incentives to intellectual exertion—narrowness of fortune—it would prepare them for becoming, at a proper age, intelligent legislators of their country; and it would inspire them with such a taste for husbandry as might constitute the chief felicity of their future lives.

“When the treaty with Ireland was agitated in Parliament, the utility of a comprehensive knowledge of our commerce and manufactures was perfectly understood, both by those who possessed it and by those who lamented their want of it. The commerce of wool, corn, cotton, hemp, flax, silk, beer, wine, spirits, salts, sugar, tar, glass, earthenware, iron, copper, lead, tin, &c. &c. are subjects of great importance to this country; and it is humbly apprehended, that they are subjects also on which there are but few persons in either house of Parliament who have had an opportunity of being instructed during the course of their education.”

*Agriculture* therefore becomes in the first instance the subject of the observations of Mr. K. These observations, which glance from the remotest ages and the remotest countries down to the present time, are equally ingenious and accurate; they take the range of the Greek and Roman authors that have written upon the subject of agriculture, and particularly expatiate on those of our own country.

“Commerce,” our author in a subsequent page, observes, “is of a precarious and fluctuating nature, particularly as it takes its rise from artificial as well as natural wants.”

Of the fluctuations of commerce, how it has receded in one place and risen to a spring tide in another, he gives many instances, which properly introduce the following comparative observation:

“But when agriculture is made the object of pursuit, the inhabitants of a country are not exposed to such vicissitudes, their employments are less fluctuant, and they are not

under the necessity of having recourse to other places for the supply of their immediate wants. They are not exposed to the extortion or to the hostility of their neighbours, who have it not in their power to impoverish them by selling corn at an exorbitant price, or to reduce them to famine by withholding it.”

— In chapter II. the subject is continued, and extended to a geological disquisition respecting other countries: it then takes a political turn, and ends in a comparison of the civil advantages of England and France antecedent to the late revolution in the latter; though we are not inclined to allow that there was any great merit in the statistical accounts obtained in the year 1803; because we know, in the first instance, how easy it is to flourish upon paper, and, secondly, because, from those insidious reports, which were impracticable puffs for the most infamous system of treason and rebellion that ever disgraced the annals of any age or nation; nothing has been derived but misery to those deluded people.

From the two chapters on *Agriculture* that we have slightly noticed, but which we should seriously recommend to the consideration of the public, Mr. K. proceeds, in chapter III. to *Commerce*: this, he observes,

“Is well described to be, an operation by which the wealth or work either of individuals or of societies may be exchanged by merchants for an equivalent proper for supplying every want, without interruption to industry or check to consumption.”

This subject, extensive, important, and, as it may be said, twined around our very existence as a people, he considers with an immediate reference to the particular state and circumstances of our own country.

After enumerating the comparative advantages which Great Britain enjoys over other nations in the pursuits of commerce, with respect to its situation; to the superior industry, and the adventurous energy of its inhabitants, Mr. K. proceeds politically to consider it not only as a source of wealth to the merchant, but as the grand preservative of the strength and independence of the British empire, then as the bond of general society. “Under its attractive and beneficent influence,” he observes, “the whole world becomes one city, and all nations one family.”

"The influence likewise," he continues, "which it produces upon the manners of mankind renders it a more interesting subject of observation. A regular intercourse subsisting between different nations contributes to cure the mind of many absurd and hurtful prejudices. Trade carried on between persons of different sects and religions has a tendency to lessen the opposition of opinion which was formerly the cause of hatred and hostility. It promotes benevolence of disposition, inasmuch as it extends the connexions and intercourse of society, and increases the love of peace and order, without which its operations cannot be carried on. The merchant engaged in honourable traffic is the friend of mankind, and is occupied for the benefit of his necessitous fellow-creatures."

From commerce, which our author considers in every point of view, he proceeds to the British Navy, whose heroes he commemorates and applauds. To follow him with propriety through this interesting subject would be to quote every line that he says upon it. We must, therefore, leave it, together with his subsequent observations relating to political economy, and proceed to his fourth chapter, which has for its title *Foreign Travel*.

In this respect, our experience has often inclined us to ask a question which, more than a century since, was asked by *Dryden*,\*

"What learn our youths abroad, but to refine  
The homely vices of their native land?"

However, as Mr. K. observes that travelling is considered as a part of education indispensably necessary, we shall waive our objections to it for the present; for this forbearance we have many reasons, but shall only urge one that has more weight than all the rest; namely, that as all access to the continent is barred, it would be useless to record the exploits of our youths who used to make such brilliant figures, and inspire the inhabitants of those countries that they honoured with their residence with such a respect for the British nation, of whose nobility they were supposed to be such *high-finished* samples.

Upon the subject of foreign travel Mr. K. most ably decants; but he very properly prohibits his pupils from suffering their feet to touch the transmarine shores till they have made themselves fully acquainted with the most

interesting parts of their own country; after which, we also conceive, they may much more safely be trusted to *wander abroad*, as we are patriots enough to believe that they will not, in every respect, see any thing *like it* elsewhere.

Chapter V. is dedicated to *The Professions*, and first to that of the law, which, in this age, may be considered as a kind of high road, a ready path, a *short cut*, to the land of wealth and honour. Are we more litigious, or more liberal than our ancestors? These are questions much easier to be asked than answered; therefore we shall not attempt the latter, but rather listen to what the eloquent Hogker says upon this interesting subject.

"Of law there can be no less acknowledged, than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world: all things in heaven and earth do her homage; the very least as feeling her cure; the greatest, as not exempted from her power: both angels and men, and creatures of what condition soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy."

In contemplating the progress of a youth in the profession of the law, Mr. K. brings to bear upon his subject all those studies which he has enforced, and all those precepts which he has so ably endeavoured to inculcate; an attention to which, under the influence of *genius*, will certainly form a liberal-minded and enlightened lawyer; but we insist upon it, that there must be genius, and that of the first order, to stimulate the adventurer to soar to the heights and explore the depths of a profession in which sense is too frequently entangled in a labyrinth of words, and the clue to which sometimes exhibits a *hard-twisted skein*, that appears to the outside black, to the other white.

That classical attainments, and the rules of pure unsophisticated logic, will assist an orator, there is no doubt; but it is equally certain that they will never make one; they may be relied on as *crutches* to support the body; but the spirit must rise and expatiate without appearing to have the smallest dependence upon them, or a rhetorical lameness will be discovered, and the disclaimer will, perhaps in the midst of his harangue, be obliged to *halt*. There is no situation wherein a flowing, easy, elegant, exalted, yet occasionally familiar style, is so much required as at the

\* Spanish *Erasm*, act ii.

bar. Like the philosopher in the picture of the Athenian school, the advocate should have the *rules and compasses* in his head; but he should also be careful how he displays them. "Dragon, dragon, where are thy wings?" says the sage to the prince in the Chinese tale; to which the prince answers, "The dragon has wings! but" (meditating a *higher flight*) "he conceals them." So should the advocate, except upon the most important occasions, when, inspired by his subject, and mounted upon his enthusiastic pinions, he may leave professional trammels, and blaze a meteor to the astonished court.

These are our erratic ideas of the effusions of genius, collected in some degree from observation: the more fixed and settled rules of Mr. K. are, however, better adapted to general practice; he leads the barrister through the several gradations of his studies, and places before him every honour and advantage that can stimulate him to professional exertions.

## II. The Medical Profession.

"In Great Britain,\* though the medical profession does not possess so many splendid prizes as the church and the bar, and on that account is rarely, if ever, pursued by young men of noble families, it is by no means barren of honours and attractions; it opens the way to reputation and wealth, and raises the physician to a level, in the intercourse of common life, with the highest classes of society."

The instructions which our author gives upon the subject of medical studies are detailed in the same clear and comprehensive manner as those upon the profession of the law which have preceded. He seems, in these two divisions of this chapter, to rest upon very firm ground; at the same time he, with great modesty, observes, that he would not have offered his opinion with so much confidence, if he had not derived great assistance from the excellent observations of Gregory and Gisborne.

## III. The Clerical Profession

is the last of those three great branches of study and practice which our author considers under the class that he designates, *The Sources of our national Prosperity*, and which certainly are so in a

most eminent degree; but, as he justly observes,

"Of all the professions, there is no one which includes such important duties as that of a clergyman. It is the immediate object of his labours to diminish the evils and increase the comforts of life, by inculcating the knowledge and recommending the practice of religion, and by preparing the minds of men for the happiness of a future life. As it is his duty to state and interpret the revealed will of God, to reclaim the vicious from their sinful conduct, comfort the afflicted in their distress, and confirm the good in the pursuit of virtue, it is not difficult to infer what ought to be his attainments and qualifications, and what his character and conduct."

If the rules and regulations which are stated in the two preceding chapters, in which the author has depended upon adventitious aid, deserve commendation, and they certainly do, this, whereon he writes upon his own profession, and from his own observations and feelings, is unquestionably still more excellent.

The importance of the subject seems to receive additional dignity from the learning, taste, genius, and piety which Mr. K. has displayed in treating of it. Such a regular, clear, and comprehensive system of study and practice as he has in this chapter developed, will, we should conceive, not only render it highly advantageous to those for whose use it is more particularly designed, but make it in many other respects equally beneficial to the public.

The concluding chapter may be deemed a *summing up* of the evidence before adduced; "though," says Mr. K. "I have, in the preceding pages, omitted no fair opportunity to increase the zeal of the student for the service of true religion, and to strengthen the ties of genuine patriotism;" yet

"My plan, however, would be incomplete, were I to conclude this work without subjoining a few considerations, which will be stated with more freedom, and urged with greater earnestness, because they have not been sufficiently insisted upon by the numerous writers upon these subjects; although I am sensible, from long experience and attentive observation, that they are of the highest importance."

From the examples of former ages, wherein Mr. K. observes, that Berkley, the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne, and Hartley, the ingenious author of the *Observations on Man*, did not hesitate

\* Quong.

† This passage, Mr. K. quotes from *Gisborne's Dates*, vol. ii. p. 12.

to attribute much of the national degeneracy to neglect in the conduct of education, and, in our own times, from vices the concomitants of inordinate wealth; he remarks, that

“The general reverence for the experience of age and for the privileges of authority is greatly diminished; and this change of opinion and laxity of principle are observed to be in no instances more conspicuous than in the relaxation of parental authority, the indulgence of the appetites and the inclinations of the young, and the confident manners, and sometimes the open disobedience of children to their parents.”

In a subsequent passage, he calmly remonstrates “with such as have already imbibed the principles of the *New Philosophy*, but have not yet drunk so copiously of its pernicious draughts as to be wholly intoxicated: and,” he continues, “let me caution those whose lips are yet pure and unsullied by its taste, before remonstrance may be fruitless, and all caution vain—and let me earnestly entreat them all, if they have any due regard for their own comfort, respectability, and happiness, to listen to that sound and salutary advice which will not only diminish the labour of their teachers, but augment the pleasure of knowledge, and give due efficacy and success to the established modes of education.”

“The great objects more immediately requisite for young men to attend to are, PIETY TO GOD—OBEDIENCE TO PARENTS—the IMPROVEMENT OF TIME—the DILIGENT PURSUIT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE STUDIES—and AN IMITATION OF THE HONOURABLE AND VIRTUOUS CONDUCT OF THEIR ANCESTORS—such will prove the best and most effectual preservatives against the reigning evils of the times, the vices of libertinism, the folly of innovation, and the sin of infidelity.”

These several important objects are detailed in different sections, and give rise to a variety of observations, in which classical erudition is most happily blended with pious and truly Christian principles; these resolve into a fervid and elegant invocation, with which this ingenious and useful work concludes.

After the commendations that we have, in the course of our examination, already given to the contents of these volumes, it is unnecessary, in conclusion, to add more, than that, in the whole and in every part, they merit our highest approbation: the learning, and, what is better than mere learning, the piety and knowledge of human nature, displayed in them, are abundant. The style of our author is easy, perspicuous, and elegant, sufficiently elevated

to raise it above the diction of common life, but no where inflated into pompous obscurity: the instructions upon every subject are religious, classical, ingenious, and comprehensive; they are, therefore, as is stated in the title, not only useful to the rising generation, but to those more advanced in years; we consequently give our decided opinions in favour of this production, and are happy that in so doing we are only concurring in an opinion which has long been established in the public mind, and which will extend in the exact proportion that this work is circulated.

*The Family Picture; or, Domestic Education: a poetic Epistle, from a Country Gentleman to his College Friend, the Bishop of \*\*\*\*\*.* 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 67. 1808.

This epistle, apparently “fresh from the schools,” is stated, “in its exordium and conclusion,” to have “existed many years ago.” Since that period, the *middle parts*, which are judiciously enough contrived to *make both ends meet*, have been added, altered, amplified, or compressed, as occasion served or genius directed. A poem which has thus had more than *Horatian* advantages, we should have naturally supposed would have acquired nearly *Horatian* perfection; but we will not so far flatter our author as to say that this is the case; and, considering it as a college production, addressed to a learned prelate, we are sorry to think he believes that any apology can be made “for a few lines of rather a careless texture; but,” he continues, “the *sermo pedestris* of ‘the epistle’ will be recollected, and such negligence may give an agreeable relief to the more polished parts of a composition.”

This, we will appeal to his lordship, is dangerous doctrine: we mean, dangerous to the structure of the composition; still more dangerous considering whence it originally came, and to whom it is addressed, because it is likely to produce the *sermo medius*, which, if we recollect right, is not supposed by the ancients to give “an agreeable relief” to a poetical picture.

Having made these observations, we come now to the poem: of which, notwithstanding a few lines of “rather a careless texture,” we approve.

*Ubi plura nitent in carmine non ego paucis  
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,  
Aut humana parum cavit natura.*

The animadversions of our author, both upon the education of boys and girls, are not only correct with respect to the subjects from whom they emanated, but, as addressed to their parents, for whose use they were written: we observe, that he takes the most pains with the female part of his pupils; and we think he is right; for though there is much to reform in the juvenile race of our own sex, the whole system of their *misapplication* is not so radically bad as that of the "young ladies," which he so properly reprobates.

"All then to jolly train'd but waste their lives,  
All manufatur'd for aught else but wives."

The subject of this poem is so exceedingly important, that, had we space, we should be glad to dilate upon it, but for this we must seek another opportunity; the notes which our author has appended are elegant, appropriate, and elucidatory; and the whole,

"Changing poetic for didactic art,  
Because it speaks the language of his heart,"

may be read with pleasure, and practised with advantage.

*A Picture of Lisbon, taken on the Spot; being a Description, moral, civil, political, physical, and religious, of that Capital; with Sketches of the Government, Character, and Manners, of the Portuguese in general. By a Gentleman many Years resident at Lisbon. Vol. 8<sup>vo</sup>. 1809! pp. 242.*

WITH respect to the interest excited in the public mind by events that have lately occurred in the south of Europe, all that we have said in our recent review of the work intitled "A Picture of Valencia," &c. will most correctly apply. The kingdoms of Spain and Portugal have in an equal degree become the scene of the most sanguinary, the most flagitious, and unprincipled warfare, that has ever been, by the Almighty, permitted to scourge and devastate any nation since the invasion of the Goths: and it does seem to us, that there is something extremely similar in the motive and the acts of the ancient and those of the modern barbarians; though certainly those have a stronger claim to an excuse, if it were possible that any excuse could be admitted for their crimes, inasmuch as they might plead necessity, while these

are, from the circumstances of their country, totally divested of any such apology. If the Vandalic race, inhabiting the sterile regions of the north, were absolutely impelled by the increase of population, and the consequent decrease of the means of support, to seek more fertile regions, the modern Gauls, possessing a country yielding every necessary of life in abundance, a country whose population is by no means equal to its extent, could have no reasons, but those arising from cupidity, a desire of plunder, and a most unbounded ambition, to stimulate them to deeds which have, in every nation of Europe, sunk their military character to the level of that of assassins and barbarians.

This, correctly speaking, however the idea of the sufferings of the people of whose capital we now contemplate a description may have caused us to diverge from a given point, is not totally irrelevant to our present purpose, as it shows that, in the awful revolutions of the political world, concussions may happen nearly as destructive as that which it has formerly experienced in the natural.

With the dreadful event to which we have alluded this volume opens; and, under the title of "Rebuilding the City," the author states, that

"A great part of Lisbon was overthrown by the earthquake of" (November 1) "1755, and a still greater part was consumed by the conflagration which was its consequence. In an instant, half of the houses and palaces of this capital, almost all the churches, and all the public edifices disappeared."

It is a circumstance as true as it is singular, that, from the period of the destruction of Herculaneum, &c. which also happened November 1st, to the present period, no century has elapsed in which so many earthquakes have occurred as in the eighteenth. With respect to the physical causes of these terrene explosions, it is not necessary here to conjecture; but as moral inflictions, as the most awful scourges of the crimes of nations, they certainly deserve the most pious and penitent consideration.

Though more than half a century has elapsed since the dreadful visitation of Lisbon, it is stated, that many of the new streets are not yet finished. Of those that are completed, the squares, &c. our author gives us a superb, but

at the same time, a dull, and, as he observes, "a monotonous" idea. The private houses of ancient Lisbon do not appear to deserve much commendation.

"Their interior," it is said, "is dark, dismal, ill laid out, and destitute of every convenience. Many of their old houses are mere hovels, scarcely habitable."

If a few words would rescue these wretched places from unmerited obloquy, and restore them to the rank which houses ought to hold in architectural society, we would gladly bestow them; but we can see no means of supporting them but two; the first is by brick and mortar, the second by analogy; the first we have not at hand, the second is dropping from our pens; we shall, therefore, as it flows, observe, that there are still houses that have as strong a claim to the appellation hovels as the Portuguese, in every city of Europe, however magnificent, in the general scale of cities, it may appear.

We must, from necessity, get on a little faster than we have hitherto done.

Lisbon, it is stated, has many fountains in different parts; but its public walks are neither numerous nor agreeable; which is the less to be regretted by its inhabitants, as the men are no walkers, and the women are kept at home: the foreigners settled among them seem to have caught the same indolent infection; their pleasures, we may therefore suppose, are domestic.

"The climate of Lisbon," our author observes, "is variable;" and that "there is no country in which so many domestics of both sexes are kept; yet there is none in which their masters are worse served."

"Lisbon has a great number of inns, among which there is not a single good one: in some, the lodgers cut at the table d'hôte at a stated price; in others, they take their meals where they please, and pay according to what they have."

Upon "Foreigners," "Factories," and "Carriages," it is not necessary to dwell; every one knows, that of the first the English are by far the most numerous; that most nations of Europe possess one of the second; and, of the third, when we state, that a very considerable export trade used to be driven with respect to the left off carriages of our compatriots, it will in a moment be seen, that we need not go out of our way to describe them.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LIV. Dec. 1808.

"Lisbon has two theatres, in one of which Portuguese plays are acted,\* and the other is the Italian opera. The audience part of the former is confined, ill shaped, and without taste in its decorations; that of the latter is more spacious, and of a more convenient form. It was erected some time since at the expense of a company. The Portuguese comedy is detestable; the Italian opera is very well executed."

"The Portuguese women," it is observed, in the account of manners and customs, are very little seen in public; they rarely quit their houses, some of them not four times in the course of a year, and some of them only once a year, to receive the sacrament in their parish-churches; others have this rite performed in their houses, and never go out at all. It is in consequence of this restraint imposed upon them, or which they impose upon themselves, that most of the houses have an oratory, or small chapel, where, in compliance with an improperly established practice, they have mass performed every festival day. It is also in consequence of this restraint that they are never to be seen in the public walks, and that at whatever hour one visits them, one never sees any lady in them, unless she be a foreigner."

"The village of Cintra, distant about seven or eight leagues from Lisbon, is embellished with some very handsome quintas (country houses); running streams and fountains add greatly to their amenity. One of the most beautiful of these is that which was constructed at an enormous expense by the merchant De Vilhena, and which this anglicised Parisian has just sold to Mr. Beckford, an Englishman, whose father was formerly lord-mayor of London. The most extensive, the most magnificent, and most deserving to be seen, is that of M. de Geldermeester, the rich Dutch merchant, whose enormous fortune was found almost dissipated at his death." (This is almost a bull.) "It belongs now to his widow, who does not readily permit it to be inspected by the curious."

It is impossible to follow our author through the minute detail of "Processions," "the Court," "Palaces," "Spies," "Informers," and "Police," of which he does not give us a very high idea: indeed, according to his statement, the whole internal regulation of the city seems to rest upon the shoulders of one magistrate, *Pina Manique*; whose name, he observes, "inspires universal dread; a person can scarcely venture to pronounce it."

\* Don Pompeo de Castro, in *Gil Blas*, seems to indicate, that the theatrical productions and theatres of the Portuguese deserve a very high character.

Shall we just hint to our author, that, in considering the police of a large city, there are many things to be observed besides those that he has noted, and of which, supposing the character of the intendant to be correct, he seems to be as ignorant as his historian. "Prostitutes," "Nuisances," "Political Government," "Ministerial Despotism," "The Populace," "Mendicants," "Prisons," "Crimes And Criminals," form the next series of articles: these are, in some instances, interspersed with anecdotes, &c. that do no great honour to the polity of Portugal; but as we cannot bring ourselves to believe that every thing here detailed emanates from actual observation, we are inclined, we may say, to hope, that our learned friend, like many *travellers*, especially those who are during their voyages and journies *domesticated*, has taken much upon trust.

We are sorry to learn, or rather to be reminded, that Portugal, with the most fertile soil under Heaven, "scarcely produces corn sufficient for three months, oil for five or six months, pulse for three or four months:" and, in fact, that the trifling cultivation which the luxuriance of the vegetation only wants to keep nature from expanding into wildness, is withheld; in consequence of which the indolent inhabitants are obliged to drain their country of specie, to pay for what, with proper management, they might find in their own fields.

What business *acouveurs* had in this volume we are at a loss to conjecture; every one knows, that in modern, as in ancient times, they, as Cowslip says, "find room every where," except in Portugal; where the jealousy of husbands, stimulated by the insinuations of the monks, would not suffer even an *Agnodice* to enter their houses on the interesting occasion alluded to, if she approached their doors in her male habiliments.

\* Lisbon, it is stated, has fifty-five physicians, — odd number, "some of the ancient, others of a more modern stamp."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Physicians and funerals," says the author, "are generally at no great distance from each other; the former lead the way, the latter follow."

We hope that there is more wit than *erudition* in this observation, if it is meant to insinuate that the former are the

cause of the latter. There is scarce any profession that has subjected its members to so much observation as the medical; yet even *Voltaire* was obliged to have recourse to its assistance; and the death of *Moliere*, in consequence of his exertions in the *Hypocondriac*, or *le Malade Imaginaire*, was considered as a judgment upon him for his hostility to physicians; from which we infer, that a homely proverb, *viz.* "that it is dangerous to handle edged tools," will apply to authors whose bonyard minds induce them to sneer at the gravity of the faculty.

Passing over the "Censure of Books," "Sciences," "The University of Coimbra," "Literature," "Academies," "Land Forces," "Royal Marine," "Arts," "Clergy," "Religion," &c. we come, at length, to the "Unmarried young Ladies:" and as they are every where interesting subjects, especially in a country where access to them is so difficult, we intend to make our author the *go-between*, and get him to introduce them, *e. g.*

"Lisbon has many convents for nuns; it is not, however, usual to place young ladies in them as boarders, but they remain with their friends till they get married.

"They do not, however, on that account, enjoy the more liberty, for they are never suffered to go out alone, but are kept continually under the eye of their mothers; some of them never go out at all, not even on Sundays to church, but hear mass in the oratory of their house. All intercourse with young persons of the other sex is interdicted; these are never admitted on a familiar footing in any family where there are young unmarried ladies."

This is not exactly the picture of the fair-sex that we have, in our youth, contemplated in Spanish and Portuguese novels, or the plays taken from them. Indeed, we believe that going to mass, which in the higher classes of society in those countries is the principal part of their employment, is never interdicted; if it were, what would their *ghostly* fathers say? That virgins (and young married women too) are kept in great strictness is true; from which we conceive the only *good* that results is, that it fosters and expands a genius for intrigue, which has made the romances and dramatic works of the south of Europe more redundant in *plot*, and consequently, more diverting than those of any other countries. The *flame* of love can no more be confined than any other *flame*.

"Hence," saith our author, continuing this *nicklish* subject till he arrives at marriage, "it is very easy for a gentleman to find a wife; he is almost certain of not meeting with a refusal. Hence, however, many unhappy marriages" (ensue), "in which disgust follows close upon the nuptial ceremony, in which the husband, almost always a victim to the tricks, the caprices, and carelessness of his wife, curses a thousand times the union which he formed with too great facility."

This is but a melancholy description of Portuguese wedlock: whether it be a true one in general, or only alludes to such cases as those of the jealous Estremaduran, and some others which we could mention, it is impossible for us to say: we have an author before us\* who avers, that the Portuguese ladies are generous, modest, and witty, qualities that do not seem to indicate that conjugal disgust which is stated in the passage we have quoted: however, till the Lusitanian fair can attract younger knight errants than ourselves, we must be forced to leave them suffering under the claws of the literary dragon who has so unmercifully attacked them. If he is a bachelor, and *incorrect* in his assertions, we wish him just such a wife as he has described.

"Gallegos," "False Witnesses," and "National Prejudice," are the most prominent articles at the close of this volume, which, it is our duty to state, we have gone through without meeting

the entertainment that we expected. To this it may be answered, that information is not always the less acceptable for being conveyed in a dry manner; but this we deny, because, where a work is embellished with those graces of diction that play with the fancy, they generally chain down the attention, and fix the subject in the mind. To the captivating elegances of style "the Picture of Lisbon" has no pretensions; nor can we much compliment the author upon his correctness; we have observed many parts rough from the hand of the workman, which a little polishing would have amended. We are not pleased with the minute division of articles, under which this volume labours; they destroy the necessary concatenation, without, as Fielding says, affording the necessary *resting-places* to the reader. With respect to the materials being drawn from actual survey, after what we have before said, we have no further observation to make. It would be heresy to doubt, where we have not the power to confute; but this we will say, that if they *really* were *pocket-book* observations, we wish that they had been put into the hands of a more experienced *book-maker*; who would have kept all their information close under cover, and yet have strung them together in a manner, that the thread of connexion should have run through the whole like a file of *memoranda*.

#### ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS ON ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,  
ENGLISH architecture may, with propriety, be said to have expired with the dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. The few specimens of the building of this age which we now possess are as remarkable for a laborious attention to minutiae and meretricious ornament, as this style was for simplicity and unadorned grandeur at the period of its first invention. Perhaps a certain kind of barbarous gothic prevailed, though unquestionably in a very slight degree, till the reign of Elizabeth. This, however, was not a period distinguished by architectural beauty or elegance. The reign of James

I. who succeeded to the throne, proved an age of Cimmerian darkness, distinguished by false taste, credulity, and superstition. This is apparent in the writings of that time, which are, in general, remarkable for false and inflated antitheses and metaphors, and turgid language.\*

The study of English architecture will be found a highly entertaining amusement to those who are in any degree fond of antiquarian pursuits. There is a certain great and indescribable pleasure which the mind feels while we contemplate the only durable monuments of ages that are long since gone by, that recall to our recollection the various events which have taken place in the

\* We apprehend that our correspondent ought to have excluded the dramatic writings of that age from this general remark.—  
EDITOR.



slow progress of time since the period of their erection, and contrasts the past with the present, the present with the future. Imagination exhibits to our mental view the forms of warriors, of sages, the ornaments of their native country and the favourites of Heaven, who have long since ceased to exist; we seem to pass the limits of this narrow sphere, and, conversing with the great and mighty dead, to rise into a world of our own. Such will, such ought to be the feelings of the man who engages in this pursuit: they may for a moment appear extravagant, but they are the sentiments which will be felt by every unbiassed and reflecting mind.

There are two studies to which we must first apply, ere we attempt that of architecture: those of history and heraldry, which are absolutely necessary. We ought not only to be thoroughly acquainted with English history in its widest extent, but tolerably versed in that of France and some of the northern nations of Europe, as Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. The intercourse between England and these countries was in former times very great; and this knowledge will serve to elucidate many points, either by comparison or otherwise, which would else have remained doubtful and obscure. Heraldry is absolutely necessary. It was formerly the custom to decorate particular parts of churches or cathedrals with the arms of the founders, or other benefactors who were esteemed worthy of such an honour. These it often becomes necessary to describe, and to learn the names of the families to whom they once belonged. Monumental escutcheons also frequently become the objects of much curiosity and inquiry.

It is much to be regretted that the young student should meet with so many difficulties to encounter on his first application to this pursuit. I do not now speak of the introductory studies which I have mentioned; but there is no work yet published, with which I am acquainted, that treats with sufficient fullness and accuracy of the architecture of different ages, the ornaments and technical terms peculiar to each. The knowledge of these points can only be attained in any tolerable degree by a long and tedious course of vague and authority reading, sufficient to discourage any one, but an enthusiast in the pursuit, from the attempt. It may not, perhaps, here be amiss to give some

account of the best writers and treatises on this subject.

First on the list we may place the name of Gray. He was undoubtedly one of the first scholars of the age in which he lived, and had accumulated knowledge various as well as accurate. Though we have no work of his extant on this subject, there is no doubt, from many circumstances, that he was eminently qualified for such an undertaking. Bentham, in his History of Ely Cathedral, a work long and justly admired, has published many invaluable remarks on Saxon architecture in general. This should be considered as a standard book; but its extravagant price will certainly deter the scholar who in any degree consults economy from the purchase. Though last, not least, I have yet to mention Milner's History of Winchester Cathedral. After attentively perusing Mr. Milner's work, I can with safety affirm, as far as my judgment is allowable, that he has formed the truest idea of gothic, both in regard to the nicety of its several separate proportions, and of the effect intended to be produced on the mind by the whole. I must refer to the book itself for farther information; but there are many passages I would particularly recommend, as calculated to shew the *end* and *design* of this style of building.

There is a collection of essays, published by Taylor, on this subject, which contain much useful information: amongst the rest are some selections from T. Warton's works: these, comparatively speaking, deserve little attention. Warton was an elegant, but not strictly a correct scholar; and this study was by no means his *forte*. Some engravings are added which are highly useful, being illustrations of different ornaments. There is also a work, in octavo, published a short time ago by Dakaway, called "Observations on English Architecture." The subject is taken in its widest sense, and an appendix on stained glass is subjoined, which is a judicious and necessary addition. There is one striking defect, which is, a want of proper plan and arrangement; a material error, and which stands in great need of amendment; but, on the whole, this book is both entertaining and useful in the highest degree. Prefixed to an account of Ely Cathedral, published by Mr. Millar, are some brief observations on English architecture, which are extremely appropriate, and are remark-

able for the modest and unassuming manner in which they are introduced.

A work which might form a proper introduction to the study of English architecture is still a great desideratum. Such a work should contain an account of the different styles, with their origin, progress, and decline; a full description and account of each part and ornament; with engravings to illustrate the whole. This would form a suitable companion to Mr. Britton's elegant and accurate engravings of monastic and other antiquities; and, if executed with proper accuracy, would form a valuable present to the literary world. C. T. S.

*To the Editor of the European Magazine.*

SIR,

Sept. 10, 1808.

THE strictures of your correspondent, on Mr. Malthus' system, tempt me to indulge a few reflections on the opposite side of the question. The system of that ingenious writer has been often reprobated, and himself accused as the author and parent of many evils. But it is one thing to introduce, and another to point out the evils which actually exist. We should act unjustly towards the celebrated anatomists of our day, if we should accuse them of being the causes of the disorders which they discover. Malthus must be considered as an anatomist; who, with a light and masterly hand, has dissected the morbid anatomy of human society, and has given us a cause, which acts slowly but surely in every country. The population must be kept down to the level of the means of subsistence; and though few are actually starved at once, multitudes, even in defiance of the poor laws, perish by degrees. Man is not furnished with provisions with an unsparing hand; he cannot extend indefinitely either himself or the inferior animals. In large families, among the poor, the means of subsistence are dealt out but scantily; the children die, and we think no more of them. Your correspondent must have seen, in his visits to the poor and sick, the various contrivances by which human nature is barely supported; and various members of these families pining for necessary food; and involved in distress, occasioned by the artificial methods by which the population is raised above the actual demand for it. Misery tempts

to vice, and vice again is the parent of misery. Here then is distress; which, if the legislature could prevent, it ought to prevent. But it is not called upon, as your correspondent seems to intimate, to repress the population by forcible means, but only to be cautious of increasing it by artificial methods. There is no need of calling in the civil power to repress the population; the evil will find its own remedy. In the nature of things, the population of a country can extend but a very little way beyond the means of subsistence. It is a weight, forced upwards by a foreign power, which immediately descends by its own gravity. It is a balance, which, though it vibrates, is perpetually tending towards a state of equilibrium. The excess of population does not, as your correspondent supposes, exterminate nations, but distresses them till they are reduced to a proper standard. The population of a country will not depend merely on the state of its agriculture, which maintains more than it can employ; nor on commerce, which is often only an exchange of necessaries for superfluities. And undoubtedly, when two nations carry on a mutual trade, it cannot be favourable to the population of both; for a certain quantity of provisions is produced in each, and the effect of commerce is to exchange, and not to produce; to increase them in the one country, and to diminish them in the other. If then we view the subject in an extended light, commerce can not increase the population. Nor does agriculture, beyond a certain extent; for, in a country where corn is cheap, but labour still cheaper, the people may starve if they increase beyond the demand for their labour. In Egypt many people were probably pining for the want of that very corn with which they supplied the children of Israel. For it cannot be expected that the farmer of any country will bestow his labour without some equivalent: hence, the value of manufactures in an agricultural country. Agriculture provides food, and the arts find purchasers. Multitudes receive from them an efficient claim on the produce of the earth; for, as agriculture is capable of providing for more than it can employ, some expedient must be devised for giving the remaining population a share of its produce. Those who are employed in furnishing the instruments of agriculture

the houses, and the clothes of the agriculturist, I consider as concerned in a very near degree, and as necessarily supported by the labours of the agriculturist. The remaining population, excluding the officers of church and state, are employed in persuading the agriculturist to part with his superfluous corn for something in their possession. One man stands upon one leg on a rope, and is rewarded with a hot supper and a warm lodging; another manufactures a pink shoe or a pair of gauze gloves, for which pride, rather than necessity, finds a purchaser. Trade and manufactures, so far from not adding to the means of subsistence, support a part of the population by actually increasing the produce of the earth, by encouraging every possible exertion in the cultivation of it. It is not then for the moralist to condemn, with ascetic severity, every kind of luxury which has no tendency to corrupt the mind. If the ornamental arts were abolished, a great and virtuous population could only be kept up by an equal division of lands; which would not be desirable, if possible. In that case, for every rood of land to maintain its man, it would be necessary for every rood of land almost to be in possession of each individual; few could otherwise exist, but the most common artificers in wood or iron; unless the remaining population were provided for by a sweeping kind of poor-law, or classed among the retainers of a great man, the support of feudal magnificence and tyranny, of domestic quarrels and jealousies. Neither of these would any friend of religion and his country think desirable. The manufacturer of a child's toy would possess more virtue and independence than the most honourable member of either of them. Thus many articles of modern use, which, if viewed in an abstracted light, would appear frivolous, will cease to appear so if we view them as the instruments of the honest support of numbers, who would not otherwise have existed. It is in this light that I view a gilt set of tea-cups, a modern hot-pressed quarto poem, a purple parasol, a child's whistle, or any trifle of equal importance, with a certain degree of reverence.

But to return to Mr. Malthus. If he has been deceived in his conjectures, and it would require a very able reasoner to detect him in an error, he has

at least the merit of opening a new source of inquiry, and of giving other an opportunity of profiting by his mistakes. I am a friend to liberal discussion; but I should wish on every occasion to repress that partiality for one's opinion which would lead us to consider the arguments of an adversary as crude and unphilosophical; to condemn, as a visionary, the man who endeavours to extend the sphere of knowledge, and to cure the evil which he thinks that he perceives. What crime has Mr. Malthus committed in recommending the preventive checks to population? in preferring a small and virtuous population to vicious and miserable multitudes? His has been the language, time out of mind, of every parent to every child; and no one has condemned his father, as visionary and foolish, for recommending him to wait till industry or good fortune has given him the means of providing for a family. What is true on a small scale must be true on a greater; and nations cannot be condemned for what would be approved in a well ordered family. Let us hear no more then of vain and useless abuse; let inquiry have its free course; and let truth and error be judged only at the bar of candid and temperate criticism.

Your obedient servant,

APIS IRCASH'ENSIS

Let me be indulged in a few words to your poetical correspondent. Apis did not deny his knowledge of a word which, he supposes, may be found in a *botanical dictionary*. He meant to intimate that botany and poetry are very different. Your correspondent would have laughed at Gray, if, in his beautiful poem, he had called the beetle *Scarabæus*. The generic names in botany are as little allowable. I know the practice is not uncommon in modern poetry; but to be modern is not always to be right. At the same time, I must beg leave to apologize for attacking a poem, made at the request of a lady. Had I known that your correspondent was as gallant as poetical, I should have brouzed my own thistles instead of meddling with his vines. I must farther remark, that there must be a considerable share of merit in a gentleman who can bear a little criticism with so much good humour.

REFUTATION of certain PASSAGES in the late Dr. CURRY'S "History of the Civil Wars of Ireland;" and in Mr. PLOWDEN'S "Historical View of the State of Ireland."

(Concluded from page 372.)

BUT though this famous appendix had not been excepted, and though the anonymous pamphlet of "R. S." was now extinct, still demonstrative evidence would remain, that no colour had been given for fixing the assertion on the noble historian; for in his lordship's "Historical View," of which it should form a part, there is no reference or allusion whatever to any appendix, much less to one contradicting the very work to which it should have attached; a work in which Lord Clarendon reminds the Catholics of "the wonderful plenty, peace and prosperity they enjoyed until the year 1640, when (says he) they wantonly and disdainfully flung those blessings from them." And he thus introduces the rebellion itself: "On a sudden, upon the 23d of October, 1641, without so much as the *least pretence* of a quarrel, or hostility so much as apprehended by the Protestants, great multitudes of Roman Catholics, in the province of Ulster, and shortly afterwards in the other provinces and parts of the kingdom, tumultuously assembled together, put themselves in arms, and seized on towns, castles and houses belonging to the Protestants, and with most barbarous instances of cruelty, within the space of ten days, massacred an incredible number of Protestants."

Now it remains for Mr. Plowden to shew us what greater pretence of a quarrel or "hostility" could be given to the Catholics, than the prior massacre on Island Magee of "three thousand men, women and children, all innocent persons, at a time when none of the Catholics of the country were in arms or rebellion!" The task further devolves on Mr. Plowden, to shew how the truth of the fact "that the first massacre on either side was on that of the Protestants" is supported by the authority of Lord Clarendon; when that lord, in his narrative of the rebellion, avers, that there was no pretence for hostility, so much even as apprehended by the Protestants at the time; and that the Catholics, on the other hand, within the space of ten days from the 23d of Octo-

ber, 1641, had destroyed an incredible number of Protestants. Mr. P. seems to have paid a religious regard to an exploded tale contained in three or four lines of an anonymous pamphlet, whilst he pays none to the uniform declarations in the work itself, to which it had been insidiously attached. With respect to the original work of his lordship, its authenticity has never been called in question. It was written by him at Cologne, with the assistance of the Duke of Ormonde, and memoirs furnished by him.

That a number of Catholics were murdered in Island Magee in the heat of the rebellion, is true; but that the number has been enormously exaggerated, is equally certain. By the testimonies of the surviving Catholics, though they might be supposed inclined to exaggerate their own dangers, and the sufferings of their friends, when it tended to excite compassion, the number of murders sworn to by them is nearer thirty persons than thirty families. For the popular belief, that a number of poor people were precipitated over the Gobbin gill into the sea (in the same Island Magee), tradition is, perhaps, the only foundation. In the various written evidences of the surviving members of those families that suffered on the 8th of January, the author of these remarks could find no trace of it; and it is hardly conceivable that *willing witnesses* would have concealed their knowledge of such facts, the detail of which would have rendered them objects of greater commiseration.

Though the forgery of 1602 is now sufficiently exposed, it may be proper for the information of readers, who are not conversant with that period of Irish history to which it relates, to mention that the following authorities are totally silent with respect to the charge against the Protestants of committing the first aggression. To suppose that any of them would have been so, had the report been even heard of at the time, is inadmissible.

The remonstrance of the northern Catholics has not the slightest allusion to it; neither has "heads of the causes which moved the northern inhabitants and Catholics of Ireland to take up arms," nor the remonstrance of the Catholics of the kingdom at large, delivered within seventeen months after the rebellion commenced, by Lord Gormanston.

shows to the Earl of St. Albans, and others of the king's commissioners, dated at Trim the 17th of March, 1642. Had it been true that a Protestant garrison at the example of the first massacre, it would have formed a prominent part in an accusation of the causes which led the Catholics into rebellion. No plea for, or extenuation of their conduct could possibly be adduced of equal weight with this. Their silence on the subject amounts to demonstration.

Mr. Phoyden follows the example of his precursor Dr. Curry, by endeavouring to extenuate the conduct of those concerned in the rebellion, on the plea that "there was no preconcerted system or preparation for a rising." This allegation has so little foundation, that it excites extraordinary that it should have been ever produced. It is in the very teeth of Lord Maguire's testimony, who declared that "he and his party, in the May preceding the rebellion, despatched the priest Tomás O'Foolle, who lived in Leinster, to Owen O'Neale in Flanders, to acquaint him with the grand rebellion then in agitation; that Owen's answer was, that he would, within fifteen days after the people should be up, be with them, with his best assistance and arms." He goes on to declare that "Byrne, a Leinster rebel leader, told him, that the pope was to send them a supply of money—that Owen O'Neale (who was then in Flanders) had received the most solemn assurances of support from Cardinal Richieu; and that he, Byrne, had conferred with the Spanish ambassador, and was sure of support from that court. Lord Maguire's examination was taken by the council in Dublin, and afterwards confirmed by his lordship in the Tower. It occupies 15 folio pages, full of matter corroborative of the extracts given from it.

At this distance of time, it matters little whether the rising was preconcerted or not, systematically or otherwise; but the page of history ought not to be tarnished by statements which cast an air of suspicion over the entire works which contain them.

How much worse were it to suffer the memory of that wretched rebellion to perish, than to revive it by views of the transaction which it will not bear, rendering it necessary to vindicate the honour of the dead from unjust aspersions, and replace the facts on their original foundations.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the vast variety of new publications that have appeared of late, one cannot help being highly gratified in finding that so many able attempts have been made to render the grammar of the English language as perfect as possible. But, amidst all our improvements, and the numerous grammars, vocabularies, exercises, helps, &c. &c. to the Latin language, which are perpetually issuing from the press, is it not surprising that the study of that noble, beautiful, and copious language, should be every day becoming more and more difficult, and less the object of pursuit.

Though I am not vain enough to imagine that any thing I can say will induce the instructors of youth to alter either their notions or mode of teaching, much less to set about composing a more accurate grammar; yet, when I find that edition after edition of our most approved elementary books on that language contain a number of unnecessary rules, and some of them founded on false principles, I cannot help thinking that an elementary book on the Latin language, more concise and accurate than the Eton Latin grammar, or any I have yet seen, is an object devoutly to be wished.

In the Eton Latin grammar, which is, in general, to the schools in England, what the gospel is to the churches, many of the rules are evidently defective, some of them altogether unnecessary, and more than one of them founded on false principles.

In the last, and I believe 50th edition of that grammar, published last year, it is said, for instance, page 100th, that impersonal verbs have no nominative. This rule having once got into the grammars of the Latin language, like many others, has been copied and handed down from generation to generation, ever since the days of Henry VIII. and, like the story of the crow assisting Corvianus, as mentioned in the histories of the Roman empire, even by Lixy himself, has been received as true, though founded in error. To say that a verb, which is the principal word in every sentence, and always denotes action, has no nominative, is a contradiction in terms, and as much as saying that there may be an action without an agent, or an effect without a cause. As every effect

is the nature of things, must have an efficient cause, so every finite verb must have a nominative, producing the action denoted by the verb in the active, or suffering, as the word passive denotes what is expressed by the verb in the passive. It is true, that an impersonal verb often has not a *person* for its nominative, but this is, certainly, a very bad reason for saying that it has none; for as, in a thousand instances, one thing sets another in motion, and as the beam of a steam-engine on the outer wheel of a mill often now sets above a hundred thousand objects in motion, at the same time, so actions and circumstances, by means of others, often are the nominatives to verbs; and, on investigation, never fail to be found the nominative to those that are denominated impersonal. Thus, in the instance, *junat mihi ire sub ambras*, though the verb has not a person, it has a circumstance, namely, the going under the shade, as the nominative to the verb, and the thing that is declared to be pleasant. So *licet mihi exire*. It is nonsense to say that *licet*, in this and other instances of the kind, has no nominative, for the *mihi exire*, the circumstance of going out is evidently the nominative, and the thing required, if not inconvenient. The same holds in passive verbs, such as *scribitur a me*, *pugnatur ab illo*, where a certain action, performed by me, called writing, and by him, called fighting, is the nominative to the verb. Nor can it be said of *pluit*, *gelat*, *fulminat*, and the like, that they are exceptions. The Romans, it is true, who were uncertain whether it was the atmosphere, the air in motion, nature, or the God of nature, that produced the effects, leaving the matter undetermined, and every one to judge for himself as to the physical cause, gave verbs that denoted these phenomena, the impersonal form. The same mode of expression was used by the ancient Greeks; as the wisest of them were uncertain whether there be such a thing as chance, or if every thing was under the direction of some one or other of their Gods, in general said to a friend, not *I wish you well*, but *I wish that it may be well with you*. And, to my certain knowledge, this phraseology is used in many of the inferior parts of Scotland, in some parts of Ireland, and, I understand, in some parts of England, to this very day. The founders of the modern languages of Europe, knowing little more of the great phenomena of nature than the an-

cient, when speaking of these, used the verb in what is termed the impersonal form, and said, it rains, it blows, it freezes, and the like. But, as the physical causes of the great phenomena of nature, the aurora borealis, and a few others excepted, are now known, we, in the present day, do not lie under the necessity that either the ancients or our forefathers did, of using our verbs in the impersonal form.

Nor is this all; for, even from a superficial view of the *Rhen* grammar, one finds rules added to rules, in more parts than one, which seem to serve scarcely any other purpose than to retard the progress, and damp the ardour of youth in the attainment of grammatical knowledge. Passing over those about defective and irregular nouns and verbs, which, in my opinion, are dwelt on with an unnecessary minuteness, and held up as matters of mighty importance, while others of equal, if not more importance, are only glanced at, or entirely neglected; there are a number of rules about the time when, the place where, the manner how, the instrument with which, and a variety of other circumstances, that, with the single exception about the names of some places, might all be comprised in one; namely, that in Latin concomitant circumstances, in general, never fail to be denoted by the ablative case. Thus, *venit hora tertia, sole oriente fugiunt tenebrae, sex mensibus absuis, scribo culano, imperante Augusto, natus est Christus, imperante Siculo crucifixus*, and a thousand others, are all expressed by the ablative.

If, from the grammars, we turn our attention to the vocabularies, Latin exercises, &c. in repute in our schools, we shall find that the authors, in general, have raised a noise and gabble about nothing, and, like some of the non-sensical bigoted commentaries on certain passages of Scripture, have tortured and obscured what was before obvious to every one. I shall only give one instance out of many that might be adduced.

In the 19th, and I believe last, edition of *Bailey's Latin exercises*, published in London lately, and in high estimation in many of our schools, there is, at page 55, this rule; nouns compounded with *con* require a dative case after them; and, as an example of the rule, *multa erant commilitiones Iulium cum furibus illi equum vellus*. Now, Mr. Editor, if the ancient author from whom this sen-

since is taken has *Jason* in the dative, I have no hesitation in saying, that that dative is governed not by *constitutio*, but by *cras*, according to the general rule about *sup, sub, esse*, governing the dative. It, therefore, we are to have any more new Latin grammars, &c. in the name of common sense, and for the sake of the rising generation, let us have them as concise as possible, and cleared of that rubbish with which, for ages, our best productions of that kind have been more or less obscured. With a high sense of your candour and penetration, as well as that of Murray, Crombie, Tooke, and others, who have of late written on the subject of Grammar, and in hopes that this will find a place in your useful miscellany, I remain, sir,

Your's, &c.  
JAMES HALL.

*St. Martin's Lane, 187.*  
Nov. 12, 1808.

A NEW MONSTER.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is a species of monster now infesting the metropolis, and, contrary to the nature of monsters in

general, increasing with great rapidity in all the great towns of the kingdom. It resembles, in some measure, the monsters of antiquity, in being compounded of different animals; and, as the centaur was part horse and part man, the present is part boy and part man. The size of the person and of the intellect is that of a boy; while the dress, appearance, and manners, are those of a man. They resemble the ancient monsters in another respect, that, like those of Hercules, they would best be subdued by a club. These Pindanthropes, or boy-men, infest every street, every assembly, and every rout. If a new Diogenes were to arise, the difficulty would be, not to find a man, but a boy. We are all men. Unlike our ancestors, who were first boys and then men, we are men first, and then boys all our lives after. There are a great many old boys at this very moment in and about London. Restore us, Mr. Editor, by the magic of your pen, the long hair, the open collar, the ingenuous countenance; and free the country you have so much obliged, both from boy-men and old-boys.

APIS IRCASH'ENSIS.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE, Nov. 23. A Comic Dance, called "Love in a Tub," was performed for the first time. The incidents are most of them comic contrivances, through which an amorous old cooper is thrown into droll situations by a pair of younger lovers. The dances are pleasing and appropriate; and the manner in which they are conducted reflects much credit on Mr. D'Eville, who prepared them. The music is the composition of Mr. Bishop. It is perfectly adapted to the character of the scene, and is remarkable at once for simplicity and science.

Act. 1. A new melo-drama, entitled "Venoni; or, The Nocturnal of St. Mark," was produced, the characters and fable being as follow—

- Benvenia (Victory of Sicily)..... Mr. SIDONS.
- The Marquis Caparra..... Mr. POWELL.
- Father Celestino (Prior of St. Mark)..... Mr. WROUGHTON.
- Venoni (a Novice)..... Mr. ELLIOTT.

- Father Jeronymo..... Mr. HOLLAND.
- Father Michael..... Mr. DE CAMP.
- Father Anastasio..... Mr. COOKE.
- Father Nicholo..... Mr. MADDOCKS.
- Benedetto (the Viceroy's Steward)..... Mr. PENLEY.
- Servants to the Viceroy..... Mr. EVANS, Mr. FISHER, Mr. WEBB.
- Fishermen—Mr. Smith, Master Durouset, Master Huckel.
- Hortensia (Marchioness of Caparra)..... Mrs. POWELL.
- Joseph..... Mrs. H. SIDONS.
- Teresa..... Mrs. SPARKS.
- Grandees of Messina, Monks, Maskers, Fishermen, Servants, &c. &c.
- Scene, Sicily.

Venoni, a young Sicilian nobleman, was on the point of marriage with Josephia, when her parents were obliged to visit the court of Naples. During their absence, Josephia was placed in a convent, where it is supposed she shortly after sickened and died. Grief for her loss for a time robbed Venoni of his

penses; and on his recovery he entered into the monastery of St. Mark, which was only separated by a party-wall from the convent in which Joseph had expired.—At this period the piece commences—Venom is on the eve of pronouncing his vows, when Father Michael gives him a letter from the Abbess to the Prior of St. Mark, which explains that the Prior had failed in an attempt upon Joseph's virtue, and that her removal from the world had been thought necessary, to prevent her divulging to her parents the infamous conduct of the Abbess and her confederate. Blinded by fury, Venom shows this letter to the Prior: in consequence he is prevented from leaving the monastery, and confined in a subterraneous dungeon, which the Prior believes to be unknown to all except himself and his accomplices, but Father Michael, who suspected the existence of such a dungeon, has traced out the way to it, and hastens to apprize the Viceroi. In the mean while, Venom, in endeavouring to escape from his prison, breaks into the adjoining convent, and discovers his mistress, who had not been put to death, but closely confined, and the deliverance of both is shortly after produced, by the arrival of Father Michael, with the Viceroi and Joseph's parents.

This drama seems taken from a French piece called *La Victim Cloitree*, which some years since was represented at one of the Paris theatres, and had an uncommon run. and is said to have been adapted to the English stage, by Mr. Lewis, author of *The Castle Spectre*, &c. The writer has bestowed much attention on the part allotted to Elliston; and he sustained it throughout in a manner creditable to his industry and talents. Mr. H. Siddons, in *Benvenuto*, played with spirit; the passage, " 'Tis but too often the lot of man to encounter calamity; but 'tis his duty to bear it with patience," he gave finely, and was repaid with two distinct peals of applause. Mrs. H. Siddons, in the little she had to perform, exhibited her usual good sense and just feeling; but she was not seen until the last act; when, like Pyramus and Thisbe, the two lovers find a wall interposed between them. Mr. Elliston, however, breaks through the wall, and discovers his mistress. It may be easily conceived, that this mode of bringing about the denouement could not fail to have a very ludicrous effect. There is no humour in any of the characters, though something like it seems to have been intended for Mr. Penley and Mrs. Sparks, who did their best to contribute to the suc-

cess of the piece. The scenery is very fine, and there is much taste and sweetness in the music occasionally introduced. A beautiful trio was sung in the first act by Mr. Smith and the two youths who were heard to so much advantage in the *Siege of St. Quintin*. It was deservedly encored, and much applauded. The house was pretty full, and the piece seemed upon the whole to be received with approbation; the only displeasure signified being in the last act,

COVENT GARDEN COMPANY (*At the Little Theatre, Haymarket*), Dec. 5. The Covent Garden Company this evening commenced their operations in Mr. Colman's theatre, with *The Mountaineers*; to which was added a new Farce in three acts, called "A SCHOOL FOR AUTHORS;" the principal characters of which were thus represented:

Diaper...	Mr. MUNDEN.
Cleveland....	Mr. BALDWIN.
Wormwood.....	Mr. FARLEY.
Jeffery .....	Mr. DAVENPORT.
Frank.....	Mr. JONES.
Suzanne.....	Mrs. GIBBS.
June.....	Miss NORRIS.

This very pleasant farce, we understand, was written by the late Mr. Tobin, author of *The Honey Moon*. The story turns on a London citizen, who, having removed his dwelling from the Minories to the west end of the town, and becomes an author, has written a comedy called *Guy Faux*, and it is presented to one of the winter theatres. The author prevails upon Cleveland, the lover of his niece, if it should not succeed, to father his unfortunate production. At the same time, this lover had written a comedy, which was to be performed at the other theatre on the same night. The author of *Guy Faux* has prevailed on a critic (Wormwood) to read his play, and introduces the lover of his niece as the author of it. Wormwood, supposing the old gentleman to be of opinion that the piece would not succeed, employs several persons for the purpose of hiring it; among whom is Frank, a late servant of the old citizen, whom he had discharged for stealing the manuscript of the play, and reading it to his fellow servants; the play is accordingly damned, and that written by the niece's lover succeeds. In consequence, the old gentleman gives his consent to the niece's marriage with her lover, and turns the critic out of doors.

The piece went off with much eclat, Munden, who had the principal part, displayed his talents to great advantage. In fact, we never remember him more



chastely humorous.—Brunton, Farley, Jones, Mrs. Gibbs, and Miss Norton, also exerted themselves very laudably. The applause was uninterrupted; and the piece was given out for a second representation amidst an universal cry of *bravo!* The house, much to our surprise, was but thinly attended, particularly in the boxes.

**DRURY-LANE, Dec. 12.** The Drama of *VENONI* was re-produced (after having been withdrawn for a few days) "with an entire new third act," of which the business is as follows:

The prison, raised on a platform, which before produced a ludicrous effect, has been removed; and in its stead the third act opens with a view of the inside of an awful subterraneous dungeon; where the Monk and his confederate determine to fix the last abode of *Venoni*, whom they convey thither. There *Venoni* meets the Monk *Lodovico*, spoken of in the play as having been confined 20 years in the vaults of the monastery; who informs him, that he has discovered an outlet that leads to the convent, but that the door to the passage is strongly bolted; this door, *Venoni* with the assistance of a bar found in his dungeon, breaks down and escapes. The next scene discovers the Abbess and the Monk consulting about the future disposal of *Josephina*, and concludes with his determination to possess her. *Josephina* is then brought blindfold into a dungeon, near the hall of the convent, and left as if to be confined there for ever; when suddenly, after a solemn symphony on the organ, the scene draws and discovers the Abbess and the Ursulines in the hall, which is finely illuminated and prepared for a banquet: here, while the abbess is persuading *Josephina* to listen to the Monk's designs, *Venoni* breaks in, and, wanting to carry off *Josephina*, is prevented by the entrance of the Monk and his party, who, while parting the lovers, is himself surprised by the entrance of *Father Michael* and a party of guards, at one door, and the father and mother of *Josephina* through another door of the convent, and the piece concludes.

Those who saw this drama in its original state were much pleased with the improvements that had been thus made in it. Mrs. H. Siddons's part of *Josephina* has been increased in interest, and the applause she received was great. Mr. Frye was very impressive in the part of *Lodovico*. *Veronica*, partner of the guilty Monk's projects, was sustained by Mrs. Mudie; and the whole performance was received with applause. Much praise is due to Mr. Lewis for the readi-

ness with which he deferred to the opinion of the public.

**Dec. 16.** A Mr. MARSHALL (formerly, we believe, of Covent Garden Theatre) made his first appearance as *Capt. Belville*, in *Rosina*. His reception was not very flattering, and we have heard nothing of this gentleman since.

**COVENT GARDEN COMPANY.** (*At the Haymarket*), Dec. 16. A new Ballet, composed by *Hossi*, and entitled "THE DOUBLE WEDDING," was produced. *Mademoiselle Nona* (from the Opera House) made her first curtsy in this company, and her dancing was much applauded. Another novelty of the piece was, the introduction of a baby dancer about four years old, from Liverpool, called *The Infant Prodigy*. Our opinion was, that she had better have remained at Liverpool till she had become a greater prodigy; and we heard pretty evident proofs that we were not singular in thinking so. *Oscar Byrne* and the *Misses Adams* appeared to advantage; but the performance is much too long.

**Dec. 25.** Otway's Tragedy of *Ferri-nice Preserv'd* was performed for the purpose of introducing a Mrs. BEAUMONT in the character of *Belvidera*. This lady is the wife of the manager of the Glasgow theatre, (on which boards she has sustained the first rate parts with *éclat*), and is sister of Mrs. Mudie, of Drury-lane. She possesses a neat person, of the middle size, and seems about 30 years of age. Her voice, though full, and of considerable compass, has some unpleasing qualities; but this defect is counterbalanced by so much strong and unaffected feeling, that Mrs. BEAUMONT contrived to make her audience quickly forget every thing but her pathetic powers. Where tenderness was to be expressed, she was always interesting; and if she failed in any portion of the character, it was in the passages of a loftier declamation. The mad scene which concludes the play was particularly excellent; and the audience rewarded her exertions by great applause.

Mr. C. Kemble's *Jaffer*, always good, was this night more successful than ever; we have scarcely before seen any performance so once so impassioned and so graceful. He was greatly applauded, and the piece was announced for Monday with universal approbation.

## POETRY.

## A CHARADE.

BY PROFESSOR PORSON.

**MY** first, though your house from the thief it defends,  
Like a slave or a cheat you abuse or despise,  
My second, tho' brief, yet, alas! comprehends  
All the good, all the great, all the learn'd,  
all the wise.

Of my third, I have little or nothing to say,  
Except that it marks the departure of day.

Curfew.

## ANOTHER.

BY THE SAME GENTLEMAN.

**MY** first is the lot which is destin'd by fate

For my second to meet with in every state;  
My third is by many philosophers reckon'd  
To bring very often my first to my second.

Woman.

## SONNET.

*On the Death of an amiable young Lady.*

**A**ll me! how many grists, ere life decay,  
Must man encounter in this mortal coil!  
What boots it that he sees a lengthen'd day,  
If sorrow pierce his heart so oft the while.  
What serves his early toil and anxious care,  
To raise a bed of flow'rets sweet and gay,  
If, when they bud and bloom with fragrant rare,

Fell blasts destroy, and low their beauty lay.

So fate ordains, and faded is the rose;  
The loveliest flow'ret that adorn'd the vale  
Is now no more; no more that beauty blows;  
No more that mind where goodness did prevail.

No more that hand shall falter penury rear;  
No more that voice dispel pale sorrow's fear;

Her spirit fled to where the angelic train  
With love and joy in endless pleasures reign.

Glasgow, Aug. 12, 1808.

J. C.

## LINES.

*Written on leaving the pleasant Villa of a particular Friend.*

**F**AREWELL, lov'd spot! enchanting grove,  
adieu!

Where ev'ry beauty rising to my view  
Reminds me of some scene of pleasure past,  
While sweet reflection makes that pleasure last.

My fancy paints the prospect ever new!  
The flow'rs more sweet than ever flowers blew.

\* It has been observed, that the flowers are remarkably sweet.

When, sickan'd with the town's tumultuous noise,

I hasten to thy calm, thy purer joys,  
My faded form receives as I inhale  
Returning HEAVEN, from thy salubrious gale.  
The hisping innocents that violets bring,  
With earliest SWEETBRIAR,† from the breathing spring.

They joy with me, to mark the fertile shower,  
That swells the bloom, and rears the tender flower.

From noon-day heat, delighted have I stray'd

Where weeping willows yield their friendly shade;

These nightingales, sequester'd from the sight,  
Pour forth their harmony, both day and night;

Securely shelter'd, they their notes prolong,  
And seem more perfect by repeated song.

But if, by chance, they deign to sing so near  
That Handel's strains‡ attract their list'ning ear,

Pleas'd with the dulcet harp's melodious strings,

They join in chorus, to the KING OF KINGS!  
Though snow descends, and clad in vestal white,

Each well-known object nantles from the sight,

Amidst EVEREST'S frost, NO CHILL is here!  
The warmth of FRIENDSHIP glows throughout the year.

MARIA.

## SONNET.

*On viewing the Lake of Llanberis, and the grand Pass in its Vicinity.*

**T**HY lake, Llanberis, is transparent deep,  
And thy smooth breast reflects the ambient scene;

The beauteous sky, huge rocks, and mountain steep.

The ancient fortress, with majestic mien,  
And the low village wedg'd the hills between;—

Abrupt, each side the drear defile they tower,  
Whilst deep below the furious current's seen,  
O'er dark rocks rushing with resistless pow'r:  
Terrific; gloomy, desolate, and wild,

In ev'ry vest: No voice was heard, nor about

Of flocks, nor song of toiling swain, beguiling  
The pathless way. It seem'd the dread retreat,

Where Mis'ry might retire, and die unseen,  
Oblivion, and unknown, amidst the savage scene.

Fore-street.

J. S.

† The author was accustomed to have the first that appeared.

‡ Alluding to HANDEL'S finest chorus in the Messiah.

# INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 26.

Copy of a Letter transmitted by Admiral Campbell.

Kangaroo, Walmer Roads,  
Nov. 21, 1808.

SIR,

I HAVE pleasure in acquainting you, for the information of the commander-in-chief, that his majesty's sloop under my command captured last night, at eleven o'clock, after two hours chase, ten or twelve miles S.E. of Dungeness, the French lugger privateer, l'Eguyant (a perfect new vessel), of fourteen guns and thirty-one men; yesterday morning from Calais, on her first cruise, and had taken one foreign galliot in ballast.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BAKER.

NOV. 29.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Mends, of the Arethusa, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated at Sea Nov. 26.

SIR,

I have the honour of informing you, that this morning, to the N.E. of Alderney about eight or nine leagues, I gave chase to a lugger, which we saw steering for the coast of France, and, after a run of four hours, had the good fortune of bringing her to. She proved to be the General Ernouf French privateer, belonging to Calais, but had sailed from Cherbourg eight days before, without having made any capture; mounts 16 guns, and had 38 men on board, commanded by a Jacques Antoine de Boulogne, a man who has cruised for 15 years successfully against our trade, without having been taken before.

R. MENDES.

SATURDAY, DEC. 10.

This Gazette contains a letter from Sir A. Cochrane, dated on board the Belleisle, at sea, 9th October, mentioning the capture of three row-boat privateers, by the Julia, Captain Watt, Attentive gun-brig, Lieutenant Carr, and the Express, Lieutenant Dowers— one of them carried a long gun and 35 men, the others only 22 men each, with small arms.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

A despatch has been received from General Smart, at Messina, containing an enclosure from Lieut.-col. Bryce, which details the particulars of a successful attack made on Diamante Harbour, by a small expedition, supported by the Halcyon and Weasel sloops.

SIR, Off Diamante, Sept. 8, 1808.

I do myself the honour to acquaint you, that the detachment you were pleased to put under my orders, has successfully executed the service in view, by capturing, in conjunction with Captain Pearce, of the royal navy, a flotilla of 38 sail of the enemy's vessels, of which four are large gun-boats, under the town of Diamante, where they had been blockaded with much perseverance by Captain Prescott, of the Weasel. On our arrival, I found the position of the enemy very respectable; the town of Diamante, which covered the vessels, ranged on the right and left of its strands on a peninsula nearly inaccessible on three sides; the fourth is protected by different inclosures; and there is, besides, a building of considerable strength commanding the whole. After the building had been cannonaded for some time by Captains Pearce and Rescald, of the royal navy, and the Chevalier de Balsamo, commander of a Sicilian galliot, who were indefatigable in their exertions, 250 men of the regiment of Malta, under Major Hanmihl, and 190 of the 58th regiment, under Captain O'Brien, were landed at day-break this morning, about half a mile to the Northward of the town, accompanied by a howitzer and two three pounders, commanded by Captain Campbell of the royal artillery. The enemy, who consisted of about 400 men of the civic guard, with a proportion of French troops, were gradually forced back through the underwood upon the town, which, however, they did not attempt to defend, but took to the mountains; and we were enabled to turn their batteries, of four heavy guns, on the beach to the southward of the town, without sustaining any loss, which the whole of their vessels fell into our hands. I beg leave to express great satisfaction with the judicious conduct of Major Hanmihl; and thanks are due to Captain Campbell, commanding the artillery, Captain O'Brien, commanding the 58th, and Lieutenant Lawson, of the Engineers, who did me the favour to attend me on shore.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. BRYCE, Lieut. Col. R.E.

Return of Ordnance taken and destroyed at Diamante Bay:—Two six inch brass howitzers, ten twenty-four pounder carronades, two heavy twenty pounders destroyed; one long twelve pounder destroyed; three short four pounders destroyed; two swivels. Total, 20 taken and destroyed. Total of shot 170. Ten cwt. of gunpowder; one French flag.

DUGALD CAMPBELL.

A howitzer and four brass field pieces, dismounted, are stated to have been found after the above return.

This Gazette also states the capture of the French privateer, *Durade*, on Oct. 2, off Nevis, by the *Despatch* sloop, Captain Lillivrap. The prize was from Guadaloupe, and mounted one brass gun, &c. with twenty men.

SATURDAY, DEC. 17.

This Gazette contains a copy of his Majesty's Declaration on the termination of the intercourse with France and Russia,\* as also an order in council for proroguing Parliament from the 14th to the 19th of January; and another for allowing British vessels to trade to certain parts of St. Domingo.

This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Sir E. Pellew, dated Cullatten, off Point de Galle, 10th June, mentioning, that on his passage from Bombay to Madras, he captured the *Union* French privateer, of 8 guns and 80 men.

Copy of a Letter transmitted by Rear-admiral Sir E. Pellew, to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

His Majesty's Ship *St. Fiorenzo*,  
at Sea, March 9.

SIR,  
It is with regret I have to inform you of the death of Captain Hardinge, late of the *St. Fiorenzo*, who fell gloriously in the early part of an action on the 8th instant, between his majesty's ship *St. Fiorenzo* and the French national frigate *la Piedmontaise*. The *St. Fiorenzo* sailed from Point de Galle on Friday the 4th instant, at half past eleven A. M. On the 6th, at seven A. M. passed three Indiamen, and shortly after saw a frigate bearing N. E. We immediately hauled our wind in chase, and made all sail, being at that time in lat 7. 32. long. 77. 58. We made the private signal, which was not answered;

and at five showed our colours, which the enemy took no notice of. At 40 minutes past eleven P. M. we ranged alongside of him on the larboard tack, and received his broadside. After engaging till 50 minutes past eleven P. M. within a cable's length, the enemy made sail a-head, out of the range of our shot. At 25 minutes past six recommenced the action at the distance of half a mile, gradually closing with him to a quarter of a mile. The fire was constant and well directed on both sides, though that of the enemy slackened towards the latter part of the action. At a quarter past eight P. M. the enemy made all sail away. At nine A. M. on the 8th, we recommenced the action within a quarter of a cable's length; when our brave captain was killed by a grape-shot the second broadside. The enemy now came abast our beam, and wore; and after an hour and 20 minutes close action, struck their colours, and waved their hats for a boat to be sent them. She proved to be *la Piedmontaise*, commanded by Mons. Epron, of 50 guns, 560 Frenchmen on board, and nearly 200 Lascars, who worked their sails. She sailed from the Isle of France on the 30th December. In the action she had 48 killed and 112 wounded. The *St. Fiorenzo* has 13 killed and 25 wounded; most of the latter are in a most promising way.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM DAWSON.

[Lieut. Dawson bestows the highest praise upon Lieutenants Davies and Moysey; Mr. Donovan, the master; Lieutenant Ashmore, of the royal marines; and upon the whole of the ship's crew, for the gallantry and ability they displayed during the contest.]

\* See below.

## STATE PAPER.

### DECLARATION OF HIS MAJESTY,

*Announcing the Termination of the Intercourse which took place between his Majesty and the Governments of Russia and of France, in consequence of the Overtures from Erfurth.*

"The overtures made to his majesty by the governments of Russia and of France have not led to negotiation: and the intercourse to which those overtures gave rise being terminated, his majesty thinks it right thus promptly and publicly to make known its termination.

"The continued appearance of a negotiation, when peace has been found to be utterly unattainable, could be advantageous only to the enemy.

"It might enable France to sow distrust and jealousy in the councils of those who are

combined to resist her oppressions; and if, among the nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or among those which maintain against France a doubtful and precarious independence, there should be any which even now are balancing between the certain ruin of a prolonged inactivity, and the contingent dangers of an effort to save themselves from that ruin; to nations so situated the delusive prospect of a peace between Great Britain and France could not fail to be peculiarly injurious. Their preparations might be relaxed by the vain hope of returning tranquillity; or their purpose shaken by the apprehension of being left to contend alone.

"That such was, in fact, the main object of France in the proposals transmitted to his majesty from Erfurth, his majesty entertained a strong persuasion.

But at a moment when results so vital to their importance, and so tremendous to their uncertainty, might be depending upon the decision of peace or war, the king felt it due to himself to ascertain, beyond the possibility of doubt, the views and intentions of his enemies.

It was difficult for his majesty to believe, that the Emperor of Russia had devoted himself so blindly and fatally to the violence and ambition of the power with which his imperial majesty had unfortunately become allied, as to be prepared openly to abet the usurpation of the Spanish monarchy; and to acknowledge and maintain the right, assumed by France, to depose and imprison friendly Sovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herself the allegiance of independent nations.

When therefore it was proposed to his majesty to enter into negotiation for a general peace, in concert with his majesty's allies, and to treat either on the basis of the *modus vivendi* (heretofore the subject of so much controversy), or on any other basis, consistent with justice, honour, and equality, his majesty determined to meet this seeming fairness and moderation, with fairness and moderation, on his majesty's part real and sincere.

The king professed his readiness to enter into such negotiation in concurrence with his allies; and undertook forthwith to communicate to them the proposal which his majesty had received. But as his majesty was not connected with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, his majesty thought it necessary to declare, that the engagements which he had contracted, in the face of the world, with that nation, were considered by his majesty as no less sacred, and no less binding upon his majesty, than the most solemn treaties; and to express his majesty's just confidence that the government of Spain, acting in the name of his Catholic majesty, Ferdinand VII. was understood to be a party to the negotiation.

The reply returned by France to this proposition of his majesty casts off at once the thin disguise which had been assumed for a momentary purpose; and displays, with less than ordinary reserve, the arrogance and injustice of that government. The universal Spanish nation is described by the degrading appellation of "the Spanish insurgents;" and the demand for the admission of the government of Spain as a party to any negotiation, is rejected as inadmissible and insulting.

With astonishment as well as with grief his majesty has received from the Emperor of Russia a reply, similar in effect, although less infectious in tone and manner. The Emperor of Russia also stigmatises as "insurrection," the glorious efforts of the Spanish people, in behalf of their legitimate sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country; thus giving the emperor of his imperial majesty's authority to an assumption

which has no parallel in the history of the world.

"The king would readily have embraced an opportunity of negotiation, which might have afforded any hope or prospect of a peace, compatible with justice and with honour. His majesty deeply laments an issue by which the sufferings of Europe are aggravated and prolonged. But neither the honour of his majesty, nor the generosity of the British nation, would admit his majesty's consenting to commence a negotiation, by the abandonment of a brave and loyal people, who are contending for the preservation of all that is dear to man; and whose exertions in a cause so unquestionably just, his majesty has solemnly pledged himself to sustain."

Westminster, Dec. 15, 1808.

The whole of the reasoning in this admirable state paper is at once so forcible and so just, that it is scarcely necessary for us to add a single observation upon the subject. What a sublime display of good faith and generous attention to the cruelly-oppressed states of the continent does his majesty hold out on this occasion to an admiring world. The perfidious object of Buonaparte, in making the decessive overture was promptly foreseen and effectually guarded against; and we have only to regret that the Emperor of Russia should have so far degraded himself as to have submitted to become the dupe of the unprincipled artifice; and that he should have "devoted himself so blindly and fatally to the violence and ambition of the power with which he had unfortunately become allied, as to be prepared openly to abet the usurpation of the Spanish monarchy; and to acknowledge and maintain the right assumed by France; to depose, and imprison friendly sovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herself the allegiance of independent nations." The proposal to treat for a general peace, in concert with his majesty's allies, was met with fairness by the British government; but Buonaparte was indignant at the idea of Spain being included among the friends of England; the universal Spanish nation was described by the degrading appellation of "the Spanish insurgents;" and the demand for the admission of the government of Spain as a party to any negotiation, was rejected as inadmissible and insulting. Under these circumstances it was utterly impossible that his majesty could enter into any negotiation with the enemy; and it is finely and justly observed, "that neither the honour of his majesty, nor the generosity of the British nation, would admit his majesty's consenting to commence a negotiation, by the abandonment of a brave and loyal people, who are contending for the preservation of all that is dear to man; and whose exertions in a cause so unquestionably just, his majesty has solemnly pledged himself to sustain."

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# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**FRENCH** papers of the 14th instant, brought an account of the entrance of the Duke of Angoulême into the city of Madrid, who entered that city on the 4th. The details of the approach of the enemy to the Spanish capital are given in a Bulletin, which is dated from St. Martin, December 2. It states, that on the 30th ult. the Duke of Belluno (Marshal Victor) arrived at Somosierra, where he found the Spaniards to the amount of 15,000, in a strong position, defended by sixteen pieces of cannon. The action that ensued appears to have been of an obstinate description; the pass was finally forced, and the enemy, according to their own statement, took sixteen pieces of cannon, two hundred waggons, and a great number of prisoners, among whom were several officers. The battle commenced by a firing of cannon, and a charge made by the Polish light-horse decided the fate of the day. Buonaparte, on the following day, removed his headquarters to St. Augustine, and on the 2d instant to St. Martin; on which day the Duke of Istria, with his cavalry, took possession of the heights which command Madrid, and the infantry were expected to arrive on the 3d. The details of the bulletin end here;—but the *Moniteur* of the 14th briefly adds, that the capital capitulated, and was entered by the enemy, on the 4th.

**FRENCH DIGNITIES.**—The following is a list of the dignities to which Buonaparte has raised some of the members of his family, and also of the titles he has bestowed on his favourite ministers and generals:—Louis, King of Holland; Jerome, King of Westphalia; Joseph, (*intended*) King of Spain; Murat, King of Naples; Eugene Beauharnois, *Piccolini*, of Italy; the infant daughter of ditto, Princess of Bologna; Cardinal Fesch, Archbishop of Lyons, and Prince Primate of the Confederation of the Rhine; Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, Arch-chancellor, &c. Messrs. Cambaceres and Le Brun, Princes of Parma and Placenza; Messrs. Clarke and Lacue, Counts of Sessac and Hunenberg. *Marshals*: Moucey, Duke of Cogliano; Massena, Duke of Rivoli; Angereau, Duke of Castiglione; Soult, Duke of Dalmatia; Lannes, Duke of Montebello; Mochier, Duke of Treviso; Ney, Duke of Elchingen; Davoust, Duke of Auerstadt; Bessieres, Duke of Istria; Victor, Duke of Belluno; Lefebvre, Duke of Danlaic; Kellerman, Duke of Valmy; Bernadotte, Duke of Ponte Corvo; Berthier, Duke of Neufchatel; General Marmont, Duke of Ragusa; General Junot, Duke of Abrantes; Caulincourt, Duke of Vicenza; Duroc, Duke of Friene; Savary, Duke of Rovigo; Arrighi, Duke of Padua.

Buonaparte, by a recent ordinance, has imposed a monthly tax on every woman

of the town in Paris, rigidly enforcing the registry of their several directions with the prefect of the police; and, with a view to prevent evasion of this impost, he has appointed a penalty of one hundred francs for any woman pursuing the vocation of the sisterhood without a license. How depressed must be the morals of a government, which seeks support from the vices of the people!

The influence of the French minister at the court of St. Petersburg was lately strongly manifested in the case of an English gentleman, of the name of Eplunstone, a captain in the Russian navy. Mr. Eplunstone, who is related to several persons of consideration in this country, commanded the Russian frigate *Venus*, and on the breaking out of the war with England, returned with Admiral Greig, Captain Bailey, and others, who relinquished their commands in the Tagus, to St. Petersburg. It was some time since reported to the French minister, Caulincourt, that Captain Eplunstone had spoken in terms of reproach of Buonaparte's conduct and politics; some fictitious charges were immediately preferred against him, and he was sentenced, by a court-martial composed of Caulincourt's creatures, to be shot. The Emperor Alexander, however, alarmed at so gross a violation of justice, yet at the same time, dreading to offend the Imperial Representative, committed the punishment to banishment into Siberia!

Some letters from Oporto have been received, containing a proclamation issued on the occasion of some commotions that lately took place there, and which required all the authority and influence of the Bishop of Oporto and Sir R. Wilson to appease. The authority of the Provisional Regency was rejected at Oporto: those who had shown a disposition either to acknowledge or uphold it, were ill-treated; and even the British troops stationed there had been exposed to some expressions of dissatisfaction.

The following is a copy of  
A PROCLAMATION, by the Intendant General of Police of the Court of Justice district.

"Portuguese! Where does your fury transport you? Do you suppose that the English are become French? No, my dear countrymen. The English are not come here in the character of conquerors, as the Frenchmen did; they came to free us from the slavery that oppressed us. If we deny this truth, we must be reproached as an ungrateful people. The English did not enter Portugal from any motives of ambition; their motives are more generous, wise, and politic; they know very well that views of aggrandisement always tend to destroy the equilibria that form the fundamental law of nations. What Great Britain aims at, is only the restoration of all countries to their lawful sovereignty."

reigns. Ah, incomparable George! How great will be thy glory in future times! Where is the sovereign in Europe that does not, at present, owe his crown to thee? Thy name shall for ever shine in the Portuguese annals. Excuse then, O Mighty King! the indiscreet zeal of a people who love their sovereign, and whose feelings are, partly, analogous to thy views. Be quiet, then, O ye inhabitants of the most faithful and loyal city in Portugal: it is to you, ye inhabitants of Porto, that I speak, for those honourable epithets are indisputably your right. Consider, that the glorious cause which you have undertaken can only be obstructed and retarded by vain and tumultuous mobs. This is what the common enemy wishes for; and a

civil war would only retard their total destruction. Let us then unite ourselves to our faithful allies, the English and the Spaniards, in order to overthrow that hellish monster. The union of these three nations, will scorn all Frenchmen's threats, their intrigues and perfidy. We shall then have the glory of being instrumental in the speedy overthrow of the Tyrant, in bringing about a general peace, and in restoring our August Prince to his lawful throne. This is the just cause that calls aloud for your vengeance, and in which you ought to display all your courage, your love, and your fidelity. Long live Portugal: long live Great Britain: long live Spain.

J. F. K. G.º

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

**COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Dec. 7.**—The *King v. Davison*.—This interesting cause, which has been frequently alluded to in the House of Commons, was tried before Lord Eldon and a special jury. Mr. Abbott, on the part of the prosecution, stated, that the defendant was a contractor; and being employed to purchase barrack stores from the meters, or dealers, for which he was to have 2½ per cent. as a full remuneration, supplied the articles himself; and, in order to conceal that fact, produced false vouchers, purporting that he had bought them of others; by which he defrauded the public of the 2½ per cent. allowed as a commission for his judgment on the articles purchased. The attorney-general followed on the same side, and observed, that the 2½ per cent. was intended to reward the defendant for being a check upon those who furnished the articles wanted; but if he furnished them himself, it was clear that the public derived no benefit from his judgment, as it was then his interest as a seller to get the highest price he could for his goods. Several witnesses were called, who proved that the stores were furnished from the defendant's warehouses, and the bills made out in the names of Sheddon and Watson, two of his clerks. General Delancy (called in favour of the defendant) proved the original contract in 1794, and spoke highly of Mr. Davison. On cross-examination, he said that he should not have allowed the 2½ per cent. on the articles furnished by the defendant himself; but as it appeared on the face of the account that they were bought of Watson, the commission was of course allowed. Mr. Dallas, counsel for the defendant, urged the existence of another contract with Gen. Delancy, which, indeed, the general did not deny, by which the defendant was allowed to furnish the barrack-stores himself; and the latter did not conceive that he was on that account to lose the benefit of his commission.

He insisted that government was the loser by its contract with his client, since the stores furnished by him had been charged at 10 per cent. under the market-price. In regard to the commission, he had subsequently applied to the barrack-board for the bills, that he might rectify the account, but they had been refused. He then insisted on the excellent character of the defendant, in whose favour the Earl of Moira, the Hon. W. Pole, Sir E. Nepean, &c. spoke. The attorney-general replied, that when Mr. Davison was called before the commissioners of military inquiry, he acknowledged that no other contract existed than that which had been proved in court; this, therefore, was an afterthought. The stores being furnished under the market-price was to prevent competition, and also any inquiry on the part of the barrack-board, who, if the price had been higher, would certainly have applied to other dealers in stores. That with respect to the pretended desire of setting the mistake right, it was not manifested until public notice was going forward in a manner that might well inspire the defendant with a fear of detection; and that an excellent character was no reply to a specific charge; as it only proved, that those who obtained the best of characters at one period, did not place sufficient value on their reputation to preserve it in the decline of life. The jury found him *Guilty*.—Mr. Davison, it appears, in one bill credited government for 9,000l. and in a subsequent account, not only relinquished the charge, but made himself debtor 6,000l.

**SPANISH PATRIOTS.**—A numerous and respectable meeting of the merchants, bankers, &c. of London, took place at the City of London tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of opening a subscription to defray the expenses of clothing, &c. of the Spanish army. The lord mayor was called to the chair, and several gentlemen addressed the

meeting. Mr. Rowcroft read a letter from the chancellor of the Exchequer, explaining the wants of the Spanish patriots, alluding to the extent of the exertions made by government for their supply, and also expressing the approbation of ministers of the purposes of that meeting. A resolution was then passed, that books should be opened, and a committee appointed to superintend the disposal of the subscriptions; which we feel much pleasure in stating, amount now to near 40,000*l.* The statement of the supplies afforded by government to the patriots in clothing (read by Mr. Rowcroft) does so much credit to the feelings and exertions of ministers in this respect, that we shall make no apology for inserting it.—Suits of clothing and cloth for 241,400 men, great coats, and cloth for great coats, for 100,000 men; shirts for 35,000 men; sheeting 100,000 yards; calico 882,000 ditto, linen 113,000 ditto, and shoes as many as can be procured. Of the above articles, the following have been actually forwarded to Spain, at different times.—Uniforms complete for 38,500 men; great coats for 33,750 men; cloth for ditto, for 50,000 men, shirts 23,000; shoes 73,000 pair, linen and calico, 400,000 yards.

The people of Brighton have had a survey of their impending cliffs, and it has been decided, that it will cost 24,000*l.* even to secure the houses on the Marine Parade for only two years. Houses in that quarter have fallen 30 per cent in value on this report.

16. In Doctor's Commons, Lord Boringdon, obtained sentence of divorce, from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation, against Lady Boringdon, for adultery with Sir Arthur Paget.

On a third trial, in the court of Common Pleas, Mr. Mawinan, a bookseller, obtained a verdict against Mr. Gillet, a printer, with 1,087*l.* damages and costs, for paper consumed by fire, some time ago, on Gillet's premises.

20. An action of *crim con* was brought in the court of King's Bench, Pair i Benson, both ~~Dr. Benson~~ merchants. The damages were laid at 30,300*l.* It appeared, from the testimony of the witnesses on both sides, that the plaintiff had witnessed, without expressing any disapprobation, many familiarities between the defendant and his wife, and the particular act of adultery for which the action was brought, was committed so long ago as the year 1805. The plaintiff, subsequent to that period, in consequence of exerting himself at an election, and not through the misconduct of his wife, as stated in the pleadings, had become deranged in his intellects. Under all the circumstances of the case, the judge was of opinion, that excessive damages were not called for.—Verdict 1000*l.* damages.—The defendant was a married man.

21. An action for usury was brought in the Common Pleas at Guildhall, by the assignees

of a bankrupt named Lee, against Mr. Cass, a money-lender. Lee, it appeared, previously to his bankruptcy, held three bills to the amount of 3,400*l.* drawn upon the first mercantile houses in the city; but being in want of money, applied to Cass, to discount them. This the defendant accordingly did, and in addition to the legal premium of 5 per cent. demanded and received 3½ per cent. as a guarantee for the acceptor. The guarantee, it was contended, was merely a cover for the usury; and the jury, after retiring an hour and a half, returned a verdict for the plaintiff on the first and third bills, making the amount of the penalties in all about 2,300*l.*

22. An information against Mr. Woodfall, of Paternoster-row, for printing some hand-bills without his name and place of abode, came on to be heard at Guildhall, before Sir Matthew Bloxam. Tr. Hague, the informer, is the author of several pamphlets in which the character of the royal dukes are grossly aspersed, and the hand-bill for which the information was laid, announced a speedy publication of his life. This hand-bill the latter attributed to the duke of Sussex, who attended the present examination. Mr. Dillon, his royal highness's counsel, addressed the magistrate, and observed, that he should advise his client to give no testimony nor answer any interrogatories, as the object of the informant was, not to prosecute Mr. Woodfall for a libel, but to procure, by threat and intimidation, a sum of money from his Royal Highness. The Duke of Sussex, however, declared that he came out of respect to the city of London, and that no man should dare to say that he shrunk from appearing in a court of justice to answer for what he had done. His royal highness then disclaimed all knowledge of the hand-bill in question, and retired.—Hague gained nothing by this information, which, after a long discussion between Messrs. Gurney, Garrow, Dillon, and Wigley, was dismissed. Another information, on the same subject, will be heard on the 21st of January.

23. A melancholy event occurred at Pimlico, accompanied with extraordinary circumstances. Mr. Mau, a hair-dresser, who resided in Ravelagh-street, had, in consequence of a domestic misfortune, suffered mental derangement; but being, by medical aid, recovered, he some time since resumed his occupation. On this morning he attended, as usual, to dress and shave several gentlemen, in his neighbourhood, by whom he was much esteemed. He had, in all, dressed and shaved nine of his customers; the last of whom was Mr. Palmer, of Drury-lane. Immediately upon his leaving Mr. Palmer, he returned home (without attending to any of his other employers) and cut his throat with one of his razors. The wound was so deep and extensive, that he died in a few moments.



Mr. Chambers, who some time since, in an action for *crim. con.* obtained a verdict for £2000. against Captain Caulfield, for which he was imprisoned, has lately obtained a verdict for the same sum against Mr Jones, the marshal of the King's Bench Prison, for not having held his prisoner in safe custody. Captain C. died at Hampton-court.

A GENERAL BILL of all the CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS, from December 15, 1807, to December 14, 1808,

According to the Report made to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by the Company of Parish Clerks of London, &c

CHRISTENED.	BURIED.
Males . . . . 10,189	Males . . . . 10,228
Females . . . . 9,717	Females . . . . 9,726
In all. 19,906	In all 19,954

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age . . . . .	6,075
Between two and five . . . . .	2,466
Five and ten . . . . .	847
Ten and twenty . . . . .	642
Twenty and thirty . . . . .	1,200
Thirty and forty . . . . .	1,792
Forty and fifty . . . . .	1,971
Fifty and sixty . . . . .	1,690
Sixty and seventy . . . . .	1,409
Seventy and eighty . . . . .	1,200
Eighty and ninety . . . . .	504
Ninety and a hundred . . . . .	65
A hundred . . . . .	1
A hundred and two . . . . .	1
Increased in the burials this year, 1820	

There have been executed in the city of London and county of Surrey, &c, of which number none have been reported to be buried (as such) within the bills of mortality

BIRTHS.

THE Right Hon. Lady Mulgrave, at the Admiralty, of a son — The ladies of H Baring, Esq Devonshire street, of a son of W. Curns, Esq Bedford square, of a daughter, of — Bent Esq M P in Heritorf street, of a daughter — Lady C Wrottesley, Stratford place, of a daughter — The lady of St John Louis, Bath R N of a son — The Right Hon. Lady Foley, of an heir. — The Hon Mrs Hineage, Grosvenor-square, of a daughter. — At his house in Russell square, the lady of Claude George Thornton, Esq. of a son and heir — At his house at Kensington, the lady of Captain Codd, of a daughter, being her thirteenth child. — In the Green wick road, Mrs Miles, wife of a Greenwich prisoner, of a fine girl. Having never experienced the smallest symptoms of pregnancy, although married upwards of twenty three years, all remedies for the dropsy, &c were resorted to, till dame Nature brought the truth to light, and laughed at the doctors and gossips — At Thoresby park, Nottinghamshire, the seat of Lord Manners Lady Frances Bertinot, of two sons — At Lindley Hall, Leicestershire, Lady Caroline Capel of a daughter. — At the Black Swan, in Plas-

holme Green, Mrs Weston of a son This lady has lately been exhibited with a model of the grand Duke's palace which is an extraordinary diminutive of the human species, though without deformity being but thirty four inches high, and in every other respect proportional. Her child exceeded in size most new born infants — At the Grove, Stanmore, the lady of Charles Pook Esq of a son — The lady of Lieutenant Colonel Sir Robert Wilson, of a daughter — The lady of Sir William Johnston, Bart of a daughter — The lady of B Hobhouse, Esq M P of a daughter — Mrs Moody, of Kettlewell, Yorkshire, of four female children. The first lived nearly an hour, the second three quarters of an hour, the third a day and the fourth nearly a quarter. The mother is in a fair way of recovery — The wife of William Talford, of Bramley, Yorkshire, weaver, of three living girls She has borne twelve children in the space of eleven years and five months, the first six in three years and a month the mother is 38 years of age.

\* \* \* The account of her Grace the Duchess of Roxburgh's *accouchement* (p 401) turns out to have been a fabrication.

MARRIAGES.

THE Right Hon. Houston, to Lady Jane Long. — At Drogheda, Mr. Wm. Bae, of Edinburg, aged 78, to Miss Leinda Lee, of Drogheda, aged 24. The circumstances attending this marriage are singular; as he has lived to this period without ever thinking of entering into such a situation, though possessed of a vast property; but, supposing

his friends might have disputes in consequence thereof, he thought proper to marry this young woman, she being his housekeeper — At Chapel, Lancashire, Mr Robert Daw, aged 72, to Miss Milgate, aged 16, the daughter of Lieutenant Dawson Douglas Stewart, royal navy, son of the late Hon Admiral Keith Stewart, of Glasserton, to Miss Ed-

Elizabeth Dalrymple Hay, daughter of Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Bart. of Park-place, Glendale.—Edward Mostyn, Esq. only son of Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart. of Palacré, Flintshire, to Frances, daughter of the late Nicholas Blundell, Esq. of Crosby-hall, Lancashire.—John Baitbridge, Junr. Esq. to Harriet, daughter of the late Robert Pickwood, Esq.—George Vernon, of Clontarf-castle, in the county of Dublin, Esq. to Henrietta, daughter of Wilson Braddyll, of Canishead priory, Lancashire, Esq.—Chas. Sayer, Esq. of Bread-street, to Miss Greenhill, daughter of William Greenhill, Esq. Plashet-house, East Ham.—B. Nunes, Esq. late of Barbadoes, to Henrietta, daughter of Lyon De Symons, Esq. of Mitcham, Surrey.—The Right Hon. Lord George Beresford, to Miss Harriet Schutz.—At Tortola, Pickering Lettsom, Esq. to Mrs. Payne Georges.—At North Mimms, John Vernon, Esq. of the 22d light dragoons, to Elizabeth Cassandjor, daughter of Justinian Cassandjor, Esq. of Potterell, Herts.—The Rev. E. Repton, to Mary Ellis, eldest daughter of the Hon. Joseph Herbert, president of his majesty's council of the island of Montserrat.—Henry Vietch, Esq. of the island of Madeira, to Margaret Antoinetta, daughter of the late Thomas Harrison, Esq. many years attorney-general of Jamaica.—At Liverpool, Mr. George Harrison, master of the billiard-room, at Parkgate, to the widow Grimes, of the same place, head bathing-woman to the ladies that frequent that shore: he was a married man, a widower, and a bridegroom, within three weeks.—James Brown, Esq. of St. Katharine's Tower, to Miss Elizabeth Dudman, daughter of John Dudman, Esq. Hermitage.—William John Lenthall, Esq. captain in the king's own regiment of dragoons, to Frances Mary, daughter of Thomas Sherrey, Esq. of Beverley, Yorkshire.—Captain Charles Craven, R. N. and governor of the royal hospital at Haslar, to Mrs. Brooke, relict of the Rev. John Moor, Brooke, rector of Falkingham, and Helpington, Lincolnshire.—At New York, George Washington Clinton, Esq. son of the vice-president of the United States, to Miss Ann Floyd, daughter of General Floyd, of the county of Oneida.—John Butcher, Esq. of Park Hatch, Surrey, to Miss Sarah Burchall, daughter of Mr. Burchall, of Fulham.—The Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope, to Miss Caroline Wyndham.—Sir George Bowyer, Bart. to Miss Douglas, daughter of the late Sir Andrew Snape Douglas.—Benjamin Bushell, Esq. of Clive house, Kent, to Miss Tomlin, of Fenchurch-street.—John Brown, Esq. of Upper George-street, Portman-square, to Miss Van Gelder, daughter of P. M. Van Gelder, Esq. of Upper Norton-street.—Mr. Lytton George Kier, of Bridge-street, to Miss Bellamy, daughter of John Bellamy, Esq. of the House of Commons.—David Browne, Esq. of Somerset-house, to Miss

Stee.—At Bristol, Henry Shanahan, Esq. of Cork, to Miss Elizabeth Archer, daughter of the late Thomas Archer, Esq. of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.—Edward Popham, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Moore, daughter of the late Captain Moore, of the 40th.—The Hon. Mr. King, brother to Lord King, to Miss Tredcroft, daughter of N. Tredcroft, Esq. of Horsham.—William Priestley, Esq. of Halifax, Yorkshire, to Miss Elizabeth Paley, daughter of the late Dr. Paley, Archdeacon of Carlisle.—At Rufford church, Nottinghamshire, the Rev. T. Clark, curate of that place, to Miss Mary Alty, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Alty, the bridegroom, an eccentric genius, published his own bans three several Sundays in order, as he said, to prove the patience and humility of his wife; and to set his parishioners an example, in person, in what manner the honourable estate of matrimony should be entered upon, by such as enter it deliberately.—Charles Andrew Caldwell, Esq. son of Admiral Caldwell, to Charlotte Ann, sister to Sir William Abdy, Bart.—S. De Zoete, Esq. of Mincing-lane, to Miss Emily Payne, of Hackney.—William Hornidge, Esq. of Hutton-garden, to Henrietta, daughter of William Marmaduke Sellon, Esq. of Hatlesden-green.—George Jenner, Esq. to Frances, daughter of the late H. Traherne, Esq. of Castella, Glamorganshire.—Mr. Henry Woodthorpe, jun. of Guildhall, to Miss M. A. Smith, daughter of Mr. T. Smith, of Shore-ditch.—D. Grant, Esq. of the Ordnance-office, to Miss Hope, daughter of the late Lieutenant-colonel Hope, of the royal artillery.—At Pately-bridge, Mr. Robert Longstar, of Silverhill, aged 17 years and six months, to Miss Margaret Holdsworth, of Stone-bank-hall, aged 14 years and 11 months.—Joshua Hobson, Esq. of Great St. Helen's, London, merchant, to Miss Jane Palsford, of Hackney.—The son of General Eyton, to the daughter of Lady Campbell, Wimpole-street.—At Wellwood-house, Ayrshire, T. Groenshields, brewer, Cairns, to Miss Eliza Paterson. It is remarkable, that the father and mother of both are alive, and each of their families consists of six sons and four daughters, the youngest of whom is upwards of 13 years of age; and neither of them have had a death in their families.—At Beverley, Mr. T. Todd, to Miss Dorothy Robinson, after a month's courtship; the bride was eight times the age of her bride-maid, and the bridegroom nearly treble the age of the father.—At Guernsey, the Hon. Willoughby Bertie, of the royal navy, to Miss C. Jane Sanders, who, as Miss Fisher (the young Roscia), of the Plymouth theatre, so often afforded gratification to the public.—At Winchelsea, R. Lambie, Esq. to Mrs. Coate, widow.—At Yarmouth, Capt. Brady, of the royal navy, to Miss Catherine Douglas, daughter of Vice-admiral Douglas, com-

murder-in-chief at that port.—At Lamberton Toll-bar, near Berwick (the Green-green of that part of Scotland), Sergeant Fuller, of the West Kent militia, to Miss Coulter, of Leebury, near Aberdeen.—Mr. John Wright, of Paul, in Haldoness, to Mrs. Wright, also of that place, and widow of the bridegroom's father.—[Oracle.]

MARRIAGE AND DEATH. At Betley, Staffordshire, Mr. William Mainwaring, to Miss Jane Berks. It is remarkable, that the father of the bride, upwards of 80 years of age, having, on the occasion, sacrificed more freely than usual at the shrine of Bacchus, while the bells were ringing for the joyful event, closed his eyes in death.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Lambourn, Dolphin Price, Esq. a surgeon of eminence. He had been professionally attending a young lady at Rumsbury, who died in his presence, which so affected him, that on his return home he took to his bed, and died in three days.—At Aberdeen, Keith Turner, Esq. of Turner-hall.—Mary Tandy, sitting incautiously near the fire, in Free-school-lane, Belfast, her clothes caught the flames, and she was in a few seconds enveloped in a blaze. In this situation she ran out of the house, calling for help; the air increased the flames, and before they could be suppressed, she was burnt in a shocking manner. She survived a week, and died in great agony. She was but seventeen years old.—Mrs Bathurst, the lady of Colonel Bathurst, late of the blues.—In Lower-street, Mr James Thornton, a native of Warton, who had, by unremitting assiduity in business, acquired a large fortune, said to be 100,000*l.* the whole of which devolves upon his relations in the neighbourhood of Burton in Kendal, as he died without a will or any legitimate issue, the relations are four in number, a sister and three nieces, who succeed to this considerable property, and will experience a great reverse of fortune indeed, as they have hitherto been accustomed to daily labour.—The lady of Major-general John Manners Kerr, of the 62d regiment.—At Cricklade, of which place he was vicar, the Rev. R. Purdy, D. D. formerly of Queen's-college, Oxford.—Mr. Brown, painter, St. Michael's-steps, Bristol.—At Little Bank, near Gettle, Yorkshire, in her 98th year, Mrs. Alice Atkinson, of the people called Quakers.—Aged 65, Mr Hewitt, banker, of Nintwich, Cheshire.—At Ross-house, Tipperary, the Rev Robert Pouchock, aged 68. He was nearly 40 years rector and chancellor of Kiltinora, Ireland, and served the curacy of Lurragh, 49.—At Woodhouse, county Limerick, aged 72 years, Mrs. Hourigan, relict of the late Mr. Daniel Hourigan, of Caherline, in said county; and a few hours after, in the same house, her grandson, Mr Richard Hourigan, aged 22 years.—At Studley Mill, Warwickshire, Mr. H. Moore, at the advanced age of 86; he was attended to the grave by three brothers and one sister, whose united ages amounted to 368 years.—Charles Minier, of Aldodge, Croydon.—Mr. Wil-

liam Dodgson, warehouseman, of Maiden-lane, Wood-street, Cheap-side.—At Gloucester, Sir Charles Sexton, Bart who was 18 years commissioner of Portsmouth dock-yard. He has left a widow, three sons, and a daughter, who is the wife of Captain Oliver, of the royal navy. His eldest son, now Sir Charles Sexton, lately succeeded Mr. Trail, as one of the secretaries to the lord lieutenant of Ireland.—At Woodford, Mrs Trubey, wife of Mr. R. Trubey, of the Grove-house.—At Stroud-green, Croydon, Joseph Humphrey, Esq.—At Sunderland, aged 80, Mr. Tobias Dunn, formerly in the service of the customs at Stockton.—At Dublin, the Rev. Dixie Blundell, dean of Kildare, and many years rector of the parish of St. Mary's, in that city.—At Mount Jessop, county of Longford, the lady of the Rev Dr Jessop.—At Camberwell, aged 84, Thomas Wilson, Esq. late chief-justice of the island of Dominica.—At Brighton, Mrs Donaldson, wife of Mr Donaldson, of the Steyne library.—At Last Farndon, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Nathaniel Mapletost, late of Jesus college, Cambridge.—At Wooler, Mrs. M'Donald, aged 79, wife of Mr. M'Donald, seaman. They had been married 57 years, and no deaths had been in their family for 50 years.—At Kennington common, Warwick, Samuel Horton, Esq.—At Clifton, in her 27th year, Mrs Harriet Manners, granddaughter of the late Lord Robert Sutton.—At Stoke Newington, the Rev Mr. Burhauld, who formerly kept the celebrated academy at Palgrave, in Suffolk, and husband of the lady so highly distinguished for her numerous literary productions.—At Southampton, Captain Prescott, aged 95, the oldest captain in the service, having been made in the year 1761.—At Aberdeen a coal-carrier, of the name of Thom, well known for some years as a remarkable character. This poor man, whose appearance bespoke great poverty, while his penurious mode of living, on such scarce and scanty fare as was hardly sufficient for the support of life, seemed to point him out in the greatest indigence, was visited during his last illness, in his solitary and wretched apartment, by some neighbours, who discovered in the corner of his chest sixty-three pounds sterling in silver, wrapped up in a piece of an old sock. This sum, which might have been so well applied

towards the comfort of the miserable possessor in his declining years, now becomes, it is said, the property of a brother-in-law, residing in Montrose.—At Braydon, aged 45, Mrs. Smith; she was found burnt to death in the brewhouse, over a pan of coals, upon which, it is supposed, she had fallen in a fit.—At Plymouth-dock, of a scarlet fever, Lieutenant Edward Hunt, of the royal artillery, fourth son of Rowland Hunt, of Boreaton, Salop, Esq.—At Glasgow, Captain Edward Clarke, of the Stirlingshire regiment of militia.—Mr. T. Angus, aged 31, of Newcastle, printer.—At Barntick, county of Clare, Lady Peacocke, wife of Sir J. Peacocke, Bart. and sister of Lord Castlecoote.—After a short illness, and only ten weeks from her bridal-day, Mrs. Woodrofe, wife of Mr. Woodrofe of Chippenham.—Suddenly, in Dublin, P. Sharkey, Esq. author of "The Racing Calendar," and formerly judge of the Curragh of Kildare.—In Old Montague-street, White-chapel, Mr. John Crompton, merchant.—At Saltash, Mrs. Spicer, wife of Lieutenant-colonel Spicer, of the royal artillery, at present on foreign service.—In Dublin, Lady Trail, relict of Sir John Trail.—At Stamford-bridge, Mrs. Dodsworth, relict of Mr. Alderman Dodsworth, of York.—At Turnham, Mr. S. Jones. He was remarkable for his cautious economy. From the situation of a gentleman's coachman, he rose to the possession of a fortune, and accumulated the sum of 27,000*l.* He has bequeathed his property to a number of poor relations, to whom, during his life, he paid no attention. A niece, with a large family, to whom he left 2,000*l.* died at Maidstone on Wednesday se'nnight.—At Lyme Regis Dorsetshire, Wm. Daniel, Esq. collector of the customs at that port.—In Dublin, aged 86, Mrs. Daly, widow of James Daly, of Dunsandle, county Galway, Esq. and daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Ralph Gore, of Belleisle, county of Fermanagh, Bart.—At an advanced age, Andrew Shaw, well known at Portsmouth, for upwards of thirty years, as a bill-sticker; in which employ, by industry and frugality, he amassed more than 900*l.* He was a soldier in the battle of Minden.—The Rev. Thomas Moss, many years minister of Brierly Hill chapel, in the county of Worcester, and author of "The Beggar's Petition," and other admired poetical pieces.—At Castle Dawson, county of Derry, in the 106th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Richardson. She was attended to her grave by her children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great great-grandchildren.

Oct. 20. In Fountain-place, City-road, Ann, the wife of Mr. Thomas White, one of the masters of Lloyd's coffee-house.—In Upper Park-street, Bath, aged 17, Elizabeth Frances, daughter of James Piggott Ince, Esq.—At Cockermonth, Cumberland, the Rev. John Wheatly, A. M. rector of that place,

and formerly of St. John's-college, Cambridge.

21. Spencer Boland, son of Major Boland, inspecting field-officer, Edinburgh district.—Of a decline, in his 21st year, Lieutenant Gourdez, of the Berkshire militia.—In his 84th year, Thomas Lansdown, Esq. of Chatham-place.

Nov. 5. At the Manse of Muirhouse, in the 82d year of his age, and 45th of his pastoral care, the Rev. Alexander Imlach, minister of the parish of Muirhouse, in the presbytery of Dundee.

12. At Edinburgh, James Fraser, Esq. principal secretary to the bank of Scotland.—Mr. Thomas Grist, of the Low Pavement, Nottingham, and formerly of the theatres Hull, York, Leeds, and Sheffield. He was the father of Mrs. Bellamy, who performed last season at the Haymarket theatre.—In Carlisle, aged 73, Mr. Thomas Spooner, tanner. The death of this gentleman was awfully sudden, and is a striking instance of the fragility of life. He transacted business in the market that day as usual, and appeared to enjoy as good health and spirits as he had done for some years. About five o'clock in the evening he returned home, soon after dropped down, and expired almost immediately.

14. Aged 77 years, the Rev. Peter Hawker, sen. rector of Woodchester, and of Hampnet and Stowell, Gloucestershire.

15. Thomas Smith, Esq. of Parsonstown, Ireland.

16. At Falkirk, the wife of Captain Falconer, and niece of the late Sir John Gordon, Bart. of Incho.

18. The lady of Charles Milner, Esq. of Preston-pall. She was the youngest daughter of Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart. of Lullingstone-castle, Kent.—At Dover, Thomas Biggs, Esq. in the 59th year of his age, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for Kent.

19. Mrs. Stephen Peacock, of Camberwell, in child-bed of twins.

20. Mrs. Pyne, wife of Mr. Thomas Pyne, of Holborn-hill.

22. At Gravesend, Kent, in consequence of a paralytic stroke, Thomas Nairn Naish, Esq.—Aged 26, the Rev. William Crowther, M. A. late of Sydney-college, Cambridge.—Miss Priscilla Baldwin, of Fleet-street, aged 44 years.—At his house in Edinburgh, the Rev. Donald Mackintosh, of the old Scots episcopal church, the last of the nonjuring clergy of Scotland.—At his house in Hereford, after an illness of only two days, in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. William Allen, D. D. one of the prebendaries of the cathedral church of Hereford. He for many years held the livings of Clifford, Sutton St. Nicholas, and Hampton Bishop, in that county; and Lyffwen, in the county of Brecon; and was in the commission of the peace for the counties of Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.

23. At his house, Smallberry-green, Thomas Murthwaite, Esq.—At Taybank, near Perth, John Stewart, Esq. surgeon-general of the army in the West Indies during part of the American war.—At Edinburgh, Gilbert Messon, of Mordon, Esq. aged 83. At Bath, Mrs. Graves, widow of Rear-admiral Graves.

24. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Duncan Mackay, late acting chaplain of his majesty's troops on the establishment of Madras, in the East Indies. Having returned from India some years ago with a moderate fortune, he chose to express the respect which he always retained for that ancient seat of learning where he had received his education; his attachment to that district of Scotland where he was born, and his desire to help forward virtuous and indigent young men of genius during the course of their academical studies, by founding a new bursary in the united college of St. Andrew's, and vesting the patronage thereof in his chief, Lord Reay. Having communicated his intention last summer, and corresponded with the college upon the subject, he lately lodged 300l. sterling in the hands of Mr. Walter Cook, W.S. agent for the college; but he died before the necessary deeds were extended, and left them to be executed by his trustees.

25. Suddenly, aged 65, Mr. G. Hobson, of Middleham, surgeon. He left his own house apparently in the most perfect health, to visit a patient at the distance of a few miles only: immediately on his arrival there, he complained of uneasiness at his stomach; and, after taking a little refreshment, his head was affected; he instantly sunk in his chair, and expired without a groan.—Aged 73, Mr. Benjamin Shepherd, an eminent farmer, near Easingwold.—In King-street, Covent-garden, of an apoplectic fit, David Davies, Esq.—At Ballyhennessy, in the county of Kerry, of a wound he received in the execution of his duty as a yeoman officer, Thomas Elliot, Esq. lieutenant of the Feal cavalry.

26. At Islington, Mrs. Ann Holmes, widow of the late Mr. Robert Holmes, of that place.

27. Jane, wife of Montague Grover, Esq. of Boveney, Bucks.

28. At the Shakspeare tavern, in Birmingham, of which he had been master for the last 25 years, Mr. Charles Wilday.—In Thornhaugh street, John Gibson, Esq. late of Calcutta.—At his seat at Hawkstone, Shropshire, Sir Richard Hill, Bart. in the 76th year of his age. For several years he was one of the representatives of that county. On the last general election, through a very debilitated state of health, he thought proper to decline. His beautiful seat at Hawkstone has attracted the attention of visitors of the first rank, who were always treated with the greatest hospitality and politeness. Sir Richard succeeded in his title and estates by his second brother, now Sir John Hill, who has

thirteen children and several grandchildren. General Rowland Hill, who commanded the 90th regiment in Egypt with such signal bravery and success, and has now the command of a brigade in Spain, is the second son of the same family. The Rev. Rowland Hill, well known as a preacher, is, we are informed, a sixth son of the late Sir Rowland Hill, the ancestor of Sir Richard.

29. Aged 75, at his residence in Hampshire, Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. admiral of the white, who lost his leg on the memorable 1st of June, gallantly fighting for his king and country.—At Newmarket, Thomas Panton, Esq. brother to the late Duchess of Ancaster, and uncle to the Countess of Cholmondeley, and Baroness Wolloughby d'Ereby.

30. Mr. John Hutton, many years judge of the course at Newmarket, Epsom, and Disbury, and publisher of the Race Lists at the former place. He was greatly esteemed by all ranks on the turf, being a man of inoffensive manners and strict integrity. He was also general overseer and collector of the taxes in that large town.—Mr. W. Bennett, a respectable farmer, of Wick, near Berkeley. Mr. Bennett, and two of his sons, whilst out in one of the adjoining fields, during a thunder storm, in the month of November, 1807, were struck down by the lightning, and one of the youths and a cow were killed on the spot. Although the two survivors sustained but a momentary shock, neither of them had since enjoyed such a good state of health as before the accident.—At Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, in the 82d year of his age, Richard Sykes, Esq. only surviving brother to Sir Francis Sykes, Bart. late M. P. for Wokingford, Berks.—At Parkhouse, Maidstone, the residence of Stewart Erskine, Esq. his brother-in-law, Captain Thomas Reed, of his majesty's 33d regiment of foot. He had lately returned from the East Indies on leave, after an absence of 17 years, the greatest part of which he served in the field.

Dec. 1. Richard Harding Newman, Esq. of Nelmes, near Hornchurch, in Essex, aged 54.—Suddenly, at Stonehouse, Plymouth, Mrs. Nicholson, wife of George Nicholson, Esq. purser in the royal navy. Mrs. Nicholson, the preceding evening, attended the marine ball with a party of friends, and appeared to be in good health and spirits.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Monypenny, wife of David Monypenny, Esq. of Pitmilny, advocate.—Mrs. Frances Mary Jones, wife of Mr. James Jones, Jan. merchant, of Basinghall-street.—Mrs. Graves, of Downing street, aged 87.—Philip Lloyd Fletcher, Esq. of Gweruhay, Denbighshire.—At Blackburn, at the advanced age of 80, Richard Cutcliffe, of Ribchester-bridge, who, 77 years since, lost his sight by the small-pox. In the year 1798, when in his 70th year, he walked from Blackburn to Pordchester, in Hampshire, up-

wards of 200 miles, to visit his son, and pushed a hand-cart before him all the way. A very short time before his death, he could thread the smallest needles.

3. At Bedgebury, Kent, the Right Hon. Lady Forrester.—At Bath, Mrs. Charnock, lady of John Charnock, Esq. of the island of Barbadoes.

4. At his seat at Wardour castle, in the county of Wilts, in the 69th year of his age, the Right Hon. Henry Lord Arundell, baron of Wardour, count of the holy Roman empire. He is succeeded in his title by his first cousin, James Everard Arundell, Esq. of Irham-hall, in the county of Lincoln.—At the Admiralty, the Hon. Henrietta Sophia Phipps, eldest daughter of Lord Mulgrave. She was seized with a brain fever a week before her dissolution, and never afterwards recovered the use of her mental faculties.—In Baker-street North, aged 61, Mr. James Cooper, formerly pastry-cook, of Tichborne-street.—Mrs. Ailee, wife of Mr. Ailee, distiller, of Upper Thames-street.

5. At Gaubherwell, John Brazier, Esq.—In the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Johnson, of Ely-place.—At his house, in Spital-square, aged 72, William Hawes, M. D. senior physician to the London and Surrey dispensaries, and the establisher, in 1774 (in conjunction with Dr. Cogan), of that meritorious and now flourishing institution, the Royal Humane Society; a man of whom it may, with the greatest truth, be asserted, that his only failings arose from an overflow of the milk of human kindness. He was open and unsuspecting as noon day; his heart was always in his hand; and his benevolence was unbounded. The tears and regrets of thousands will follow him to his grave, with the consolatory reflection, that he is gone before to receive, it is confidently hoped, the reward of a well-spent, active, and religious life. On the 15th, the remains of this much-lamented gentleman were removed from his late residence, for interment at Islington. The body was conveyed in a hearse and six, accompanied by three mourning coaches and four, in which were the relatives and a few of the more immediate friends of the deceased. As a mark of the cordial esteem which they entertained for their late excellent treasurer, and to express their sincere regret at his loss, unexpected to the family, 30 directors and managers of the Royal Humane Society joined the solemn procession in seven mourning coaches. Among the gentlemen present were, the Rev. Dr. Fry, Rev. Mr. Pidden, Rev. Mr. Postan, Dr. Lettson, Mr. Deputy Goodbehere, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Gurney, &c. &c. [See a PORTRAIT and MEMOIR of Dr. Hawes, in Vol. XLI. page 427.]—The Rev. Thomas Mostyn, rector of Christleton, in Cheshire, one of the prebendaries, and sub-dean of Chester cathedral, and uncle to Sir Thomas Mostyn.

6. At Limehouse, Charles Rich, Esq. aged  
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77.—Aged 33, Mr. Benjamin North, of Leeds, one of the people called Quakers.—Suddenly, at Plymouth, Mr. Nicholas Norman, late gunner of his majesty's ship Unicorn.—At Kirton-Lindsey, at a very advanced age, supposed nearly 100, Mrs. Letitia Bullock. She was the last of the once considerable family of Osgodby, of Osgodby, in Lincolnshire.—At Redruth, Cornwall, in the 71st year of his age, Captain Paul Penrose, who was considered one of the best miners. He held an agency under the first Cornish Freeman Copper company for near 40 years, and was toller to Lord Arundel for near 30 years, inspecting captain at Polgooth for 20 years; with many other agencies. He was also steward to Edward Colens, Esq. He had also been employed to explore Wales and Ireland for minerals; and his judgment and integrity had made him a sort of oracle in mining concerns.

7. At Highgate, Mr. William Jones, saddler, of St. Paul's church-yard.

8. At Pontefract, aged 75, Mr. Thomas Oxley, sen. surgeon and apothecary.—Edward Gale, Esq. of Assembly-row, Laytonstone, aged 77 years.—Suddenly, Mrs. Dod, wife of Vice-admiral Dod, of Bedford Circus, Exeter.—At Brighton, the fourth son of Stephen Thornton, Esq. aged eight years.—In Little James street, Bedford-row, Mr. William Richard Badcock, midshipman, belonging to his majesty's ship *Stately*, commanded by Captain Cumberland. He was eldest son of the late William Badcock, Esq. by Sophia, daughter of Richard Cumberland, Esq. (the eminent dramatic writer), and died in the 17th year of his age, and the sixth of his service in the royal navy.

9. At Muswell-hill, Mrs. Norris, wife of Thomas Norris, Esq. aged 68 years.—Mrs. Eleanor Everitt Cooper, wife of Mr. Cooper, solicitor, Fitzroy-street, and daughter of the late Peter Mestaer, Esq. of Wausted, in Essex.—In the workhouse, at Hill, Alice Potts, at the very advanced age of 103 years. She was born at Sunderland, and used to say she was the first child baptized in that church.

10. At Winchester, T. Scott, Esq. aged 25 years, late of the island of Tobago.—At Farnham-cottage, Dorset, George Kes, Esq. of Moriston, in the county of Berwick, aged 50.—Aged 78, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Wm. Thompson, Esq. of Leeds, banker.—At Bath, Charles Purvis, Esq. of Darsham, Suffolk.—At Peckham, Surrey, the wife of William Hubbard, Esq.—At St. Alban's, Rob. Houson, Esq. aged 67.

11. Suddenly, at the house of Mrs. Parkes, Charlotte-street, where he was spending the evening, Mr. Clowes. There was a party of about twelve persons; and after the supper-cloth had been drawn, Mr. Clowes (who resided in Portland-road) fell down and expired, while taking a glass of wine. The deceased was a young gentleman in the 24th

year of his age, of independent fortune, and a suitor to a young lady who was present at the awful visitation.—Mrs. Yorke, wife of Whittle Yorke, Esq. one of the aldermen of Leeds.—At Brighton, Serjeant Ball, of the South Gloucester militia. The deceased had been ill a few weeks. It is somewhat singular, that on the Tuesday preceding, he observed to his wife, that he should certainly expire on the following Sunday; and which prediction was verified, as he died about four o'clock in the afternoon of that day.—At Camberwell-terrace, Mr. Nathaniel Bassnett, in his 65th year, many years in the service of the Hon. East India Company.—At Kennington, Erasmus Maddox, Esq. aged 65 years.—At Bath, in his 41st year, Burrell Neale, Esq. after labouring under the violent effects of severe gout for many years.—Suddenly, on his way to church, John Eccles, Esq. of Eccles-street, Dublin.—In the 41st year of his age, the Rev. H. Dawson, of Babergh-place, in Suffolk.

12. At Plymouth, on board the Parthian of 18 guns, of which he was captain, Mr. John Basset Balderston, in consequence of a pistol-shot, barely aimed at him by one of the Master's mates of the Parthian. Captain Balderston was a native of Dover, in his 29th year, and universally esteemed. James Smith, the master's-mate, by whose hand he fell, is about 25 years of age, and son of a British planter resident at Santa Cruz. Revenge for being disgraced by Captain Balderston, was the cause of this wicked act. The pistol which he used was loaded with two balls, one of which was cut into four pieces. After loading the pistol, he sat down coolly to dinner, observing to his messmates that it was the last time he should dine with them; and striking his hand violently against the table, he exclaimed, "I'll know what I have been disgraced for, and will be d—d if I don't be revenged!" He then rushed on deck, and shot Captain Balderston through the back, who survived only an hour and a half, and in excruciating pain. The murderer was instantly seized by Lieutenant Steventon, and conveyed on board the Salvador del Mundo. So far from expressing contrition, he declared that nothing but hurry of passion prevented his loading another pistol, with which it was his intention to have despatched Lieutenant Steventon also; as he had only had half his revenge.—Aged 73, Mr. Boughton, formerly an eminent attorney at King's Cliffe, and latterly sub-librarian at the subscription-room in Stamford.—John Matchman, the park-keeper of Sir Hugh Smyth, at Ashton Court, near Bristol. He was travelling from Bristol to Salisbury on the outside of the Portsmouth long-coach; but suddenly fell from the top, as Bishop-strom, fractured his skull, and died immediately.—At Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, John Prince, Esq. late of Afundel-street.—At Brighton, Frederica Anna Ryder, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. R. Ryder.

13. At Hareheath, near Reading, Mrs. May, aged 81. Out of a considerable property which she has left behind her, she has bequeathed the large sum of 15,000*l.* to charitable purposes, and the remainder of her fortune to numerous relations.—At Ludlow, at an advanced age, that eccentric, original character, William Purslow, self-titled Esquire, well known to many persons, besides his neighbours, for having some years ago so-tamed two hedgehogs as to make them perambulate the streets with him, with a degree of discipline and subjection which astonished the beholders, townsmen, and others. In the early part of his life he was a soldier, and served under "the old Cock of the Rock" during its siege by the Spaniards. His latter years have been chiefly supported by the bounties of his opulent and benevolent neighbours. Though in the utmost degree of penury and wretchedness, he would never submit to receive parochial relief; and several years ago, he had saved 7*l.* which he deposited in custody of a friend, for the express purpose of defraying his funeral expences, that even his interment might not be chargeable to the parish funds. Of this sum, three-fourths remained untouched at the day of his death.—At Teddington, Middlesex, aged 66, the Right Hon. the Earl of Athlone, Viscount Aghrim, Baron of Ballymore. He is succeeded in his title and estates by Frederick Viscount Aghrim, whose insane state of mind was lately a subject of discussion in Chancery. His late lordship married Anne Elizabeth Christiene, Baroness de Tull de Scerosberkin, by whom he has left several children.—At Westhorpe, Nottinghamshire, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Clave, in the 37th year of her age.—At Dublin, Theobald McKenna, Esq. He was a political writer of much celebrity, and enjoyed from Government a pension of 200*l.* per annum, for past services; but the most fortunate circumstance of his life was his union with Mrs. McDermott, relict of the late Francis McDermott, Esq. a Roman Catholic merchant of the first respectability, and who had left his widow a considerable jointure, and large fortunes to his children, who resided with her. This lady is sister to James Laffan, Esq. of Kilkenny, and aunt to the Countess of Shrewsbury.

14. Hugo Meynell, Esq. (so well known on the turf, and in all the fashionable circles, for half a century past), at the age of 81 years, having been repeatedly attacked by paralytic strokes during the last two or three years. He has left a large property behind him.—Mr. Thomas Weatherall, of Cheapside.

15. At Richmond, Surrey, George Warden, Esq.—Mrs. Barrington, wife of John Barrington, Esq. of Doggetts, Rochford, Essex.

16. At Woodford, William Robinson, Esq. sub-governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance company, in the 73d year of his age.

17. At his house, in Hertford-street, the Right Hon. Charles Jenkinson, earl of Liverpool, and Baron Hawkesbury. This distinguished nobleman was in the 87d year of his age,

and had long been in a declining state; but it is supposed, that the alarm he experienced a week since, at an accident which befel his lady (part of her dress having caught fire, and dreadfully burnt her, before the flames were extinguished), hastened his dissolution. His lordship is well known to have experienced the confidence of his sovereign for many years past, and has frequently been described, by political writers, as the secret adviser of the king. His lordship was collector of the customs inwards, in the part of London, and clerk of the peels, in Ireland. He was born May the 16th, 1727, and married, first, in February, 1769, Amelia, daughter of William Watts, Esq. governor of Fort William, in Bengal, by whom (who died July, 1770) he had issue Robert Banks Jenkinson (Lord Hawkesbury), who succeeds to his titles and estates. He married, secondly, June 22, 1782, Catherine, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart. and widow of Sir Charles Cope, of Orton Longueville, Bart. who was his lordship's first cousin; and by her he had issue Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, M. P. for Sandwich; and Charlotte, married to the Hon. James Walter Grimston, only son of James Viscount Grimston. See a PORTRAIT and MEMOIR of his lordship, vol. LIII. page 83. — At his house, King's-road, Bedford-row, Mark Sprot, Esq.

\* \* In our account (p. 403) of the succession to the baronetcy and estates of the late Sir Henry Mildmay, we understand, there was an inaccuracy which we are now enabled to correct. The present Sir Henry, as eldest son, will, on the demise of his mother, come into possession of the maternal property, called the Mildmay estates. The second son, Mr. Paulet Mildmay, succeeds to the paternal property, viz. the St. John, which title the deceased baronet bore previously to his marriage, when, with the estates, he took the appellation of Mildmay.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

In the island of Marigalante, John Brown, Esq. a native of Belfast, and for some years a merchant in Dublin. The manner of his death renders it the more distressing to his relatives and numerous friends. On his passage from Antigua to another island, on a mercantile speculation, the ship he sailed in was captured, and carried by the French into Marigalante, shortly before it was taken by the English forces. The French force having come to a determination to capitulate, they liberated Mr. Brown, for the purpose of communicating with the British: unhappily, his joy at his deliverance made him neglect the precaution of taking with him a flag of truce; and, on approaching the posts of the British, he received a ball in the heart from a black sentinel in their service.

On board the packet, as she was returning to the continent, Mademoiselle Prestle, the

first comic dancer at the Opera last season. She went over to Ireland last summer with Madame Catalani, and the rest of the operatical troop, but was too ill to perform once at the Dublin theatre. Her illness was a rapid decline, which carried her off in the 18th year of her age. — At St. Croix, Lieutenant-colonel Leath, one captain, four subalterns, and about 100 men of the 96th regiment, in one month. — At Vienna, Madame Roosc, an actress of great celebrity; upwards of 100 noblemen's carriages joined in the funeral procession, and more than 10 000 persons. — Brigadier-general Wm. Carylton Hughes, lieutenant-colonel of the 87th regiment, and governor of Surinam, whose conduct was so particularly distinguished for intrepidity in the gazette account of the capture of that settlement. — At Calcutta, Major-general Dickens. — At Cumburn, in the East Indies, Robert Maggison, Esq. writer on the Madras establishment. — At Copenhagen, Admiral Chapman, celebrated on the continent for his ability in naval architecture. — At Gibraltar, in consequence of a wound which he received in a duel with Major Ash, of the 48th regiment, Mr. John Brugnier, purser of his majesty's ship St. Juan. — At Dominica, in the 29th year of his age, John Laing, Esq. acting provost-marshal of the island, and a captain of the Royal St. George's militia.

SEPT. 19. At Washington, America, the vault of the court room, in the north wing of the capitol, fell down. Several workmen, under the direction of Mr. John Lenthall, the clerk of the works, were under the vault, lowering down that part of the centre which still stood under it just before it fell. A loud crack gave notice of their danger; and all of them escaped out of the windows, or under the adjoining vaults, excepting Mr. Lenthall, who, to judge from the place in which his body was found, wanted only a single step to have secured his retreat also; but being under that part of the arch, the centre of which had been removed before, he was suddenly buried under many tons of bricks. Mr. Lenthall was born at Chesterfield, in the county of Derby, in England, and brought up to the business of a carpenter. He was in his youth much employed in the mines, and had acquired a thorough knowledge of the manner of working them, and of all the machinery used in that part of England. He was not less acquainted with the cotton works; and, joining an insatiable desire of knowledge to a strong memory and sound judgment, his acquaintance with arts and sciences, not immediately connected with his trade, was very extensive, and by no means slight. He was also a superior draughtsman, and of his own particular business a perfect master. Though of very moderate stature, his personal strength and activity were unequalled; and the command he acquired of all those who were placed under him, was achieved by his own superior ability. He was about 45 years of age.



In April last, at Mymensing, in Bengal, aged 24, Henry Towatey Roberdeau, Esq. register of that zillah. He was the eldest son of Mr. Roberdeau, of Bath (late of London), nephew to the late Alderman Le Mesurier, and grandson of the late H. v. James Townley, of the Merchant Taylors' school. This young gentleman proceeded to his valuable oriental appointment in 1799, at the early age of 15; and immediately evinced talents and attainments, that procured him a rapid progress in the judicial department of the Bengal government; inasmuch that he was on the eve of receiving a further promotion, so considerable, as would very speedily have enabled his return to England with an honourable and ample fortune. The graces of his cultivated mind were as conspicuous as his official ability; and from the age of 18, he was noticed and admired in India as a public writer, both in verse and prose. A still superior meed of respectful tribute is due to the qualities of his heart, and to the general urbanity of his whole demeanor. A warm and liberal friend, a kind and pious son, and a most affectionate brother; which latter

trait was particularly called forth, by his having two younger brothers on the Bengal establishment, to whom his protecting guidance and fostering attention were most serviceably alert. These, with his afflicted relatives in England, are left to lament his untimely loss by a fever, after nine years residence in the climate, with uninterrupted health; and they can only console themselves by the emulative persuasion of so many virtues being transplanted to a clime more congenial to their full maturity than this barren sublunary sphere. The correctness of the life of this lamented youth will (in the words of a late writer) rank him, in the esteem of posterity, with those rare and valuable characters, whose worth is to be ascertained by importance more than duration; who having lived just long enough to fulfil the promise of their dawn, are cut off in the bright morning of an extended glorious career!

“As the swollen column of ascending smoke,  
So solid rests thy grandeur, pigny man!”  
YOUNG.

## MONTHLY STATE OF COMMERCE.

London, Dec. 1, 1808.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies do hereby declare, that they will put up to sale, at their ensuing March sale, besides those goods already declared, the under-mentioned, viz.

Company's Coast and Surat piece goods, and nankeen cloth; also private trade nankeens; and privilege coast goods; and prize, &c. goods.

Coast calicoes, various sorts.....	236,290 pieces.
Coast prohibited, ditto.....	43,692 ditto.
Surat calicoes, ditto.....	6,600 ditto.
Surat prohibited, ditto.....	55,700 ditto.
Nankeen cloth (Company's).....	200,050 ditto.
Ditto (private trade).....	13,000 ditto.
Subscription, prohibited, two sorts.....	20,613 ditto.

Also sundry white piece goods, &c. per the prize ship Kron Princesse Maria, and the warned ship Otis.

On Tuesday, March 7, 1809; prompt July 7, 1809.

Also, on Monday, March 20, 1809; prompt July 21 following.

Company's Bengal piece goods.

Muslins of various descriptions.....	34,013 pieces.
Calicoes, ditto.....	124,826 ditto.
Prohibited, ditto.....	83,704 ditto.

Likewise, on Thursday, February 16; prompt March 24 following.

Sundry Bengal piece goods, white and prohibited (imported by the Company, and in private trade, and privilege), and a few shawls, which were imported prior to the operation of the act 39 Geo. III. cap. 53, and have remained in the Company's warehouses more than seven years from the day of sale. Also, sundry coast, white, and prohibited piece goods, and nankeen cloth (imported by the Company); sundry bandannoes, and coast, prohibited goods (imported in private trade) prior to the operation of the act 39 Geo. III. and have remained in the Company's warehouses more than seven years from the day of sale. Likewise, sundry white piece goods, presents, &c. which are addressed to private persons, and have remained in the warehouses more than three years from the day of sale. Also, sundry calico wrappers, and packing cotton.

And on the same day; prompt May 26,

Damaged, Bengal white, and prohibited piece goods.

Also, for sale, with the goods declared for March 7; prompt July 7,

Prohibited piece goods, in privilege, and private trade, per sundry ships, 59 packages.

We have great pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of seven of the Company's ships, viz. the Duke of Montrose, Walpole, Sarah Christiana, and Northampton, from Bengal; the Worcester, from Fort St. George and Bombay; and the Sir William Pulteney and Union, from Bombay; the particulars of whose cargoes are as under:

**BENGAL PIECE GOODS.**

Muslins, plain and stitched, various sorts.....	0,296 pieces
Calicoes, ditto .....	12,123 ditto.
Prohibited, ditto .....	2,261 ditto.

**MADRAS PIECE GOODS.**

Calicoes, of various descriptions.....	68,400 ditto.
Prohibited, ditto.....	11,843 ditto.

**COMPANY'S DRUGS, &c.**

Raw silk, 98 bales.....	14,476 lbs.
Cochineal, 28 chests.....	5,600 ditto.
Cotton, 662 bales.....	229,778 ditto.
Saltpetre, 14,651 bags.....	19,683 cwt.
Keemou shells.....	24 ditto.
Sugar, 9,318 ditto.....	16,443 ditto.
Hemp, 166 bales.....	520 ditto.
Rice, 3850 bags.....	5,439 ditto.
Sunn, 300 bales.....	800 ditto.

**PRIVILEGE GOODS.**

Raw silk.....	10 bales.
Indigo .....	4,216 chests.
Anniseeds.....	100 ditto.
Madeira wine .....	24 pipes.
Poppy oil .....	1 cask.
Cotton .....	2,052 bales.
Hides.....	49 bags.
Senna .....	11 chests.
Tinca.....	80 ditto.
Lacklake .....	18 ditto.
Castor oil and dry ginger .....	117 jars.
Gum arabic .....	234 chests.
Koossoon flower .....	60 bags.
Shellac.....	2 chests.
Gum olibanum.....	1 ditto.
Piece goods.....	3 bales.

Besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

**SALES OF WEST INDIAN PRODUCE.**

November 22d to November 29th.

2,076 hogsheads, 77 casks, 9,537 bags Planta-			
tion coffee.....	from 84s. 0d.	to 126s. 0d.	per cwt.
11 casks, 5 bags Jamaica white ginger.....	from 5l. 2s. 6d.	to 7l. 5s.	per cwt.
85 bags Barbadoes ditto .....	from 3l. 18s.	to 4l. 5s. 6d.	per cwt.
66 bags Carriacou, Barbadoes, and St. Vin-			
cent's cotton .....	from 2s. 9½d.	to 2s. 10½d.	per lb.
271 hogsheads, 56 casks, 78 chests foreign			
sugar, for exportation .....	from 29s. 0d.	to 48s. 0d.	per cwt.
189 ditto clayed ditto, for exportation.....	from 35s. 0d.	to 50s. 0d.	per cwt.

November 29th to December 6th.

1,817 hogsheads, 99 casks, 4,437 bags coffee.....	from 85s. 0d.	to 115s. 0d.	per cwt.
7 ditto, 1 ditto, ditto .....	from 8l. 14s.	to 9l. 1s. 6d.	per cwt.
158 bags Jamaica white ginger .....	from 4l. 7s.	to 9l. 14s.	per cwt.
211 bags Tobago, Granada, Carriacou, and			
St Vincent's cotton .....	from 2s. 3½d.	to 2s. 9½d.	per lb.

**Current Prices of Merchandise.**

*December 6th to December 15th.*

319 hogsheads, 114 casks, 1,873 bags coffee from 80s. 0d.	to 115s. 0d.	per cwt.
46 various Carracca indigo	from 5s. 0d. to 9s. 7d.	per lb.
44 casks, 30 bags Jamaica white ginger	from 5l. 0s. to 11l. 15s.	per cwt.
3 bags bonded pimento	15½d.	per lb.

*December 15th to December 20th.*

1,536 hogsheads, 47 casks, 3,056 bags coffee	from 80s. 0d. to 121s. 6d.	per cwt.
8 bags Jamaica white ginger	from 7l. 10s. to 11l. 15s.	per cwt.

**Average price of brown or Muscovado sugar, exclusive of the duties payable thereon:**

For the week ending Nov. 23, was 5s. 5d. per cwt.

For the week ending Nov. 30, was 5s. 4d.

For the week ending Dec. 7, was 5s. 9d.

For the week ending Dec. 14, was 4s. 9½d.

**SALES OF AMERICAN PRODUCE.**

*November 22d to November 29th.*

67 bags Surinam and Berbice cotton	from 1s. 4d. to 3s. 0d.	per lb.
100 barrels Carolina rice	from 57. 6l to 58s. 0d.	per cwt.
105 bags Brazil ditto	from 23s. 0d. to 57s. 6d.	per cwt.

*November 29th to December 20th.*

155 bags Berbice, Surinam, and Demerara cotton	from 1s. 5½d. to 2s. 11½d.	per lb.
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Alum, English - - ton	£ 20 0 0 to 25 0 0	Iron, Pig, British, - - ton	£ 7 0 0 9 0 0
Anniseeds, Alicant - - cwt.	5 15 0 6 5 0	Ditto, in bars - - -	15 0 0 17 0 0
Ditto German - - -	3 12 0 3 15 0	Ditto Swedish, bars - - -	27 0 0 24 10 0
Ashes, American Pot - - -	3 5 0 4 4 0	Ditto Norway - - -	24 0 0 25 0 0
Ditto Pearl - - -	3 0 0 4 2 0	Ditto Archangel - - -	25 0 0 26 0 0
Barilla, Carthagena - - -	2 12 0 2 18 0	Juniper Berries, German - cwt.	4 0 0 4 5 0
Ditto Sicily - - -	2 5 0 2 6 0	Ditto Italian - - -	3 15 0 4 0 0
Ditto Teneriffe - - -	2 5 0 2 7 0	Lead in pigs - - -	fod. 43 0 0 3 0 0
Bark, Oak British, 4s cwt. L.	31 0 0 35 0 0	Ditto red - - -	ton 40 0 0 41 0 0
Ditto Foreign - - -	40 15 0 15 0 0	Ditto white - - -	54 0 0 0 0 0
Brandy, Cogniac - - gal.	1 5 0 1 4 6	Lignum Vitis, American - -	10 10 0 20 0 0
Ditto Spanish - - -	1 0 0 1 1 0	Ditto Tortola - - -	0 0 0 0 0 0
Camphire, reaped - - lb.	7 4 0 7 6	Logwood, Camp. - - -	18 0 0 20 0 0
Ditto unrefined - - cwt.	33 6 0 34 0 0	Ditto Honduras Chipt - -	16 0 0 17 0 0
Cochineal, garbled - - lb.	1 5 0 1 10 0	Ditto Unchipt - - -	uncertain
Ditto East Indian - - -	0 5 6 0 6 6	Ditto Jamaica Chipt - -	14 10 0 16 0 0
Coffee, fine - - - cwt.	5 10 0 6 0 0	Ditto Unchipt - - -	uncertain
Ditto ordinary - - -	4 0 0 4 10 0	Madder Roots, Smyrna - cwt.	4 12 0 5 0 0
Ditto Mocha in Time - -	17 0 0 17 12 0	Madder Roots, Dutch Crop, cwt.	5 8 0 6 10 0
Cappera, Green - - - lb.	0 7 0 0 8 0	Mahogany, Honduras - - ft.	0 1 3 0 1 9
Ditto White - - -	1 15 0 2 0 0	Ditto Jamaica - - -	0 1 3 0 1 14
Cotton-wool, Surinam - -	0 2 9 0 2 11	Ditto Hispaniola - - -	0 1 5 0 2 3
Ditto Jamaica - - -	0 2 2 0 2 7	Molasses - - - cwt.	1 17 6 1 13 0
Ditto Smyrna - - -	0 2 0 0 2 1	Oak plank, Dantzic, - -	4 & 3 inch } load 11 0 0 12 0 0
Ditto Bourbon - - -	0 3 4 0 4 0	Oil, - - -	
Ditto Pernambuco - -	0 2 11 0 3 01	Ditto Lucia - 25 gal. jar	25 10 0 31 0 0
Ditto East Indian - -	0 1 4 0 1 10	Ditto Spermaceti - - ton	25 0 0 96 10 0
Curraets, Zanzibar - - cwt.	4 10 0 4 19 0	Ditto Whale, Greenland	37 0 0 38 0 0
Deals, Dantz. Fir, 3 in. 40 piece	3 8 0 3 10 0	Ditto southern - - -	40 0 0 41 15 0
Ditto 41 36 - - -	0 0 0 0 0 0	Ditto Florence - half chest	4 0 0 4 5 0
Ditto 2 30 - - -	0 0 0 0 0 0	Opium, Turkey - - - lb.	1 11 0 1 12 0
Elephant's Teeth - 1. 2. 3. cat.	29 0 0 32 0 0	Orehilla, Canary - - - ton	225 0 0 225 0 0
Ditto 4. 5. 6. - - -	21 15 0 28 0 0	Ditto Cape de Verd - -	130 0 0 150 0 0
Ditto Scrivell - - -	15 0 0 21 0 0	Ditto Madeira - - -	0 0 0 0 0 0
Figs, Turkey - - -	3 5 0 4 15 0	Pimento - - - lb.	0 2 0 0 2 1
Flax, Riga - - - ton	128 0 0 130 0 0	Pitch, American - - - cwt.	0 15 0 0 16 0
Ditto Petersburg, 12 head	126 0 0 128 0 0	Ditto Stockholm - - -	0 17 0 0 18 0
Fustick, Jamaica - - - ton	18 0 0 19 0 0	Ditto Archangel - - -	0 16 0 0 17 0
Ditto Cuba - - -	21 10 0 23 10 0	Quicklime - - - lb.	0 4 2 0 4 4
Galls, Turkey - - - cwt.	5 10 0 7 12 0	Raisins, Bloom - - - cwt.	5 12 0 7 0 0
Geneva Handkerchiefs - - gal.	1 4 0 1 7 0	Ditto Malaga - - -	2 10 0 2 15 0
Ditto English - - -	0 7 0 0 13 6	Ditto Sun - - -	4 6 0 4 8 0
Ginger, Jamaica, White - cwt.	5 0 0 11 5 0	Ditto Muscadine - - -	7 0 0 9 9 0
Ditto Black - - -	3 5 0 3 17 0	Rice, Carolina - - -	2 18 0 3 4 0
Ditto Barbadoes - - -	4 4 0 4 8 0	Ditto East Indian - - -	2 6 0 3 0 0
Ditto East Indian - - -	3 4 0 4 0 0	Ruin, Jamaica - - - gal.	0 6 2 0 7 0
Gum Arabic, Turkey - - cwt.	4 9 0 12 15 0	Ditto Leeward I. - - -	0 5 0 0 6 0
Ditto Senec - - -	4 12 0 5 4 0	Salt-petre, East India High	cwt. 3 14 0 3 16 0
Ditto Sandalwood - - -	7 1 0 8 2 0	Ditto British Refined - -	4 1 0 4 2 0
Ditto Tragacanth - - -	24 10 0 25 10 0	Sulphur - - -	5 0 0 10 0 0
Ditto Mastix - - -	0 0 0 0 0 0	Shamrock, Fair - - -	1 4 0 1 6 0
Hampshire China - - - ton	117 0 0 118 0 0	Ditto Malaga - - -	1 3 2 1 5 0
Ditto Petersburg Mean - -	117 0 0 118 0 0	Ditto Sicily - - -	1 5 0 1 7 0
Ditto East Indian - - -	117 0 0 118 0 0	Ditto Oporto - - -	0 0 0 0 0 0
Ditto English - - -	0 0 0 0 0 0	Silk, French, Piedmont - lb.	2 4 0 3 10 0
Ditto Spanish Arica - - -	0 0 0 0 0 0	Ditto Bergam - - -	2 18 0 3 6 0
Ditto Dutch salted - - -	0 0 0 0 0 0	Silk, Raw, China, 3000s. Sm.	0 0 0 0 0 0
Ditto Spanish - - -	0 0 0 0 0 0	Ditto - ditto - - -	1 12 0 1 19 0
Indigo, Spanish - - -	0 15 0 0 16 0	Ditto Bengul, Sm, Sk.g.	0 48 0 1 7 6
Ditto East Indian Black Turp.	0 0 0 0 0 0	Ditto Nuzi - - -	2 2 0 2 8 0
Ditto - - -	0 5 6 0 6 6	Ditto Orgazine - - -	4 13 0 4 5 0

Sugar, Jamaica - - - C.	£ 3 15 0	4 7 0	Tobacco, Virg. York River lb.	£ 0 1 6	0 1 9
Ditto East India - - -	3 10 0	4 12 0	Ditto James River - - -	0 1 6	0 1 10
Ditto Lumps - - -	5 11 0	5 17 0	Wax, English - - - cwt.	15 13 0	17 10 0
Ditto Single Leaves - - -	5 9 0	6 0 0	Ditto Bantzic - - -	15 0 0	15 15 0
Ditto Double Ditto lb.	0 1 4	0 1 9	Ditto African - - -	9 15 0	11 0 0
Tallow, English - - - cwt.	4 18 0	0 0 0	Ditto American - - -	14 15 0	15 10 0
Ditto Russia, candle, white -	5 11 0	5 12 0	Whale-bas, Greenland, - ton	32 0 0	40 0 0
Ditto, yellow - - -	5 9 0	3 40 0	Ditto S. Fishery - - -	20 0 0	24 12 0
Ditto, Buenos Ayres - - -	5 8 0	5 10 0	Wine, Red Port - - - pipe	75 0 0	125 0 0
Tar, Archangel - - - B.	2 0 0	2 2 6	Ditto Lisbon - - -	25 0 0	25 0 0
Ditto, Stockholm - - -	2 3 0	2 5 0	Ditto Madeira - - -	74 0 0	105 0 0
Ditto, American - - -	1 16 0	2 2 0	Ditto Caparra - - -	80 0 0	104 0 0
Fin in blocks - - - cwt.	5 18 0	0 0 0	Ditto Sherry - - - butt	80 0 0	105 0 0
Ditto, Grain, in blocks - - -	7 7 0	0 0 0	Ditto Mountain - - -	65 0 0	80 0 0
Turpentine, American - - -	1 18 0	2 0 0	Ditto Videmia - - - hogs.	70 0 0	85 0 0
Tobacco, Maryl. yellow - lb.	0 1 1	0 1 5	Ditto Claret - - -	44 0 0	95 0 0
Ditto, Mid. brown - - -	0 1 0	0 1 1	Yarn, Melair - - - lb.	0 3 6	0 9 0
Ditto, Long Leaf - - -	0 0 9	0 0 30			

PRICES

OF

Canal, Dock, Fire Office, Water Works, Brewery Shares, &c. &c.  
at the Office of Messrs. L. WOLFE and Co.

21st December, 1808.

London Dock Stock	1211. per cent.
West India ditto	1671. per cent.
East India ditto	1251. per cent.
Commercial ditto	1491. per cent.
Grand Junction Canal Shares	1251. per share.
Grand Surrey ditto	601. per share.
Thames and Medway ditto, Old shares	50 guineas, for new 121. premium.
Kennet and Avon ditto	41. per share premium.
Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares	1141. per share.
Allion ditto	21. per cent. premium.
Hope ditto	21s. per share premium.
Eagle ditto	par.
Atlas ditto	par.
Imperial Fire Insurance	41. per cent. premium.
Kent ditto	45 guineas per share.
Rock Life Assurance	4s. to 5s. per share premium.
Commercial Road Stock	1161. per cent.
London Institution	841. per share.
Surrey ditto	351. per share.
South London Water-works	401. per share premium.
East London ditto	461. per share premium.
West Middlesex ditto	121. per share premium.

LEWIS WOLFE and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers,  
No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,

Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty,

At Nine o'Clock, A. M.

1808	Barom.	Ther.	Wind.	Obser.	1808	Barom.	Ther.	Wind.	Obser.
Nov. 26	29.86	56	SW	Fair	Dec. 11	30.14	38	N	Fair
27	29.59	54	NW	Rain	12	30.20	41	NW	Ditto
28	29.75	39	N	Fair	13	30.25	40	NW	Gr. Fog
29	29.70	38	NW	Rain	14	30.15	37	W	Fair
30	29.15	39	W	Fair	15	29.99	38	N	Ditto
Dec. 1	29.35	41	SW	Ditto	16	29.02	38	N	Ditto
2	29.21	44	W	Ditto	17	29.54	41	W	Ditto
3	29.40	46	SW	Ditto	18	29.59	25	N	Ditto
4	29.97	45	N	Ditto	19	29.57	23	N	Ditto
5	30.19	46	S	Ditto	20	29.61	30	N	Snow
6	29.90	52	SW	Ditto	21	29.87	23	SW	Fair
7	29.85	46	NW	Ditto	22	29.15	30	W	Snow
8	29.94	40	NW	Ditto	23	29.35	28	NE	Fair
9	29.33	45	NNE	Rain	24	29.45	29	NE	Ditto
10	30.01	38	N	Fair					

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR DECEMBER, 1908.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct Consols	3 per Ct Medic	4 per Ct Consols	Navy 5 per Ct	New 5 per Ct	Long Anns	4 per Ct Scrip	Imp. 3 per Ct	Imp. Anns. 7-16	Irish 5 per Ct	So. Sea Stock	So. Sea Anns.	India Stock	India Bonds	Exche. Bills	State Lot Tickets	Cons. for Ac.	
Nov. 26		65 1/2 a 66 1/2	65 1/2	81 1/2	99 1/2	17 15-16	17 15-16 1/2 dis.	64 1/2	7 7-16				65 1/2	182	7s pr.	8s pr.	211 15s	66 1/2 a 1/2	
28		65 1/2 a 66 1/2	65 1/2	81 1/2	99 1/2	17 15-16	17 15-16 1/2 dis.	64	7 7-16					181 1/2	7s pr.	8s pr.	211 15s	66 1/2 a 1/2	
29		60 a 1/2	65 1/2	81 1/2	99 1/2	18	18 1 dis.		7 1/2						7s pr.	8s pr.	211 15s	60 1/2 a 1/2	
30	holiday																		
Dec. 1	255 1/2	66 1/2 a 1/2	65 1/2	81 1/2	99 1/2	18 1-16	18 1-16 1/2 dis.	64 1/2			95 1/2				7s pr.	9s pr.	211 15s	66 1/2 a 1/2	
2	235 1/2	5 1/2 a 66	65 1/2	81 1/2	99 1/2	18	18 1/4 dis.	64 1/2							7s pr.	9s pr.	211 15s	66 1/2 a 1/2	
3			65 1/2	81 1/2	99 1/2	18 1-16	18 1-16 1/2 dis.								8s pr.	9s pr.	211 15s	66 1/2 a 1/2	
5			65 1/2	82		18 1-16	18 1-16 1/2 dis.								9s pr.	9s pr.	211 15s	66 1/2 a 1/2	
6	236		65 1/2	82		18 1-16	18 1-16 1/2 dis.				95 1/2				10s pr.	9s pr.	211 15s	66 1/2 a 67	
7	236		66	82 1/2		18 1-16	18 1-16 1/2 dis.								9s pr.	9s pr.	211 15s	66 1/2 a 67	
8			66 1/2	82 1/2		18 1/2	18 1/2 dis.	61 1/2	7 1/2						9s pr.	9s pr.	211 15s	66 1/2 a 67	
9			65 1/2	81 1/2		18	18 1/4 dis.	61 1/2							7s pr.	8s pr.	211 15s	66 1/2 a 1/2	
10			65 1/2	81 1/2		18 1-16	18 1-16 1/2 dis.								8s pr.	9s pr.	211 15s	66 1/2 a 1/2	
12			65 1/2	81 1/2		18 1-16	18 1-16 1/2 dis.								7s pr.	9s pr.	211 15s	66 1/2 a 1/2	
13	235 1/2		65 1/2	81 1/2		18 1-16	18 1-16 1/2 dis.								8s pr.	9s pr.	211 15s	66 1/2 a 1/2	
14	236		65 1/2	81 1/2		18 1-16	18 1-16 1/2 dis.	6 1/2							7s pr.	8s pr.	221 19s	66 1/2 a 1/2	
15			65 1/2	82 1/2		18 1-16	18 1-16 1/2 dis.	6 1/2							5s pr.	7s pr.	221 19s	66 1/2 a 67 1/2	
16	236		65 1/2	81 1/2		18	18 1/4 dis.	6 1/2							5s pr.	6s pr.	221 19s	66 1/2 a 67	
17			65 1/2	81 1/2		18 1-16	18 1-16 1/2 dis.								6s pr.	6s pr.	221 19s	66 1/2 a 1/2	
19			65 1/2	81 1/2		18 1-16	18 1-16 1/2 dis.								5s pr.	6s pr.	221 19s	66 1/2 a 1/2	
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# L I S T

## O F

### B A N K - R U P T S,

F R O M

June 21, to December 27, 1808.

A.

**A. N. JEWELL**, G. Mark-lane, ship broker, June 22. [Healing, Lawrence-lane.]  
**Alcot**, W. Gosport haberdasher, June 25. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]  
**Allmond**, J. Dickett-street, haberdasher, Aug. 30. [Swash and Co. Old Jewry.]  
**Aires**, W. Fenchurch-street, boot-maker, Sept. 10. [Pike, Air-street.]  
**Allinson**, R. and Whittaker, J. Lancaster, leather-dressers, Sept. 30. [Bickelock and Co. Temple.]  
**Almsworth**, W. Chatham, innkeeper, Oct. 1. [Hurd, Temple.]  
**Adams**, T. Lancaster, merchant, Oct. 11. [Bickelock and Co. Temple.]  
**Alderson**, E. Caldwells, dyer, Oct. 20. [Moussey, Staple-inn.]  
**Atkinson**, W. Manchester, shoe dealer, Nov. 15. [Windle, John-street, Redford-row.]  
**Averill**, G. Annage, wheelwright, Nov. 19. [Rudalls, Clement's-inn.]  
**Athorpe**, C. W. Bridge-street, Blackfriars, merchant, Nov. 28. [Smith, Hatton-garden.]  
**Abbey**, J. and H. Leicester, hosiers, November 26. [Brookes, Hind-court, Fleet-street.]  
**Asser**, A. Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, china-seller, Nov. 27. [Boufield, Bowseric-street.]  
**Alexander**, L. Halifax, money scrivener, Dec. 5. [Dutty, Chancery-lane.]

B.

**Bell**, W. C. Wolverhampton, baker, July 2. [Williams, Staple-inn.]  
**Bradbury**, W. Dolefield, woollen clothier, July 2. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]  
**Birch**, J. and Robinson, E. Broughton-lodge, Lancashire, cotton spinners, July 5. [Milne and Co. Temple.]  
**Bent**, E. Great St. Helen's, merchant tailor, July 5. [Wade, Castle-street, Falcon-square.]  
**Bradbury**, W. Huddersfield, woollen draper, July 19. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]  
**Bloom**, S. Norwich, merchant, July 16. [Barber and Co. Old Broad-street.] Superseded July 30.  
**Bloom**, D. Norwich, merchant, July 19. [Foster and Co. Norwich.] Superseded July 30.  
**Bell**, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, July 19. [Cannel, Staple-inn.]  
**Bign**, T. jun. Secord, cheese-dealer, July 25. [Sanderson and Co. Corn-court.]  
**Bickelock**, T. Commercial-road, coach maker, July 25. [Smith and Co. Leinan-street.]  
**Bickelock**, T. Manchester, July 30. [Harrison, Craven-

**Brindle**, R. Leyland, bleacher, July 30. [Bartlett, Gray's-inn.]  
**Bell**, R. and Hedley, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-draper, August 6. [Atkinson, Chancery-lane.]  
**Bailey**, W. M. Derby, mercer, Aug. 13. [Kinderley and Co. Gray's-inn.]  
**Banks**, R. Eltham, victualler, Aug. 16. [Debarry and Co. Temple.]  
**Bissex**, W. Shopper, R. jun. and Bissex, C. Bristol, wine-gar makers, August 23. [Meredith and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]  
**Brown**, S. and Thidesley, W. Bloxwich, rope makers, Aug. 23. [Webb and Co. Birmingham.]  
**Blease**, J. Marston, dealer, Aug. 27. [Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.]  
**Bell**, C. Penrith, linen and woollen draper, Aug. 27. Ireland, Staple-inn.  
**Brooks**, M. Ft. Horselydown, master mariner, Aug. 27. [Johnson, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.]  
**Batson**, J. St. James's-place, St. James's-street, tailor, Aug. 27. [Hamilton, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden.]  
**Barrett**, A. Swindon, shopkeeper, Aug. 30. [Anstice, Temple.]  
**Bailey**, J. E. and Hinchliffe, J. Meltham, dyers, Sept. 3. [Dutty, Chancery-lane.] Superseded Nov. 26.  
**Brown**, J. Maryport, brewer, Sept. 13. [Wordsworth and Co. Staple-inn.]  
**Bryson**, D. Phillips-row, New-road, Tottenham-court, statuary, Sept. 13.  
**Bickerstaff**, W. Nottingham, haberdasher, Sept. 17. [Seymour, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.]  
**Blundell**, F. F. Coleman-street, insurance broker, Sept. 17. [Palmer and Co. Copthall-court.]  
**Batterbee**, B. King's Lynn, haberdasher, Sept. 24. [J. and R. Willes, Warrford-court.]  
**Brenan**, R. Threadneedle-street, factor, Sept. 27. [Boufield, Bowseric-street.]  
**Brymer**, J. King-street, Soho, tailor, Oct. 1. [Van-croon and Co. Bush-lane.]  
**Bate**, W. Exeter, haberdasher of small wares, Oct. 4. [Williams and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]  
**Baxter**, J. Strand, tailor, Oct. 11. [Shelton, Old Bailey.]  
**Belcher**, J. Oxford, shoemaker, Oct. 11. [Pugh, Bernard-street.]  
**Burbridge**, W. Moor's-yard, St. Martin's-lane, turner, Oct. 18. [J. and W. Richardson, St. Martin's lane.]  
**Barber**, J. Sparrow-corner, corn chandler, Oct. 24. [Shepherd, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury.]  
**Baker**, jun. Stafford, shoe manufacturer, Nov. 1. [Anstice, Temple.]  
**Reading**, J. Newport, Isle of Wight, carpenter, Nov. 1. [Wilmot, Gray's-inn.]

*List of Bankrupts.*

Brooker, J. C. Poultry, haberdasher, Nov. 5. [Allington, St. John's-square.]  
 Bryan, S. Grosvenor-mews, chandler, Nov. 5. [Robinson and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]  
 Beavers, J. Sheffield, builder, Nov. 5. [Crosley, Gray's-inn.]  
 Barnes, J. Manchester, manufacturer, Nov. 5. [J. and R. Willis, Warrford-court.]  
 Barnes, T. Colchester, saddler, Nov. 5. [Milne and Co. Temple.]  
 Bowstreet, S. Kingsland-road, corn-merchant, Nov. 5. [Bryant, Cophall-court.]  
 Blyth, W. Sheffield, mercer, Nov. 29. [Blagrave and Co. Symond's-inn.]  
 Brown, G. Shoreditch, mercer, Nov. 29. [Walton, Girdler's-hall.]  
 Bouie, J. Salford, dealer, Dec. 3. [Edge, Temple.]  
 Beswick, G. Portsmouth, tavern-keeper, December 6. [T. and S. Naylor, Great Newport-street.]  
 Bates, S. Beverton, grocer, Dec. 6. [J. and R. Willis, Warrford-court.]  
 Bruce, J. owner of the ship Maria, lying at Hull, Dec. 6. [Kearsey, Bishopsgate-street.]  
 Bibbe, J. W. Greenwich, shopkeeper, Dec. 10.  
 Bishop, M. R. and W. Cambridge, woollen-draper, Dec. 13. [Davies, Lothbury.]  
 Burgess, D. and Lord, M. Rochdale, cotton spinners, Dec. 13. [Kay and Co. Manchester.]  
 Brede, G. jun. Lime-street, fishmonger, Dec. 17. [Lang, America-square.]  
 Black, A. and Prefect, P. Liverpool, brewers, Dec. 17. [Kearsey, Bishopsgate within.]  
 Blythe, J. Bristol, merchant, Dec. 17. [Sherwood, Cushen-court.]  
 Burnes, J. Liverpool, tailor, Dec. 20. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]  
 Bell, J. Liverpool, master mariner, Dec. 20. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]  
 Pandy, W. Scarborough, common brewer, Dec. 20. [Williams, Red-lion-square.]  
 Blackburn, W. Leeds, Yorkshire, woolstaper, Dec. 27. [Batty, Chancery-lane.]

C.

Cass, J. Scarborough, cabinet maker, June 25. [Bousfield, Bouverie-street.]  
 Cotton, T. Blackney, insurance-broker, June 25. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.]  
 Crofts, J. Great Trill, horse dealer, July 5. [Stokes, Golden-square.]  
 Chandler, N. Fleet-market, butcher, July 5. [Fletcher, Tooke's-court.]  
 Coghlan, J. Liverpool, victualler, July 10. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]  
 Calvert, T. Lancaster, grocer, July 16. [Hurd, Temple.]  
 Cawley, A. Milton, Derby, grocer, July 16. [Huxley, Temple.]  
 Calvert, W. Maryport, mercer, July 23. [Falcon, Temple.]  
 Cheek, W. H. Manchester, scrivener, July 30. [Bousfield, Bouverie-street.]  
 Craike, M. and Schwedersky, J. F. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, July 30. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane.]  
 Chambers, H. Warwick, innkeeper, Aug. 6. [Smart and Co. Staple-inn.]  
 Chowles, J. T. Finch-lane, painter, Aug. 6. [Dawne, Henrietta-street.]  
 Crumbleholme, J. Preston, grocer, Aug. 20. [Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court.]  
 Collip, J. Great Portland-street, upholsterer, Sept. 10. [Allen, Carlisle-street.]  
 Cummins, J. Liverpool, shoe maker, Sept. 13. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]  
 Crauston, J. Stockport, dealer, Sept. 19. [Hurd, Temple.]  
 Carter, J. Sandwich, draper, Sept. 27. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]  
 Christian, A. High-street, Marybone, puwubroker, Oct. 4. [Turner, Edward-street, Cavendish-square.]  
 Clayton, H. Redwalls, manufacturer, October 4. [Foulkes and Co. Gray's-inn.]  
 Cisswell, J. Painswick, clothes, Oct. 11. [Chilton, Chancery-lane.]  
 Corrie, J. Weston-street, Southwark, common brewer, Nov. 4. [Searth, Lyon's-inn.]  
 Colgrave, J. Red-lion-street, Holborn, wine merchant, Nov. 5. [Pullen, Fore-street.]

Clarke, T. Portsmouth, merchant, Nov. 5. [Matthews, Portsmouth.]  
 Connellan, J. St. Catherine's, ship-chandler, Nov. 8. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.]  
 Campbell, A. Huddersfield, merchant, Nov. 12. [Batty, Chancery-lane.]  
 Cotton, E. Fenchurch-street, merchant, Nov. 13. [Mott and Co. Haydon-square.]  
 Cooper, B. Earl-street, Black-friars, builder, Nov. 15. [Loxley, Cheapside.]  
 Crouch, T. Cuckfield, grocer, Dec. 3. [Allen, Clifford's-inn.]  
 Capper, J. and Bathgate, J. Smedley-hall, Cheetham, Lancaster, victuallers, Dec. 3. [Hurd, Temple.]  
 Cross, W. jun. Ainsworth, cotton manufacturer, Dec. 10. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]  
 Cripps, W. Brevord, stock-lack-maker, Dec. 10. [Chree, Wolverhampton.]  
 Chew, E. Charlotte-street, Whitechapel, money-scrivener, Dec. 17. [Howard, Jewry-street.]  
 Compere, T. St. Alban's, grocer, Dec. 20. [Hensbow and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]  
 Crawford, J. Charles-square, money-scrivener, Dec. 24. [Basset, Bennet-street, Blackfriars-road.]  
 Chambers, W. Lincoln, carrier, Dec. 24. [Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.]

D.

Dryer, B. Exeter, floor-cloth-manufacturer, June 25. [Williams and Co. Prince's-street, Bedford-row.]  
 Delaboyde, C. Esher, rectifying-distiller, June 25. [Humphries, Clement's-inn.]  
 Davis, S. jun. Ilford, shopkeeper, June 25. [Day and Co. Cullum-street.]  
 Davey, J. Curtain-road, carpenter, June 25. [Bond, East India Chambers.]  
 Danvers, J. Woolwich, surgeon, July 2. [Lansdown, Temple.]  
 Davis, N. Middlesex-place, Islington-green, dealer, July 2. [Keys, Somerset-street.]  
 Davies, E. Cloth-fair, woollen-draper, July 9. [Pullen, Fore-street.]  
 Doyle, T. Threadneedle-street, merchant, July 9. [Davies, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]  
 Dovey, J. Hereford, wine merchant, July 12. [Chilton, Chancery-lane.]  
 Dayman, T. Tealington, maltster, Aug. 27. [Baddley, Serle-street.]  
 Davison, T. Brancepeth, shopkeeper, Sept. 13. [Atkinson, Chancery-lane.]  
 Davis, S. Upper St. Martin's-lane, cabinet-maker, Oct. 4. [Howard, Jewry-street.]  
 Dodgson, J. Ooleston, J. and Charlesworth, J. Clayton, calico printers, Oct. 18. [J. and R. Willis, Warrford-court.]  
 Drew, J. Dursley, innkeeper, Oct. 29. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]  
 Dunn, J. Stockport, draper, Nov. 11. [Ellis, Curator-street.]  
 Dawson, B. jun. Wolverhampton, japanner, Nov. 22. [Williams, Staple-inn.]  
 Deck, A. Cambridge, chemist and druggist, Nov. 26. [Paine and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]  
 Dawson, R. jun. Wolverhampton, japanner, Nov. 29. [Williams, Staple-inn.]  
 Dean, W. Kenton-street, shopkeeper, Dec. 3. [Henson, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.]  
 Dicus, J. Stockport, money-scrivener, Dec. 3. [Huxley, Temple.]  
 Davis, G. Barnard-castle, cotton-manufacturer, Dec. 3. [Wharton and Co. Temple.]  
 Davenport, M. Sheffield, cutter, Dec. 8. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]  
 Dards, J. Yauxhall, lighterman, Dec. 6. [Towse, Fishmongers-hall.]  
 Davies, P. Little St. Andrew's-street, vender of medicines, Dec. 10. [Steele, Furnival's-inn.]  
 Danford, S. Abchurch-lane, broker, Dec. 15. [Walker, Old Jewry.]

E.

Blam, J. Brightelmston, carpenter, June 25. [Wilde, Castle-street, Falcon-square.]  
 Eyre, W. St. Columb Major, merchant, July 20. [Sandys and Co. Fleet-street.]  
 Eminer, S. Birkenshaw, carpet manufacturer, Aug. 9. [Wheelerworth, Gray's-inn.]  
 Elliot, T. Bedford-street, Covent Garden, tailor, Aug. 19. [Pike, Ab-street.]

**List of Bankrupts.**

Entwistle, J. Duanishap-factory, New Acerrington, cotton walt spinner, Sept. 6. [Dixon, Nassau-street.]  
 Hills, J. Liverpool, hat manufacturer, Oct. 4. [Blake-lock and Co. Temple.]  
 James, J. East Bedford, mercer, Oct. 11. [Maddock-all and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]  
 Elliot, G. Winchester-street, merchant, Nov. 8. [Crowder and Co. Frederick's-place.]  
 Beeton, J. Liverpool, stationer, Nov. 26. [Black-street, St. Mildred's-court.]  
 Edgeshaw, J. Shiffnal, horse dealer, Dec. 6. [Chilton, Lincoln's-inn.]  
 Ekins, J. Oxford-street, cheesemonger, Dec. 10. [Bogg and Farr, Adde-street.]  
 Easton, D. Lancaster, corn and flour-dealer, Dec. 17. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]  
 Edwards, W. Bristol, cordwainer, Dec. 27. [James, Gray's-inn.]

**F.**

Fricker, R. Portsea, builder, June 28. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]  
 Francis, T. Francis, G. and Francis, T. jun. Cambridge, merchants, July 2. [Wood, Cambridge.]  
 Frankland, F. Bow-lane, warehouseman, July 9. [Lee, Three-crown-court, Southwark.]  
 Fossil, J. Marlborough-court, Carnaby-market, victualler, Aug. 9. [Sherwood, Cushion-court.]  
 Furnival, R. Stockport, hardwareman, Aug. 27. [Kinderley and Co. Gray's-inn.]  
 Farrar, J. Croft, shopkeeper, Sept. 13. [Butterfield, Coppice-row.]  
 Fincham, W. Covent-garden, earthen-ware man, Sept. 13. [Kirkman, Cloak-lane.]  
 Field, C. Portsea, tailor, Oct. 1. [Jones, Church-yard, Covent-garden.]  
 Fry, R. Lillingdon, banker, Oct. 22. [Williams, Red-lion-square.]  
 Fry, W. and J. Craydon and Long-acre, bricklayers, Oct. 22. [Kirkman, Cloak-lane.]  
 Forster, G. Easter Dukesfield, miller, Oct. 29. [Watson, Temple.]  
 Frith, R. Broughton-ford, near Manchester, calico-printer, Nov. 19. [Edgs, Temple.]  
 Fall, G. and Hutchinson, J. Topley-street, brewers, Nov. 19. [Holmes and Co. Mark-lane.]  
 French, M. George-street, Portman-square, wine-merchant, Dec. 24. [Hackett, Chancery-lane.]

**G.**

Gilbert, W. Portsea, cabinet maker, June 28. [Sandys and Co. Crane-court.]  
 Goodenough, Hampstead-road, coach maker, June 28. [Henson, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.]  
 Gill, B. Manchester, draper, June 28. [Ellis, Cursitor-street.]  
 Gurney, C. Liverpool, confectioner, June 28. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]  
 Gatty, J. Oxford-street, ironmonger, July 5. [Edison, Cooper's-hall.]  
 Green, M. Bishopsgate-street, jeweller and silversmith, July 5. [Spurr, Gray's-inn.]  
 Gray, R. Portsea, builder and carpenter, July 9. [Naylor, Great New-street, Long-acre.]  
 Green, W. Vauxhall, dealer, July 9. [Haydon, Great Trinity-lane.]  
 Green, J. Fleet-street, pastry-cook, July 14. [Matthews and Co. Castle-street, Holborn.]  
 Green, W. St. John's-street, shoemaker, July 26. [Selby, Charles-street, Northampton-square, Clerkenwell.]  
 Gardner, T. Shoreditch, haberdasher, July 30. [Harris, Chancery-lane.]  
 Gost, J. Old Grave-lane, victualler, Aug. 5. [Clement, Ravelin-highway.]  
 Griffin, G. Weldon, linen-draper, Aug. 30. [R. and C. Sheppard, Gandle or Thropton.]  
 Gordon, E. and A. Cocking, merchants, Aug. 30. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]  
 Gould, E. Dorking, coach driver, Sept. 6. [Foster and Co. Norwich.]  
 Geare, W. and Bennett, W. Liverpool, shop-makers, Sept. 13. [Blake-lock and Co. Temple.]  
 Gaywood, W. East Bedford, cabinet maker, Dec. 14. [Milne and Co. Temple.]

Glendon, W. Jermyn-street, tailor, Oct. 18. [J. and W. Richardson, New-inn.]  
 Goss, T. Hackney-road, apothecary, Oct. 25. [Keys, Somerset-street.]  
 Goff, E. Wellclose-square, coal-merchant, Nov. 1. [Allan, Frederick's-place.]  
 Goodman, N. March, liquor-merchant, Nov. 12. [Huxley, Temple.]  
 Gilbert, J. Chiswell-street, grocer, Nov. 15. [Hodges, Dorset-street.]  
 Gore, R. Liverpool, linen draper, Nov. 22. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]  
 Gibbs, J. Hallsham, innkeeper, Nov. 26. [Ellis, Hatton-garden.]  
 Gibbons, T. Derritend, grocer, Nov. 29. [Egerton, Gray's-inn.]  
 Greaves, W. Leeds, Yorkshire, carrier, Dec. 10. [Stott, Furnival's-inn.]  
 Ginder, C. Blackburn, linen-draper, Dec. 17. [Black-lock and Co. Temple.]  
 Green, J. Margaret-street, Hackney, Dec. 24. [Chapman, St. Mildred's-court.]  
 Gash, J. Parker's-row, Bermondsey, victualler, Dec. 27. [Smith, Great St. Helens.]

**H.**

Hullah, R. A. Moorfield's, auctionier, June 28. [Trickey, Howland-street.]  
 Holchouse, A. Union-street, Shadwell, sugar refiner, June 28. [Gatty and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]  
 Harrison, L. Wavertree, joiner, July 2. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]  
 Ham, W. and Aust, W. Cow-cross-street, brass-founders, July 2. [Ellison, White-hart-court, Lombard-street.]  
 Harris, J. Abertare, builder, July 5. [Hulme, Brunswick-square.]  
 Henry, H. Liverpool, tailor, July 9. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]  
 Harmer, S. Aldborough, innkeeper, July 12. [Debary and Co. Temple.]  
 Hobson, W. Stockport, grocer and tallow chandler, July 16. [Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn.] Superseded Aug. 27.  
 Huthwaite, W. Nottingham, mercer, July 23. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]  
 Harrison, G. and Watson, J. Noble-street, hosiers, July 26. [Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn-square.]  
 Henderson, R. W. George-street, Minorities, ship-broker, Aug. 13. [Collins and Co. Spital-square.]  
 Harrison, B. Calbeck, dyer, Aug. 13. [Hurd, Temple.]  
 Hale, J. Chester, butcher, Aug. 16. [Milne and Co. Temple.]  
 Halford, E. Bristol, baker, Aug. 16. [Whitcombe and Co. Sergeants'-inn, Fleet-street.]  
 Hill, W. Middle-row, Holborn, carpenter, Aug. 23. [Langley, Plumtree-street.]  
 Humphrey, T. Sandleworth, plumber, Aug. 27. [Townsend, Staple-inn.]  
 Hopwood, J. Manchester, joiner, Aug. 30. [Ellis, Cursitor-street.]  
 Hayward, J. C. Chamber's-street, dealer, Aug. 30. [A. and J. Westons, Fenchurch-street.]  
 Hemingway, J. Chester, printer, Sept. 10. [Huxley, Temple.] Superseded Nov. 1.  
 Hague, J. New Mills, Derby, cotton spinner, Sept. 28. [Foulkes and Co. Gray's-inn.]  
 Hobson, W. Horncastle, maffster, Sept. 24. [Eyre and Co. Gray's-inn.]  
 Henley, T. Abbey-place, Bethnal-green-road, Oct. 1. [Lewis, Red-lion-square.]  
 Humphreys, N. Shoreditch, linen draper, Oct. 4. [Ribblewhite and Co. Gray's-inn.]  
 Harris, J. Rathbone-place, goldsmith, Oct. 4. [Croft, Carey-street.]  
 Hall, G. Queen-street, London, silk manufacturer, Oct. 8. [Coos, Austin-frirs.]  
 Hulbert, J. and J. Bath, cabinet makers, Oct. 11. [Superseded Nov. 10.]  
 Hult, W. Reading, boat builder, Oct. 11. [Maddock and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]  
 Hull, J. Wharfton, jobber, Oct. 18. [Berridge, Hatton-garden.]  
 Hathaway, W. Shoe-lane, dealer in spirituous liquors, Oct. 18. [Robinson, Charter-house-square.]

## List of Bankrupts.

- Handcock, W. Marchmont-street, furnishing iron-monger, Oct. 18. [Hunt, Surrey-street, Strand.]
- Head, F. Bury St. Edmunds, baker, Oct. 22. [Whar-ton and Co. Temple.]
- Herbert, R. B. Clare-court and Grafton-street, broker, Oct. 22. [Dobbins, Furnival's-inn.]
- Hughes, J. F. Wigmore-street, bookseller, Nov. 1. [Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad-street.]
- Howard, J. and J. Burnley, cotton spinners, Nov. 1. [Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn.]
- Hall, H. Gutter-lane, warehouseman, Nov. 5. [Reynolds, Castle-street, Falcon-square.]
- Hanahan, N. Oakshaw, drover, Nov. 8. [Moutasey, Staple-inn.]
- Handcocks, J. Bromyard, dealer in horses, Nov. 19. [Pewtriss, Gray's-inn.]
- Hill, T. Brightelmstone, baker, Dec. 6. [Heathcote, Bouveric-street.]
- Hodgman, R. Folkstone, engine maker, Dec. 10. [Nethersole and Co. Essex-street, Strand.]
- Hodgson, J. Liverpool, auctionier, Dec. 15. [Devon and Co. Gray's-inn.]
- Howden, H. Dove-place, Hackney-road, builder, Dec. 17. [Turner and Co. Bloomsbury-square.]
- Harry, J. Nag's-head-court, Gracechurch-street, merchant, Dec. 17. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]
- Hargreaves, J. Manchester, brick maker, Dec. 20. [Ellis, Cursitor-street.]
- Howard, J. J. Lower Eaton-street, Pimlico, surgeon, Dec. 24. [Rich, Ratcliff-cross.]
- Hayes, W. Kilburn, brick-maker, Dec. 24. [Ham-phrics, Clement's-inn.]
- Raydon, L. Edgware-road, merchant, Dec. 27. [Hall, Coleman-street.]
- J.
- Jones, H. Northwich, draper, June 25. [Ellis, Cur-sitor-street.]
- Joel, N. High-street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass and earthen ware, June 28. [Wilson, Temple.]
- Jacob, S. Portica, slopseller, July 2. [Isaacs, Great George-street, Minorca.]
- Jeffery, A. Thornford, jobber, July 30. [Warry, New-inn.] Superseded Sept. 10.
- Johnson, E. Bleeding-heart-yard, cabinet-maker, Aug. 6. [Willoughby, Clifford's-inn.]
- James, W. Swansea, shopkeeper, Aug. 20. [Heelis, Staple-inn.] Superseded Aug. 20.
- Jones, W. A. Aldermanbury, haberdasher, Aug. 20. [Berridge, Hatton-garden.]
- Jones, H. Skinner-street, cheesemonger, Oct. 8. [Willet and Co. Finsbury-square.]
- Jones, W. Great Portland-street, coach maker, Oct. 15. [Langley, Plumtree-street.]
- Jullion, J. Blackman-street, linen draper, Oct. 22. [Lee, Three-crown-court.]
- Jones, J. Langollen, shopkeeper, Oct. 29. [Presland, Brunswick-square.]
- Ibbetson, S. Ludgate-hill, silk-mercier, Nov. 5. [Ellen, New Bridge-street.]
- Jones, B. Penton-Back, grocer, Nov. 12. [Bigg, Hat-ton-garden.]
- Johnson, G. Peartree-row, New Cut, Blackfriars'-road, cabinet-maker, Nov. 15. [Allingham, St. John's-square.]
- Jackson, L. W. Brownlow-street, Holborn, cabinet maker, Nov. 15. [Patten, Cross-street, Hatton-garden.]
- Jones, T. High Holborn, looking-glass manufacturer, Nov. 26. [Allingham, St. John's-square.]
- Ienad, D. Liverpool, slop seller, Nov. 29. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
- Jackson, F. Rood-lane, merchant, Dec. 13. [Bland, Vauxhall-walk.]
- Jones, G. Liverpool, bookseller, Dec. 24. [Black-stock, St. Mildred's-court.]
- K.
- Kerrison, T. A. Norwich, banker, July 9. [Winds and Co. Chancery-lane.]
- King, G. King's-place, Stone's-end, Newington, builder, July 9. [Maddock and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
- Kidd, D. Berwick-upon-Tweed, linen-draper, July 30. [Ellis, Cursitor-street.]
- Knott, J. Oldham, grocer, Aug. 6. [J. and R. Willis, Warrford-court.]
- Kennedy, T. Woolwich, tavern keeper, Aug. 9. [A. and J. Weston, Fenchurch-street.]
- Kay, J. Hulme, Manchester, leather-seller, Aug. 23. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
- Knight, S. Frome Selwood, tailor, Sept. 13. [Ellis, Hatton-garden.]
- Keatland, J. Birmingham, wood screw maker, Sept. 24. [Palmer, Barbour's-inn.]
- Knight, J. Nottingham, shoemaker, Oct. 18. [Bax-ters and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
- Kitching, J. Leeds, dyer, Nov. 19. [Crosley, Gray's-inn.]
- Knight, T. and S. Mosley, clothiers, Nov. 19. [Townsend, Staple-inn.]
- Kenworthy, C. and E. Strainland, cotton-spinners, Dec. 3. [Edge, Temple.]
- Knight, W. J. H. Church-row, Islington, ship-broker, Dec. 13. [Hall, Coleman-street.]
- L.
- Ley, S. Little Pateroster-row, furniture broker, June 28. [Isaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate.]
- Ledwell, R. Cleveland-street, cow-keeper, July 5. [Freame, Great Queen-street.]
- Lee, M. Little Russell-street, vintner, July 5. [Hockett, Broad-street, Golden-square.]
- Loell, J. Houndsditch, baker, July 12. [Parthor and Co. London-street.]
- Lee, T. Liverpool, inn-keeper, July 12. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
- Leffman, L. J. New-street, Bishopsgate-street, mer-chant, July 26. [Jones, Basinghall-street.]
- Lovell, T. Shoreditch, baker, July 30. [Collings and Co. Spital-square.]
- Lawton, J. jun. Lawton, J. Lawton, J. jun. and Law-ten, J. Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton manufacturers, Aug. 6. [J. and R. Willis, Warrford-court.]
- Lilley, W. St. John's-street, linen-draper, Aug. 19. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.]
- Lindill, W. Leeds, spirit-merchant, August 23. [Haynes, Fenchurch-street.]
- Lawson, H. W. Liverpool, draper, Aug. 27. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
- Lupton, T. Skipton, hardware shopkeeper, Sept. 9. [Swale, Great Ormond-street.]
- Lawson, W. Sunderland near the Sea, sailmaker, Oct. 8. [Elstob, Catherine-court.]
- Lindley, J. Penistone, leather-cutter, Nov. 1. [Wil-son, Greville-street.]
- Lyon, T. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 8. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
- Lane, L. Kingsclere, shopkeeper, Nov. 15. [Kibble-white and Co. Gray's-inn-place.]
- Leman, J. Ramsgate, shopkeeper, Nov. 19. [Clutton, St. Thomas's-street.]
- Lansdown, T. Wivelscombe, clothier, Nov. 29. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
- Leeming, J. Dutton, cotton manufacturer, Dec. 10. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
- Lenox, W. Bolton, brewer, Dec. 10. [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.]
- Lance, C. Grosvenor-place, baker, Dec. 17. [Allan, Frederick's-place.]
- Laing, G. London, merchant, Dec. 24. [Cattell, dersgate-street.]
- M.
- Mason, E. Great Swan-alley, Coleman-street, car-penter, June 25. [Palmer and Co. Copt-hall-court.]
- May, J. Dedham, maltster, June 25. [Denton and Co. Gray's-inn.]
- McClellan, W. Preston, linen-draper, June 25. [Blakelock, and Co. Temple.]
- Mainwaring, W. Liverpool, tailor, July 5. [Batty, Chancery-lane.]
- Muliner, J. Birmingham, mealman, July 5. [Eger-ton, Gray's-inn.]
- Mesher, W. P. Basinghall-street, merchant, July 9. [Whar-ton, Girdler's-hall.]
- Meats, C. Stockport, cheesemonger, Aug. 9. [Hux-ley, Temple.]
- Morgan, A. and E. Builth, tanners, Aug. 19. [High-mote, Bush-lane.]
- Metcalfe, J. Skipton, thread-maker, Aug. 20. [Swale, Great Ormond-street.]
- Mendes, B. Harrow-street, army accoutrement-maker, Aug. 23. [Isaacs, George-street, Minorca.]



*List of Bankrupts:*

Moore, D. Leham, dealer, Aug. 20. [Tomlinson and Co. Conthall-court.]  
 Mottram, R. Walsall, victualler, Aug. 27. [Turner, 81. Lombard-square.]  
 Muyle, H. Fording-ridge, tick-manufacturer, Sept. 3. [Sney's and Co. Crane-court.]  
 M'Lane, J. Little Newport-street, wine and spirit merchant, Sept. 13. [Wilde, Castle-street, Falcon-square.]  
 M'Leagan, K. Postsea, brewer, Oct. 1. [Smart and Co. Staple-inn.]  
 Mosley, H. Bishop-Wearmouth, ship-owner, Oct. 11. [Atcheson and Co. Great Winchester-attic.]  
 Marchant, T. Bridgewater, bookseller, Oct. 22. [Tarrant, Chancery-lane.]  
 M'Hoyle, T. Tokenhouse-yard, mariner, Oct. 27. [Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]  
 Medhurst, W. Moss, innholder, Oct. 27. [Williams, Red-lion-square.]  
 Miller, J. Brightelmstone, bricklayer, Nov. 8. [Ellis, Hutton-garden.]  
 More, W. Halesworth, saddler, Nov. 8. [Pugh, Bernard-street, Russell-square.]  
 Miller, G. Woodwich, tailor, Nov. 12. [West, Clemeur's-inn.]  
 Marchant, T. Bridgewater, bookseller, Nov. 12. [Tarrant, Chancery-lane.]  
 Mannin, C. Fickett-street, cheesemonger, Nov. 15. [Hard, Temple.]  
 Mann, G. Southampton-place, Strand, victualler, Nov. 19. [Crawford, Charles-square.]  
 Mayor, T. Liverpool, stationer, Nov. 26. [Blackstock, 87. Milled's-court.]  
 Malone, W. Birmingham, tailor, Dec. 6. [Egerton, Gray's-inn.]  
 Matthews, H. Kent-street, baker, Dec. 6. [Noy, Mincing-lane.]  
 Mallett, S. Wansford, innholder, Dec. 6. [Mapey and Co. Temple.]  
 Maughan, B. Brentford, draper, Dec. 10. [Adams, Old Jewry.]  
 Maitland, M. Thorley Cottage, near Ripley, chymist, Dec. 10. [Kearsey, Bishopsgate within.]  
 Mark, W. Plymouth-dock, linen-draper, Dec. 10. [Syddall, Aldersgate-street.]  
 Morse, F. Wood-street, Cheapside, factor, Dec. 13. [Pullen, Fore-street.]  
 Mansueth, J. Burkinshaw, G. and Fielding, J. Sheffield, saw-manufacturers, Dec. 24. [Wilson, Greville-street.]  
 Mills, J. and Rich, J. Lewes, merchants, Dec. 27. [Fember, Great Charlotte-street, Surrey.]

N.

Newcombe, G. Bath, jeweller, July 2. [Hurst, Lad-lane.]  
 Naylor, T. jun. Liverpool, upholsterer, Oct. 18. [Broad, Union-street, Southwark.]  
 Newman, C. Whitechapel, shopkeeper, Nov. 1. [Mansueth, Temple.]  
 Nixon, J. Bewcastle Demesne, drover, Nov. 8. [Mansueth, Staple-inn.]  
 Nield, J. Manchester, grocer, Dec. 3. [Ellis, Cur-ning-street.]

O.

Orchard, G. Copenhagen-house, victualler, July 12. [Loxley, Cheapside.]  
 Oliver, H. B. Brampton, cotton-manufacturer, July 23. [Mounsey, Staple-inn.]  
 Oldham, J. Melton, draper, Aug. 9. [Berry and Co. Bucklersbury.]  
 Ollivant, T. Manchester, silversmith, Aug. 16. [Ellis, Curston-street.]  
 Ollivant, W. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Aug. 16. [Ellis, Curston-street.]  
 Ollivant, W. and T. Manchester, cotton manufac-turers, Aug. 27. [Ellis, Curston-street.]  
 Ogilby, W. F. Minorics, druggist, Sept. 10. [Meredith and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]  
 Osbaldiston, J. and Jones, J. Manchester, cotton dealers, Oct. 25. [Edge, Temple.]

P.

Parr, E. Watling-street, wholesale haberdasher, Jan. 21. [Fisher, Broad-street.]

Peacock, R. Turnmill-street, carrier, June 22. [Van-dercom and Co. Bush-lane.]  
 Pugh, W. Machynleth, shopkeeper, July 2. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]  
 Parker, G. Chencies-street, British wine maker, July 9. [Druce, Billiter-square.]  
 Phillips, J. Strand, dealer in glass, July 9. [Henson, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.]  
 Popplewell, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, auctionier, July 12. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.]  
 Pepper, J. Romford, victualler, July 30. [Cutting, Bartlett's-buildings.]  
 Parr, J. O. and Patrick, T. C. Suffolk-lane, insurance brokers, Aug. 2. [Dennetts and Co. King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street.]  
 Pearce, J. Paternoster-row, scrivener, Aug. 9. [Whar-ton and Co. Temple.]  
 Pater, T. Shadwell, High-street, surgeon, Aug. 13. [Wilson, Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate.]  
 Powell, J. and Ormond, W. D. Bristol, wine and brandy merchants, Aug. 20. [Tarrant, Chancery-lane.]  
 Powley, W. Penrith, ironmonger, Aug. 23. [Ireland, Staple-inn.]  
 Pownall, G. Holywell, carrier, Aug. 27. [Rhodes and Co. London.]  
 Pullinger, G. and H. Nopley, woollen drapers, Aug. 27. [Coots, Austin-frairs.]  
 Parnall, C. St. Austle, merchant, Sept. 3. [Hewlett, Roll's-buildings.]  
 Peart, J. Arndel-street, wine merchant, Sept. 20. [Smith, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.]  
 Pearson, W. Old Painslaw, grocer, Oct. 4. [Bacon, Southampton-street, Covent-garden.]  
 Perty, J. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, broker, Oct. 22. [Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square.]  
 Pink, J. Gravesend, house carpenter, Nov. 1. [Clark-son, Essex-street, Strand.]  
 Palmoe, T. Goodge-street, tailor, Nov. 5. [Turner, Edward-street, Cavendish-square.]  
 Parsons, R. Lydcombe and Widcombe, grocer, Nov. 8. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.] [Suspended Dec. 24.]  
 Popplestone, W. Plymouth, grocer, Nov. 12. [Alex-ander, Bedford-row.]  
 Potts, J. White Bear-yard, Back-hill, looking-glass frame maker, Nov. 12. [Cruckley and Co. John-street, Bedford-row.]  
 Pearson, T. Roughburchworth, tanner, Nov. 12. [Wilson, Greville-street, Hutton-garden.]  
 Pearce, J. Dixon, W. and Allen, B. Paternoster-row, money scriveners, Nov. 15. [Bovill, New Bridge-street.]  
 Page, J. Bishopsgate-street, haberdasher, Nov. 13. [Sweet, Temple.]  
 Parsons, J. Cheapside, warehouseman, Nov. 22. [Foulkes, Southampton-street, Covent-garden.]  
 Pearce, W. Dover, cordwainer, Nov. 22. [Allan, Frederick's-place.]  
 Purry, H. Llangolen, grocer, Nov. 26. [Horne, Serle-street.]  
 Pass, J. Manchester, butcher, Dec. 3. [Blakelock and Co. Temple.]  
 Parkes, J. Horsleydown, wine merchant, Dec. 6. [Atcheson and Co. Winchester-street.]  
 Phillips, D. Cambridge-street, Golden-square, broker, Dec. 10. [Stokes, Golden-square.]  
 Pearson, S. D. Beverley, flax-dresser, Dec. 10. [J. and R. Willes, Warford-court.]  
 Peatv, W. Bristol, straw hat manufacturer, Dec. 12. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]

R.

Ryley, G. Safford, builder, July 5. [Milne and Co. Temple.]  
 Robinson, N. E. Bond-court, merchant, Aug. 6. [Allcock and Co. Southwark.]  
 Russell, W. M. Vauxhall, maltster, Aug. 20. [Alcock and Co.]  
 Raynier, J. Thirsk, druggist, Aug. 27. [Druce, Billiter-square.]  
 Robinson, E. Manchester, cotton, twist, and web dealer, Aug. 27. [Edwards, Castle-street, Hol-born.]  
 Rowland, N. Greystoke-place, insurance broker, Aug. 27. [Dennetts and Co. King's-arms-yard.]  
 Roberts, J. Doleman, horse dealer, Oct. 1. [Meredith and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]  
 Robinson, A. M. Kingston-upon-Hull, milliner, Oct. 23. [Kearsey, Bishopsgate within.]

## List of Bankrupts.

- Roose, T. C. Cornbrook, brewer, Oct. 25. [J. and H. Willis, Warrford-court.]
- Rhodes, S. Newcastle-under-Lyme, grocer, Oct. 29. [Benbow and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
- Roper, W. P. London, merchant, Oct. 29. [Swain, and Co. Old Jewry.]
- Rhodes, W. Shucklewell, warehouseman, Nov. 1. [Whitaker, Broad-court, Long-acre.]
- Rose, J. Road, farmer, Nov. 9. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
- Ralley, B. Ossett, clothier, Nov. 12. [Clarkson, Essex-street.]
- Rand, J. Deptford, brewer, Nov. 12. [Saward, Prince's-street, Rotherhithe.]
- Rolls, R. L. Southam, money-scrivener, Nov. 15. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
- Rison, J. Dewsbury-Moor, York, clothier, Nov. 19. [J. and B. Willis, Warrford court.]
- Read, R. Carolin-mews, Bedford-square, stable keeper, Nov. 19. [Denton and Co. Gray's-inn.]
- Russell, R. Shoreham, shopkeeper, Nov. 26. [Ware, Blackman-street.]
- Rouse, R. Munster, Isle of Sheppy, carpenter, Nov. 26. [Silvester, Gray's-inn.]
- Romington, G. and A. Oxford-street, cabinet makers, Dec. 3. [Rosser, Red-lion-square.]
- Robins, W. L. T. Bartlett's-buildings, scriviner, Dec. 10. [Noy, Mincing-lane.]
- Rothery, J. Leeds, woolstapler, Dec. 10. [Battye, Chancery-lane.]
- Robinson, T. jun. Birmingham, druggist, Dec. 13. [Rosser and son, Bartlett's-buildings.]
- Riddell, G. Berwick-upon-Tweed, grocer, Dec. 13. [Brunley and Co. Gray's-inn.]
- Royce, W. Chaplain, coach master, Dec. 15. [Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad-street.]
- Robinson, W. Debenham, shoemaker, Dec. 13. [Maddock and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
- Rigny, R. Liverpool, joiner, Dec. 13. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
- Richardson, W. and R. and Bell, C. S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, Dec. 13. [Meggison and son, Hatton-garden.]
- S.
- Stanhams, R. North Witham, beast jobber, June 24. [Wihaw, Lamb's Conduit-street, and Taylor, Southampton-buildings.]
- Sanders, J. Canterbury, corn merchant, June 24. [Mayor, Brook-street, Holborn.]
- Seaman, J. J. Winchester-street, insurance broker, July 2. [Pearce and Co. Paternoster-row.]
- Salter, T. Trinity-square, broker, July 5. [Crowder and Co. Frederick's-place.]
- Shoe, J. Bloomsbury-square, wine and brandy merchant, July 5. [Hughes, Bear-yard, Lincoln's-inn-fields.]
- Satterthwaite, T. Kendal, tanner, July 5. [Jackson, Temple.]
- Swallow, R. Attercliffe-forge, Sheffield, iron-master, July 9. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]
- Stretton, W. Wadenhoe, butcher, July 12. [Kinderley and Co. Gray's-inn.]
- Shenston, T. Market Bosworth, draper, July 12. [Berridge, Wood-street, Cheapside.]
- Stokoe, G. Sun-street, plane maker, July 12. [Aubrey, Took's-court, and Pullen, Fore-street.]
- Sanders, S. Abchurch-lane, vintner, July 16. [Druce, Billiter square.]
- Swallow, R. Sheffield, iron master, July 16. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]
- Smith, J. Little Fultney-street, tallow-chandler, July 26. [Hughes, Bear-yard, Lincoln's-inn-fields.]
- Smallbridge, T. Stoke-in-Tinhead, butcher, Aug. 2. [Fowell, Finch-lane.]
- Straw, G. Lincoln, merchant, Aug. 6. [Maccougall and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
- Stokes, T. Tooley-street, cabinet-maker, Aug. 13. [Speck, St. John's, Southwark.]
- Seagoe, J. Duke-street, St. James's, tailor, Aug. 13. [Beckett, Broad-street, Golden-square.]
- Sharp, J. Market-keeping, linen draper, Aug. 23. [Wilde, Castle-street, Falcon-square.]
- Smith, J. S. Liverpool, shoemaker, Aug. 23. [Spottiswood, Austin-frizars.]
- Silverlock, H. Havant, linen draper, Aug. 27. [Brunley and Co. Gray's-inn.]
- Slaw, T. Shepherd's-green, Saddleworth, clothier, Sept. 27. [Battye, Chancery-lane.]
- Smith, J. Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 1. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
- Scott, S. Cannon-street, factor, Oct. 4. [Adams, Old Jewry.]
- Sowden, J. and Hodgson, J. Leeds, oil merchants, Oct. 4. [Lambert, Hatton-garden.]
- Smith, W. G. Billingham, maltster, Oct. 4. [Terrant, Chancery-lane.]
- Schindler, C. Bartley's-buildings, merchant, Oct. 5. [Rosser, Red-lion-square.]
- Smith, S. Huddersfield, hatter, Oct. 11. [Edge, Temple.]
- Sinton, J. jun. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, miller, Oct. 18. [Bacon, Southampton-street, Covent-garden.]
- Steel, W. Bree, J. and Johnstone, C. Lancaster, linen drapers, Oct. 22. [Barrett's, Gray's-inn.]
- Saunders, A. Tottenham-street, horse dealer, Oct. 25. [Smith, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.]
- Smith, C. Bath, corn factor, Nov. 1. [Harrison, Craven-street.]
- Smith, J. Great Trinity-lane, merchant, Nov. 3. [Laskow, Wardrobe-court.]
- Samuel, L. Leman-street, clock-maker, Nov. 5. [Isaacs, Mire-court, Aldgate.]
- Smith, J. Saffron-hill, grocer, Nov. 12. [Jones and Co. Salisbury-square.]
- Stamford, E. York-street, Commercial-road, four factor, Nov. 22. [Hunt, Waryick-court, Holborn.]
- Silverwood, T. Sefton, innkeeper, Nov. 25. [Heed's, Staple-inn.]
- Smith, J. Newport, coal merchant, Nov. 29. [Whitecombe and Co. Sergeants'-inn, Fleet-street.]
- Sackett, H. Ramsgate, innkeeper, Dec. 29. [Barridge's, Hatton-garden.]
- Stanley, W. Manchester, innkeeper, Dec. 3. [Lyon and Co. Gray's-inn.]
- Stone, H. Wilton, Hereford, corn factor, Dec. 6. [Terrant, Chancery-lane.]
- Stockwell, J. Sheerness, boat-builder, Dec. 10. [Rosser, Gray's-inn.]
- Skelton, J. B. Bell-lane, Spital-fields, merchant, Dec. 17. [Dunn and Co. Broad-street.]
- Sanders, G. A. J. street, victualler, Dec. 17. [Payne, Basinghall-street.]
- Swift, S. Halifax, merchant, Dec. 20. [Cardie and Spear, Gray's-inn.]
- Sellers, R. Little Hulton, innkeeper, Dec. 27. [Hard, Temple.]
- T.
- Tonge, C. Runcorn, ale and porter dealer, June 25. [Battye, Chancery-lane.]
- Thorner, G. Colne, calico manufacturer, June 28. [Laycock, Lion-gardens.]
- Tupper, G. Linton, shopkeeper, July 30. [Aubrey, Took's-court.]
- Turner, T. Liverpool, cheesemonger, July 30. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
- Treour, T. jun. Penryn, brewer, July 30. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
- Tempest, M. Derby, mercer, Aug. 6. [Lowton, Temple.]
- Thompson, J. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Aug. 9. [Kay and Co. Manchester.]
- Tennant, J. Manchester, butcher, Aug. 9. [Edge, Manchester.]
- Thackray, B. Burton-Leonard, flax-dresser, Aug. 16. [Godmond, New Bridge-street.]
- Troughton, Z. Liverpool, stationer, Aug. 20. [Bigg, Hatton-garden.]
- Testolini, G. Cornhill, printer, Sept. 20. [Ervitt and Co. Hayden-square.]
- Traford, J. Frodingham, beast jobber, Oct. 1. [Lough and Co. New Bridge-street.]
- Tate, R. Manchester, grocer, Oct. 4. [Harrison, Craven-street.]
- Thomson, R. Craven-buildings, dealer, Nov. 1. [Bousfield, Bowyer-street.]
- Tomson, W. jun. Wolverhampton, grocer, Nov. 3. [Williams, Staple-inn.]
- Thornley, W. Cornbrook, dyer, Nov. 22. [Ellis, Curator-street.]
- Thomas, J. Liverpool, victualler, Nov. 29. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.]
- Tilley, W. and Greenwood, W. Leeds, Stafford, mercers, Dec. 3. [Harber and Co. Fetter-lane.]
- Turley, T. Merton Tydvil, brewer, Dec. 10. [Jenkins and Co. New-Inn.]
- Topp, J. Chadderton, manufacturer, Dec. 26. [Ellis, Curator-street.]

## List of Bankrupts.

U.

Behaw, W. Boverley, corn merchant, July 4. [Lambert, Hagton-garden.]  
 Black, W. Medhurst, draper, Sept. 27. [Russell, East-street.]

V.

Williams, J. Aldersgate-street, victualler, June 24. [Temple, Burr-street.]

Watkins, J. Chepstow, draper, June 25. [James, Gray's-inn.]

Wilson, J. and Sallows, J. Oxford-street, leather sellers, June 28. [Peacock, Lincoln's-inn-fields.]

Williamson, W. Gringley-on-the-Hill, corn factor, June 28. [Lowndes and Co. Red-lion-square.] Superseded August 30.

Wood, J. Lindfield, victualler, June 23. [Wild, Castle-street, Falcon-square.]

Wilson, R. Liverpool, farrier, July 12. [Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court.]

Whitehead, F. Manchester, cordwainer, July 12. [Ellis, Currier-street.]

White, W. Blackfriars-road, and Gravel-lane, Southwark, white lead manufacturer, July 16. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]

Wing, J. Stamford, victualler, July 30. [Smart and Co. Staple-inn.]

Wray, J. Wakefield, corn dealer, August 16. [Battye, Chancery-lane.]

Wilkes, W. Birmingham, factor, August 16. [Chilton, Lincoln's-inn.]

Wyat, H. Jones, R. C. Shepherd, C. and Top, N. P. Duke-street, Aldgate, painters, August 16. [Bousfield, Bouverie-street.]

Wicks, M. M. Birmingham, miller, August 16. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]

Whitehead, W. Shay-hall, Saddleworth, August 20. [Battye, Chancery-lane.]

Wells, W. Boston, grocer, August 27. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.]

Wardell, J. King's Lynn, grocer, August 27. [Dawes and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]

Williamson, J. Whitegate, Brixton Chadderton, victualler, August 30. [Hurd, Temple.]

Williams, T. Caerphilly, wool manufacturer, August 30. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]

Wellspring, R. Gosport, victualler, Sept. 10. [Callaway, Portsmouth.]

Waddilove, T. and J. Bath-place, New-road, stationers, Sept. 10. [Tebbutt and Co. Gray's inn.]

Worrall, C. Manchester, innkeeper, Sept. 15. [Huxley, Temple.]

Weston, L. Pall-mall, vintner, Sept. 13. [Scott and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]

Wolfe, J. Brighthelmstone, cheesemonger, Sept. 17. [Alcock and Co. York-street, Southwark.]

Watts, J. Whitecross-street, grocer, Sept. 17. [Mitchell, Union-court, Broad-street.]

Williamson, W. Gringley-on-the-Hill, corn factor, Sept. 24. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.]

Wilmot, S. D. Dunster, merchant, Oct. 1. [Blake, Cock's-court.]

Wetherhead, T. Liverpool, broker, Oct. 11. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]

Wallbutt, C. Petworth, miller, Oct. 15. [Ellis and Co. Petworth.]

Wilks, C. Birmingham, stationer, Oct. 22. [Constable, St. Andrew's-inn.]

Williams, R. Bedwelty, shopkeeper, Oct. 29. [Gregory, Clement's-inn.]

Ward, W. Leicester, and Frazer, R. Cateaton-street, London, hatters, Nov. 1. [Taylor, Southampton-buildings.]

Wahh, B. and Nesbitt, T. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, brokers, Nov. 5. [Smith and Co. St. Paul's-church-yard.]

Wright, J. Hammersmith, cheesemonger, Nov. 5. [Batsford, Jamaica-row, Bermondsey.]

Wright, T. Cowper's-row, Crutched-triars, broker, Nov. 5. [Mills, Ely-place.]

Williams, T. Shoe-lane, vintner, Nov. 12. [Salkeld, Dowgate-hill.]

Webster, H. Roll's-buildings, jeweller, Nov. 12. [Lec, Castle-street, Holborn.]

Wilmot, J. East Markham, butcher, Nov. 12. [Rhodes and Co. St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell.]

Wright, R. Thorverton, dealer, Nov. 15. [Williamson and Co. Prince's-street, Bedford-row.]

Whitehead, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer, Nov. 15. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.] Superseded Dec. 24.

Willats, F. Brewer-street, cheesemonger, Nov. 25. [Gatty and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]

Wilson, W. Shakspeare-walk, merchant, Nov. 29. [Carter, Staple-inn.]

Wood, F. Rochdale, stationer, Dec. 3. [Chippendall, Temple.]

Whitaker, W. Manchester, manufacturer, Dec. 6. [Hurd, Temple.]

Wheatley, G. South Shields, draper, Dec. 10. [Atkinson, Chancery-lane.]

Winch, N. J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, Dec. 10. [Atkinson, Chancery-lane.]

White, T. Stroud, Rochester, coal merchant, Dec. 10. [Bousfield, Bouverie-street.]

Winch, W. Long-lane, Southwark, carpenter, Dec. 10. [Marson, Newington Butts.]

Ware, W. Cuddicot, shopkeeper, Dec. 13. [Tarrant, Chancery-lane.]

Willis, T. Bath, carpenter, Dec. 17. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]

Wilkes, W. Birmingham, malster, Dec. 24. [Chilton, Lincoln's-inn.]

Wells, W. Linney-place, Queen-street, Bloomsbury, working jeweller, Dec. 24. [Edwards and Co. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.]

Y.

Young, J. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Aug. 6. [Edge, Temple.]

Young, M. and Crowley, J. Leeds, milliners, Sept. 3. [Atkinson, Chancery-lane.]

Young, T. Machen, dealer, Nov. 1. [James, Gray's-inn.]

Young, S. Newport-street, linen draper, Dec. 17. [Carpenter and Co. Basinghall-street.]

Young, W. Ardwich, dealer, Dec. 20. [Hurd, Temple.]

## TO THE PUBLIC.

**JAMES ASPERNE**, having purchased the entire property of the **EUROPEAN MAGAZINE**, begs leave to assure its readers in particular, and the public in general, that no efforts shall be wanting on his part, to render it deserving, not only of retaining its present honourable station in the public favour, but of a still more extended circulation. This, he is aware, cannot be effected by any sudden or serious innovation on the **PLAN** upon which it has so long been conducted with general approbation; he shall, however, consider it incumbent upon him to attempt to add to the variety, as well as utility, of its general contents: and to aid him in this endeavour, he earnestly solicits the communications of ingenious persons in every department of literature, science, and art, to which the most respectful attention shall be paid.

The Editors of the *European Magazine* have, on a former occasion, pointed out the contributions which they would prefer, and think it not improper to repeat them. They are **Essays, Moral and Literary**, and such as illustrate dark Passages of History; **biographical Anecdotes of Men of Eminence**, either living or dead; **Letters on Erudi-**



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Longwood	May 90	17	and an old House in St.	
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WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS, FROM JUNE 19, TO DECEMBER 19, 1868.

Year	Month	Day	Bread per Quarter	Flour per Sack	Wheat Sup. per Quarter	Barley per Stone of 8 lbs.	Mutton per Stone of 8 lbs.	Lamb per Stone of 8 lbs.	Veal per Stone of 8 lbs.	Pork per Stone of 8 lbs.	Sugar per Cwt.	Candles per Doz.	Hops in Bags	Coal per ton	Coal per ton
1868	June	19 to June 26	60a	68	68a85	6a6	05	0a7	0a6	0a6	0	14	1	48	51
	July	3 to 10	60a	68	63a87	8a5	04	4a6	4a5	0a5	0	14	1	50	52
	July	10 to 17	60a	68	63a83	8a5	04	4a6	4a5	0a5	0	14	1	50	52
	July	17 to 24	60a	68	72a83	4a5	04	4a6	4a5	0a5	0	14	1	50	52
	July	24 to 31	60a	68	68a86	8a5	04	4a7	4a5	0a5	0	14	1	50	52
	Aug.	7 to 14	60a	66	65a83	0a5	04	0a7	4a5	0a6	0	14	1	50	52
	Aug.	14 to 21	60a	66	66a85	6a5	04	0a7	0a6	0a6	0	14	1	49	50
	Aug.	21 to 28	60a	70	68a87	6a5	04	0a6	0a6	0a6	0	14	1	49	50
	Sept.	4 to 11	60a	70	70a90	8a5	04	0a6	0a6	0a6	0	14	1	49	50
	Sept.	11 to 18	60a	80	72a95	6a5	04	0a6	0a6	0a6	0	14	1	49	50
	Sept.	18 to 25	60a	88	00a00	6a5	04	0a6	0a6	0a6	0	14	1	49	50
	Oct.	2 to 9	60a	80	77a88	8a5	04	0a6	0a6	0a6	0	14	1	49	50
	Oct.	9 to 16	60a	85	77a88	8a5	04	0a6	0a6	0a6	0	14	1	49	50
	Oct.	16 to 23	60a	90	96a99	8a5	04	0a6	0a6	0a6	0	14	1	49	50
	Oct.	23 to 30	60a	90	96a99	8a5	04	0a6	0a6	0a6	0	14	1	49	50
	Nov.	6 to 13	60a	90	86a100	8a5	04	0a6	0a6	0a6	0	14	1	49	50
	Nov.	13 to 20	60a	85	88a100	8a5	04	0a6	0a6	0a6	0	14	1	49	50
	Nov.	20 to 27	60a	85	00a00	8a5	04	0a6	0a6	0a6	0	14	1	49	50
	Dec.	4 to 11	60a	80	74a88	8a5	04	0a6	0a6	0a6	0	14	1	49	50
	Dec.	11 to 19	60a	85	00a00	8a5	04	0a6	0a6	0a6	0	14	1	49	50

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